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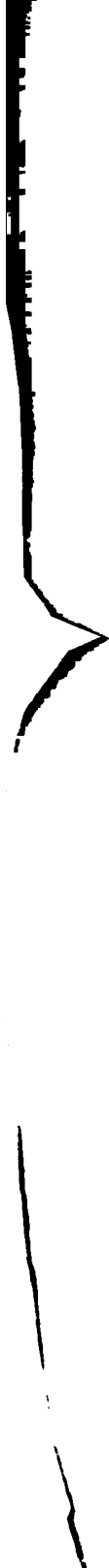
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OR A VIEW OF THE

HISTORY AND POLITICS OF THE YEAR

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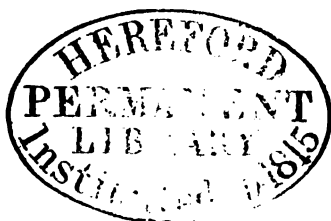
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ANNUAL REGISTER,

FOR THE YEAR

1857.

HISTORY OF EUROPE.

CHAPTER I.

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by Lord John Russell and Sir James Graham ; rejected by 13 votes—
 ENDOWMENT OF MAYNOOTH—*Mr. Spooner's sessional motion for repealing the Endowment negatived after a short debate by 167 to 159.*

THE first Session of the year 1857 was opened on the 3rd of February, the Speech from the Throne being delivered by the Lord Chancellor, under a Royal Commission. The country was at this time in a prosperous and tranquil state ; political agitation seemed to be dormant. Occasional rumours of a change in the composition of the Ministry, and of an impending junction between Mr. Gladstone and the leader of the Conservative party in the House of Commons, served to amuse the public mind in anticipation of the annual meeting of the Legislature. One question, indeed, excited real interest in the country, and formed the topic of earnest discussion at public meetings. This was the income tax, the amount of which having been largely increased, to meet the exigencies of the war with Russia, it was now hoped, on the return of peace, that it would be found possible to reduce it to its original rate of sevenpence in the pound. But whether the defensive establishments of the country could with safety be thus early reduced to such an extent as to admit of a great remission of taxation was a point of much uncertainty, and not likely to be cleared up till the actual state of the national finances had been laid before Parliament.

The Queen's Speech, on the opening of the Session, was delivered in the following terms :—

“ My Lords and Gentlemen,—

“ We are commanded to assure you that Her Majesty has great satisfaction in recurring again to

the advice and assistance of Her Parliament.

“ We are commanded by Her Majesty to inform you, that difficulties, which arose in regard to some of the provisions of the treaty of Paris, delayed the complete execution of the stipulations of that treaty. Those difficulties have been overcome in a satisfactory manner, and the intentions of the treaty have been fully maintained.

“ An insurrectionary movement which took place in September last in the Swiss Canton of Neuchâtel, for the purpose of re-establishing in that Canton the authority of the King of Prussia, as Prince of Neuchâtel, led to serious differences between His Prussian Majesty and the Swiss Confederation, threatening at one time to disturb the general peace of Europe. But Her Majesty commands us to inform you that, in concert with her august ally, the Emperor of the French, she is endeavouring to bring about an amicable settlement of the matters in dispute ; and Her Majesty entertains a confident expectation that an honourable and satisfactory arrangement will be concluded.

“ In consequence of certain discussions which took place during the Conferences at Paris, and which are recorded in the protocols that were laid before you, Her Majesty and the Emperor of the French caused communications to be made to the Government of the King of the Two Sicilies, for the purpose of inducing him to adopt a course of policy calculated to avert dangers which might disturb that

peace which had been so recently restored to Europe. Her Majesty commands us to inform you that the manner in which those friendly communications were received by His Sicilian Majesty was such as to lead Her Majesty and the Emperor of the French to discontinue their diplomatic relations with His Sicilian Majesty; and they have accordingly withdrawn their missions from the Court of Naples. Her Majesty has directed that papers relating to this subject shall be laid before you.

"Her Majesty commands us to inform you that she has been engaged in negotiations with the Government of the United States, and also with the Government of Honduras, which she trusts will be successful in removing all cause of misunderstanding with respect to Central America.

"Her Majesty has concluded a treaty of friendship and commerce with Siam, which will be laid before you.

"Her Majesty commands us to express to you her regret that the conduct of the Persian Government has led to hostilities between Her Majesty and the Shah of Persia. The Persian Government, in defiance of repeated warnings, and in violation of its engagements, has besieged and captured the important city of Herat. We are commanded by Her Majesty to inform you that a British naval and military force despatched from Bombay has taken possession of the island of Karrak and of the town of Bushire, with a view to induce the Shah to accede to the just demands of Her Majesty's Government. Her Majesty has seen with satisfaction that the naval and military forces employed on this occasion have displayed

their accustomed gallantry and spirit.

"Her Majesty commands us to inform you that acts of violence, insults to the British flag, and infraction of treaty rights committed by the local Chinese authorities at Canton, and a pertinacious refusal of redress, have rendered it necessary for Her Majesty's officers in China to have recourse to measures of force to obtain satisfaction. Those measures had, up to the date of the last accounts, been taken with great forbearance, but with signal success as regards the conflicts to which they had led. We are commanded to inform you that Her Majesty trusts that the Government of Peking will see the propriety of affording the satisfaction demanded, and of faithfully fulfilling its treaty-engagements.

"Gentlemen of the House of Commons,—

"Her Majesty has directed the estimates for the ensuing year to be laid before you. They have been prepared with every attention to economy, and with a due regard to the efficient performance of the public service at home and abroad.

"My Lords and Gentlemen,—

"Her Majesty commands us to inform you that Bills will be submitted to your consideration for the consolidation and the amendment of important portions of the law; and Her Majesty doubts not that you will give your earnest attention to matters so deeply affecting the interests of all classes of her subjects.

"Her Majesty commands us to recommend to your consideration the expediency of renewing for a further period the privileges of the Bank of England, the conditions imposed on the issue of bank-notes

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in the United Kingdom, and the state of the law relating to Joint-stock Banks.

"Her Majesty commands us to express the gratification which it affords her to witness the general well-being and contentment of her people; and to find that, notwithstanding the sacrifices unavoidably attendant upon such a war as that which has lately terminated, the resources of the country remain unimpaired, and its productive industry continues unchecked in its course of progressive development.

"Her Majesty commits with confidence the great interests of the country to your wisdom and care; and she fervently prays that the blessing of Almighty God may attend your deliberations, and prosper your councils for the advancement of the welfare and happiness of her loyal and faithful people."

The Address to the Throne, in answer to the Royal Speech, was moved in the House of Lords by the Earl of Cork. After briefly referring to the success which had attended the diplomatic efforts of Her Majesty's representatives at the Peace Conferences, and mentioning in terms of congratulation the failure of the attempt to disturb the peace of Europe by the Neuchâtel *émeute*, his Lordship proceeded to refer to the Persian war. That extreme step had been forced upon Her Majesty's Government, not only by Persia's systematic duplicity, but by the reckless spirit of aggression which had characterized that State's attack upon the city of Herat. The despatches which had recently arrived showed the vigour and success with which Her Majesty's Government had punished this unjust infraction of their international

treaties. To almost the same causes, and the exclusive spirit of the people, the disputes with the authorities of Canton might be traced. In spite of the heavy taxation which had pressed upon the resources of this kingdom, their Lordships must be glad to observe the general industrial prosperity which prevailed, and which was indicated by the export returns. He could speak more particularly with regard to the sister country, with which he was immediately connected, and which showed a greater diminution of the poor-rates than had existed for some time past.

The Address was seconded in brief terms by the Earl of Airlie.

The Earl of Derby regretted that he could not agree with the encomiums which had been lavished upon the Speech which Her Majesty's advisers had presented to Parliament. It was, in fact, most vague, shadowy, and unsubstantial. The reference to the other House of Parliament was meagre, and unsatisfactory in the last degree; in fact, they were merely requested to make the formal financial arrangements which might be necessary for the public service; but in making those arrangements he thought Parliament would be wanting in its duty if it did not demand the fulfilment of its solemn pledge, that the income tax should cease and determine in 1860, and on the faith of which the public had consented to its imposition. But, meagre as was the Speech, it did not contain that formerly well-known paragraph in which the Sovereign congratulated the Parliament on the steady maintenance of peace. On the contrary, now, the only Sovereign so alluded to

was the King of Siam. The other parts of the Speech were almost equally unsatisfactory. It was mentioned with much satisfaction that, in concert with our august ally, we had put the Neuchâtel question in a fair way of being adjusted, whereas he quite believed that if we had not interfered with our august ally at all the whole matter would have been settled more speedily and amicably. But Lord Palmerston had such a peculiar skill in getting out of a difficulty that he seemed to seek such situations. Turning to another portion of the Speech which referred to our relations with Naples, did this country, he asked, always act uprightly? Did it never keep the "promise to the ear and break it to the hope?" Had we not played with the question of Italian liberty, while the principal result of the Paris Conferences was to make the Austrian rule in Italy more fixed and more permanent than ever? What was the object, and what result had been achieved by the Neapolitan difficulty, except that England and France had received at the hands of that petty State a deliberate and well-deserved affront? He certainly believed our policy of late had deprived this country of every friend in the world, except France. After dwelling at length upon each step which had produced the Persian war, he proceeded to comment upon the conduct of the Government in not calling Parliament together when that struggle became inevitable. It was useless to call it an Indian war; it was British, and as such should have been declared by the Sovereign of this country, with the consent and approbation of the Parliament. But such remarks

applied with still greater force to the proceedings in China, which had filled him with amazement. Was the bombardment of the great commercial city of Canton, — the indiscriminate slaughter of innocent and guilty in one common doom,—an act of forbearance, as it was termed in the Speech? He confessed he could not look upon the state of our foreign relations without distrust and misgiving. If he did not then move an amendment to the Address, it was in the hope that the opinions which he now undoubtedly entertained would be modified by reading the protocols, which the Government were of course prepared to lay before their Lordships.

The Earl of Clarendon was sorry that Lord Derby had not adhered to the usual practice, and refrained from any allusion to foreign topics until he was in possession of the full information which would be shortly laid before the House. Had he waited for these documents it would have saved him from the erroneous impression he appeared to entertain with regard to the Neuchâtel question. Neither the English nor French Government was concerned in any way with the resistance with which the Swiss Government had met the demands of Prussia. It was, indeed, true that Her Majesty's Ministers had taken advantage of the Paris Conferences to consider the question of the state of Italy; but the course which they had adopted, in conjunction with the Emperor of the French, had met with the cordial approval of the principal governments of Europe. With regard to the Persian war, it was very far from being the groundless quarrel which the public seemed quite to believe.

The capture of Herat, a city of much importance, and surrounded by a territory of unexampled fertility, was one which could not be regarded with indifference when such a conquest threatened at once the neutrality and independence of Afghanistan, both of which were necessary to the security of our Indian empire. He regretted much to hear the terms in which Lord Derby had spoken of the conduct of the English authorities in China. The course which had been taken there was one which had only been resorted to when all other steps failed—when, in fact, the refusal of the Chinese to hold communication with our officials had left the latter no other remedy.

Earl Grey said he could not characterize the war with Persia as other than unjust and impolitic. It could scarcely be contended that we had the right to dictate the course which an independent nation should pursue in vindicating its interests. Yet such, in fact, was the right claimed by this country in the quarrel between Persia and Herat, without our Government even taking the trouble to ascertain which was in the wrong. If it was the bugbear of Russian influence which our Government professed to dread, the late war showed to every man of sense the groundlessness of such a plea. At the same time, while fearing Russia, we seemed as if bent on working out her ends, for what was more likely to throw Persia into the arms of that power than the present unjustifiable invasion of her territory and destruction of her little standing army? To counteract Russia, Persia should be strong and attached to our alliance, and not forced into regarding

us as her most dangerous and subtle foe. Ministers sought to evade responsibility because they had made no formal declaration of war. But this was far from excusing them, and if Parliament was to maintain its authority over the advisers of the Crown it must not pass over this omission. Lord Grey concluded by moving an amendment, to the effect that it was the duty of Her Majesty's advisers to have summoned Parliament together and inform them of the state of affairs with Persia before declaring war.

Lord Granville replied, and defended the course which the Government had taken in the negotiations with Persia, and in the declaration of war through the Governor-General of India instead of at home. Though Her Majesty's Government were quite prepared to meet Earl Grey upon any question he might raise, he trusted that the noble Earl was not serious in pressing his amendment at the present juncture.

Lord Brougham spoke strongly against the further continuance of the income tax. In 1816 he, in conjunction with Mr. Baring, carried a reduction of 6,000,000*l.* or 8,000,000*l.* in the amount of the income tax, upon which the Chancellor of the Exchequer withdrew his estimates and framed new ones, on the principle of cutting his coat according to the cloth. His Lordship then reverted to the necessity for legal reform, especially in those laws relating to secondary punishments.

The Lord Chancellor agreed with what had fallen from the noble and learned Lord as to the necessity for law reform. He had himself given notice that evening of his intention to bring forward

at an early period three Bills, for the purpose of amending the laws relating to marriage and divorce, testamentary jurisdiction, and ecclesiastical law. In the other House a Bill would also be brought in to meet those crimes of breach of trust which had lately shocked the public confidence. His Lordship indicated several other reforms of a similar nature to which the Government intended directing their earliest attention: among others a Bill which would be brought in by Sir George Grey, having peculiar reference to secondary punishments.

Earl Grey's amendment was then put, when there appeared—

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In the House of Commons the Address was moved by Sir John Ramsden, who reviewed the principal topics referred to in the Royal Speech, noticing the omission of any reference to our convict criminal population, and expressing his hope that the attention of the Legislature would soon be directed to the defects of a system at once grievous to the community and discreditable to the Legislature. Adverting to foreign affairs, Sir John dwelt at some length on the negotiations rendered necessary by the Russian misconstruction of the treaty of Paris; on the conduct of Lord Clarendon, who, although he could not prevent that misconstruction, had shown that he could defeat its object; and on the courage of Lord Palmerston in proclaiming that, although this country values her alliances, she is not dependent on them. Passing lightly over the ruptures with Persia and China, he spoke of domestic affairs,

pointing to reduction in expenditure and taxation, and to the resumption of legal and other reforms.

Sir Andrew Agnew seconded the motion.

Mr. Disraeli delivered a long speech, in which he commented with caustic severity on the foreign policy of Lord Palmerston. He described the condition of the great Powers at the termination of the late struggle as affording a fair prospect of permanent tranquillity for this country; and he wanted to know, he said, why we were disappointed of this expectation—why wars and rumours of wars should pervade the whole Speech? He proceeded to argue that the seeds of difficulties in our diplomatic relations were sown immediately after the treaty of peace; first, with reference to Italy, our intermeddling with the affairs of which country had, he observed, for six months diverted the mind of England from the consideration of its domestic interests, at that very time a secret treaty being in existence guaranteeing to Austria, with the assent of the British Government, the whole of her Italian dominions. Was a Minister, he asked, justified in holding out to Italy and to Europe, under these circumstances, that he was determined to change the aspect of social and political life in Italy? He insisted that this was an imposture practised upon the people of this country, while time was wasted and expense unnecessarily incurred. Then came the Russian difficulty. What, he asked, was the reason why we were on the point of losing one of the very objects for which we went to war? He contended that it was owing to a blunder of our own negotiator, who was a principal member of the

Cabinet. Yet, instead of an avowal of the mistake, every means were used to excite the passions of the people of this country against Russia, as if she desired to recede from the treaty. All these difficulties in foreign affairs, which occupied nearly a year, were attributable, he argued, to Ministers, who, when the question about Bolgrad and the Isle of Serpents was adjusted, had advised a course in the Neuchâtel dispute calculated, but for the prudence of the Swiss, to involve them in war and to embroil the Continent. The tranquillity of Europe was, however, so well established that even a firebrand Minister could not subvert it; but in another quarter of the globe we had, not rumours of wars, but actual war; and he thought it was the duty of that House to inquire what was the cause of these perpetually-recurring difficulties. Recollecting the case of the war in Afghanistan, he should, when the papers were before the House, scrutinize very closely the real causes of the war with Persia; and, with regard to the Chinese difficulty, he believed it was the consequence of instructions from home, sent out some time ago. The House, he thought, would do well to curb and control the power of the Minister to pursue such a system as he had sketched, so dangerous to the interests of the country. Turning his attention to domestic topics, Mr. Disraeli adverted to finance, and especially to the income tax. All the topics of controversy which we thought settled in 1853 were re-opened. Recapitulating the circumstances under which Mr. Gladstone's budget was accepted, Mr. Disraeli contended that the Opposition at that time was silenced by the terms offered by Mr. Glad-

stone, between whom and the Opposition "a compact was entered into." The proposition of a succession duty was intimately connected with the settlement of the income tax. The promise that the income tax should cease in 1860 was accepted as an equivalent for the succession duty. If the settlement of 1853 were disturbed, the questions respecting the difference between precarious and permanent incomes, and of exemptions, were raised, and also the old bitter quarrel as to the peculiar burden of taxation on the holders of real property. His conclusion was that we "ought to adhere to the settlement of 1853." There ought to be no doubt as to what Government intended. The question should be brought forward by some one who undoubtedly spoke the feelings of a large party in the House, and should be brought forward early. "I should have been glad that some gentleman who sits near me should have undertaken the task; but it has been thought by many that I ought not to shrink from it; and on this day fortnight, if it be convenient and agreeable to the House, I will ask their opinion upon this subject. My course will be to move for a Committee of the whole House, in order that I may introduce resolutions. My first resolution will be to express the opinion of this House, that taxes which have been granted in time of war for the purpose of carrying on hostilities, by way of income tax, should not be levied in a period of what we are assured by the honourable mover of the Address is one of profound peace. My second resolution—of course I am not pretending to give the language I shall lay upon the table of the House—will be, that

the House should express its opinion that the settlement of 1858 of the right honourable gentleman the Member for the University of Oxford should in spirit be adhered to." If these resolutions were carried, it would be a significant expression of the opinion that England should not be a military nation; and it would give an impetus to a salutary economy. He was not afraid to say that he was jealous of a standing army, and of the new mysterious military policy; and he would rather see the army in the hands of the Queen than under the control of the Parliament of England.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer, declining to follow Mr. Disraeli into the wide field of our foreign policy, replied very briefly to his remarks on the state of the public finances. As to the future year, he said it was his anxious wish to lay his statement of the probable expenditure, and of the means of meeting it, before the House at the earliest possible opportunity; but the estimates must first be submitted to their consideration before the financial statement could be made.

Mr. Gladstone expressed his surprise that the Chancellor of the Exchequer should not have noticed and replied to the allegations made by Mr. Disraeli on the subject of our foreign policy, some of which were definite enough, and which, if correct, bore materially upon the advice given to the Crown by its Ministers. He thought there was justice in the statement of Mr. Disraeli, that, although we had accepted peace, and wished it to be real, its fruits had been but partially realised. He noticed the absence in the Royal Speech of any promise of information respecting

matters of importance—the question which arose respecting the treaty of Paris, the settlement of the Central American dispute, and the Persian war. He should have been glad, he said, if the unhappy events in China had been noticed in the Speech in terms somewhat different; and, with regard to Persia, he wished to know by whose authority that war had been waged, whether the expedition and its policy had been approved by the Court of Directors of the East India Company, or whether that body was only the nominal authority. He wanted likewise to know at whose charge the war was to be carried on. If this country was to bear the charge, or any part of it, then it was the duty of the Government to have called Parliament together at an earlier period. Leaving questions of foreign policy, Mr. Gladstone adverted to the paragraph in the Royal Speech relating to the Bank of England, protesting against its being understood to import any foregone conclusion as to the precise terms of the renewal of the Act of 1844, considering it to be completely open to Parliament to determine if that Act be not capable of improvement. With reference to the income tax, and to the agitation against the tax, he earnestly desired, he said, to bring the minds of the people of this country to a consideration of the question—which must be first disposed of—as to what was the just and reasonable scale of expenditure. If the 9d. tax were given up without an equivalent reduction of the estimates there must be either new taxation or a loan. He would not be a party to either; he felt it to be his bounden duty to lay hold first of the expenditure, and to

battle with the estimates. Passing from the estimates to the income tax, Mr. Gladstone denied that there was anything in the nature of a "compact" with parties in the House of Commons in the arrangement of 1853. Of such a compact he knew nothing. He explained the circumstances under which the arrangement was come to, regarding the acceptance of his plan as an act of generous confidence extended from the Parliament to the Government. This settlement it was incumbent to maintain—"the pledge of the Government was given in 1853, and we received value for it. It referred mainly to something that was to take place in 1860. Four years of the seven have passed away. It is to my mind reasonable and just that the right hon. gentleman on behalf of his friends, and that every man on his own behalf and on behalf of his constituents, should acknowledge the duty of the House of Commons to say now, in 1857, whether the pledges of 1853 are or are not to be fulfilled. I deprecate all schemes—except in debating societies—of comparison between direct and indirect taxation, so far as they stand between the House of Commons and its practical duty. I deprecate those inquiries about a uniform and a varying rate. What is the use of voting a perpetual income tax because you think the rate should be varying, and then all your life long finding that you are supporting a uniform rate? Now, that has been the case practically up to the present time. The question as to a varying rate is a question between the air and the clouds; it has never become practical. No Minister sitting on that bench has ever been able to devise such a rate. The

right honourable gentleman, Mr. Disraeli, announced his intention—rashly, I thought—of proposing such a rate; but he had not an opportunity of bringing it forward. But there are other matters before us that are of a practical character. As far as my duty is concerned, it will be my effort and labour to secure a fulfilment of the pledges given in 1853. I understood those pledges as the right honourable gentleman understands them. I have not forgotten them. I never can forget to the latest day of my life, and I shall always remember with gratitude the conduct of the House of Commons at the period when those measures were adopted, and the generosity of the sentiments which they evinced. I must endeavour to answer that conduct, at least so far as depends on me; and I shall endeavour to answer that conduct by striving to bring the expenditure of the country and its fiscal arrangements into such a shape as will allow the extinction of the income tax in 1860." With regard to the resolutions announced, Mr. Gladstone said, he felt that the precise time and mode of bringing them forward must have some reference to the estimates. But whenever they were brought forward, at a proper time and in a proper form, they would find in him one of their warmest and most determined supporters.

Lord Palmerston, observing that Mr. Disraeli had displayed remarkable talents in the composition of works of imagination, pronounced the greater part of his speech an entire romance. He detailed the course of proceeding which resulted in the treaty of peace, and the history of the boundary line, contending that the

misunderstanding as to this line had originated in no want of geographical knowledge on the part of the British Plenipotentiaries. It was not desirable, he thought, that the papers relating to these differences, which had been arranged, should be laid before Parliament. He explained and vindicated the course pursued by the Government regarding the Neuchâtel question, denying that they had given the advice to the Swiss alleged by Mr. Disraeli. As to any treaty guaranteeing to Austria her Italian possessions, he was totally ignorant of the existence of such a treaty; and, so far from advising such a stipulation, had this Government been consulted as to such a treaty, their advice would have been adverse to it. With regard to the operations against Persia, they were undoubtedly taken on the responsibility of Her Majesty's Government, the circumstances of the case, in their opinion, calling for and justifying them, in conformity with a policy founded upon a right conception of the interests of our Indian empire. Within the last few days he had been informed that the Persian Ambassador at Paris had solicited an interview with Lord Cowley, and had expressed his readiness to enter into negotiations for the settlement of the question. It would not, therefore, pending this negotiation, be expedient to produce the papers. The operations against China had been the result of a violation by the Chinese of the treaty of Nankin. He hoped that this dispute, too, would be speedily adjusted. Having replied to other objections put forward by Mr. Disraeli and Mr. Gladstone, he expressed his concurrence in the principles laid down by the

latter. "I quite concur in the principle that Parliament ought first to decide upon what amount of establishments the interest and safety of the country require, and, having settled that, then to find the means by which the expense of such establishments, whether large or small, may be defrayed. Therefore I think the discussions which have been announced as to the levying of a particular tax are premature until the House of Commons shall have decided what ought to be the expenditure of the country; and I must say this is the first time I remember to have heard elaborate discussions of estimates which have not yet been laid upon the table of the House. My right hon. friend says, 'Figures, after all, are what you should go by.' But wait until you get the figures, for, if the figures are only imagined upon which you base your argument, you are very likely to find yourself in error. We all agree with the right hon. gentleman that it is not for this country to have an army of 500,000 men. I do not think any one dreamt of any such thing. It was a mere figure of speech. He meant that we ought not to have a large army, like those on the continent—an army disproportioned to the wants of the country. I quite agree with the right hon. gentleman. I think that it would be a great mistake in any Government which proposed, and in any House of Commons which agreed to, an inordinate amount of military establishments beyond the requirements of the country. But the House must recollect that our army cannot be considered in the light of a mere police force at home; that we have possessions abroad in which certain garrisons must be

maintained; and although my right hon. friend says very truly that the colonies to which free institutions are given ought to contribute largely to their own expenses, yet it must be borne in mind that in those countries, which are thinly peopled, where labour is dear, and where every man is occupied in some industrial pursuit, you cannot get recruits with the same facility as in a settled country; and although you may call on those colonies to contribute largely to their civil establishments, and to form militias for their defence, yet forces of that kind will not be sufficient if you have not the nucleus of regular forces on which these volunteer corps may support themselves in the hour of need. Then you must remember that you have a certain number of possessions abroad which require a certain amount of military force; that that military force cannot be kept permanently; that there must be troops at home periodically to relieve them, and therefore that, besides troops on foreign stations, there must be always a certain number on the passage out to relieve, or on their passage home, having been relieved. All this must be taken into account in fixing the amount of your military establishments, and you must also bear in mind that peace, however long it may continue, is not merely dependent on ourselves, but on the conduct of other Powers, and you must look forward to having a force sufficient at least to protect you in the outset from insult or attack. Depend upon it, for a country great and rich to leave itself without the means of defence is not a method to preserve peace in the long run. That is why it is important to utilize the experience which we have

gained in the last war, to maintain the scientific establishments, and to keep up those portions of the army which cannot be so easily raised as the recruits who perform the ordinary operations of a campaign. In the same way, with regard to the navy, it was stated, I think, by the right hon. gentleman that great expense had been incurred of late years by this country (and he might have said by other countries—by France and Russia) in adapting their naval forces to the modern improvements of science, substituting propulsion by the screw for simple dependence on the power of sails. But such adaptation is expensive. The cost of construction of a line-of-battle ship moved by steam is one-third greater than that of the same ship without that power, and the expense of maintaining it is one-third greater. But if other countries—if France, Russia, and the United States—all adopt the system of steam propulsion, it will be impossible for this country to remain behind the progress of the age, and have a navy not capable by its efficiency to cope with any navy with which it might come into conflict. I say, then, I trust the House will suspend its judgment on these matters of estimates and finance until they have before them the elements upon which their judgment may be formed. We have no interest in proposing to the House establishments greater than we really think necessary for the public service. We can have no desire to create difficulties for our own Administration. There is every temptation to a Government to introduce proposals most likely to be adopted by the House; but, on the other hand, it is the duty of a responsible

Government, having determined the amount of army and navy which is essential for the safety and interest of the country, to present to Parliament the result of the conclusions at which they have arrived."

Mr. Baillie strongly condemned the expedition to the Persian Gulf, which, he observed, had been determined on while Parliament was sitting.

Lord John Russell, observing that the explanations given by Lord Palmerston upon several points had been full and satisfactory, expressed his regret that so much asperity had been manifested respecting the misunderstanding on the subject of the article of the treaty defining the boundary line. After a few remarks upon the Neuchâtel question, he said he had heard with satisfaction the announcement that negotiations had commenced for terminating the Persian quarrel, fearing that the expedition to Bushire meant more than it appeared to mean, and might lead to serious consequences. He was of opinion that it was the constitutional duty of the Government, when the expedition was determined upon, to call Parliament together. With regard to Italy, he confessed that he was not satisfied with what had taken place. If the King of Naples had been informed that certain terms had been agreed upon between France and Great Britain, and had been required to assent to them on pain of compulsion, he believed the King would at once have assented. The course actually pursued had been abortive, and had made things worse than before. He described the deplorable condition of the Papal States under foreign occupation, and asked why this state of

things should continue for years without remonstrance. He had no doubt, he said, if a day were fixed when the occupation of the Roman Legations by Austrian troops should cease, there would be some chance of an independent State, while a danger to Europe would be removed. The noble Lord concluded with some reflections upon the subject of the finances. He spoke disapprovingly of Mr. Disraeli's proposed resolutions; but he advised the Chancellor of the Exchequer to bring the state of the finances forward at a very early period. He quite agreed with what Lord Palmerston had said respecting our peace establishments. "And perhaps, if I might venture to recall old times and refer to what he said the first time I made a motion in this House—which was in 1816, when I asked the Ministry to withdraw the estimates and propose reduced ones, and my noble friend, then Secretary for War, stated the grounds why considerable estimates were necessary—I might observe that the reasons he then gave were not very dissimilar from those which he offered to-night, and I have no doubt were perfectly well-grounded. All I should wish to prevent, as far as my vote lies, would be the adoption of any new system with regard to our naval and military estimates." Lord John Russell expressed himself in favour of 'good but moderate establishments. "We have seen in France—I believe almost ever since the accession of Charles the Tenth, and certainly since the accession of Louis Philippe—that that country has been maintaining an immense army and a considerable navy, and every year increasing its debt. We, on the other hand,

have been keeping up establishments thought by some persons too great, but which were, in fact, not very considerable; we have thus been enabled to secure a surplus revenue, to reduce taxes, and abolish customs duties which pressed upon the energies and checked the industry of the people; we have enabled our population to grow rich, and we have seen in the last war what that wealth was able to effect; for when our enemy was exhausted, and our ally was so far weakened in its finances that its war spirit flagged, the Government of this country found that, owing to our wealth, we had more than sufficient to pay for the large expenditure of the war; and the spirit of our people, if terms of peace had not been accepted, was such, that for five, six, or ten years longer, if necessary, we might have made the exertions necessary for war. Now these are the things which produce good terminations of wars, and not large and expensive establishments, with generals and admirals growing so old that they are unfit for their duties when war comes. It is by relying on the greatness of the country and on the spirit of our people that you will be most formidable in war, and not by any new-fangled system of increased estimates during a time of peace." (*Cheers.*)

Mr. M. Gibson dissented from that part of the Address which approved of the Persian war, and reiterated Mr. Gladstone's question, which had not, he said, been answered, "Who was to pay for this war?" He condemned the course adopted towards the King of Naples, and suggested that it would be wiser for this country to desist from dictating to foreign nations what government they should have.

He had great difficulty, he said, in the absence of information, in agreeing to that part of the Address which related to China. He commented upon certain portions of the Royal Speech, and upon its omissions, contending that, after the war, broader views relating to our domestic policy should have been announced in the Speech.

Mr. Hadfield made some observations, to which Mr. Vernon Smith replied, respecting the cultivation of cotton in India.

Sir John Pakington expressed his desire that that part of the Address which expressed approbation of the measures taken in China might be omitted; to which Lord Palmerston having given his assent, the motion for the Address was agreed to *nam. con.*

Shortly after the commencement of the Session, the House of Commons was called upon to exert a jurisdiction which, happily, it has not often been required to resort to, but which in the present instance was necessary to vindicate its own character, and to satisfy the public feeling. This was the expulsion from the House, of Mr. James Sadleir, the Member for Tipperary, who had been lately implicated in gross frauds and illegal practices in the management of the Tipperary Joint-Stock Bank, and who, to avoid the proceedings instituted against him, had fled from justice. On the 19th of February the Attorney-General for Ireland moved the following Resolution:—

"That James Sadleir, Esq., a Member of this House, having been charged with divers frauds and fraudulent practices, and bills of indictment for certain misdemeanours having been found against him, and warrants issued for his apprehension, and the said

James Sadleir having failed to obey an order of this House that he should attend in his place on Thursday, the 24th day of July last, and having fled from justice, that the said James Sadleir be expelled this House."

He prefaced his motion by an array of precedents, beginning in 1580 and coming down to 1812, showing the power of the House to expel Members; and he briefly repeated the story of the Sadleirs, the suicide of John, and the flight of James, on the exposure of the frauds connected with the Tipperary Bank. From a letter he read, dated at Paris on Thursday last, it would appear that James Sadleir was in that city; but that he was protected from arrest by the terms of the extradition treaty.

No opposition was offered to the motion, though there was a good deal of criticism on the conduct of the Government in not assenting to a motion for the same object which was made by Mr. Roebuck on the 26th of July preceding. Sir F. Thesiger, Mr. Roebuck, and Mr. Whiteside commented with much force on this point. Mr. Stuart Wortley, who had taken part in resisting that motion, explained that it had been resisted by him because it was premature. James Sadleir had not had time to vindicate himself: he was ordered on a Monday to attend in his place on the next Thursday; and because he was not there on that very Thursday, it was proposed to expel him. Sir George Grey reinforced Mr. Wortley's argument by a quotation from Mr. Henley's speech on the occasion. "The worse the case seems to be," Mr. Henley said, "the more careful we ought to be not to act until the person implicated has had an opportunity of

meeting the charge made against him." Mr. Napier said, nobody could be more convinced now than in July last of Sadleir's guilt. The House would have been perfectly justified then in expelling Mr. James Sadleir, but it would probably not have been so politically convenient. The motion was agreed to *non. con.*

The subject of Law Reform, which occupied a prominent place in the Royal Speech, was early introduced in the House of Lords by the Lord Chancellor. Before the division on the Address took place, Lord Cranworth announced the intentions of the Government on this matter. The first subject, he said, to which the Government would direct the attention of the House was the reform of the Ecclesiastical Courts. On that day week he should ask their Lordships' leave to introduce three Bills—one for the reform of Testamentary Jurisdiction, another to amend the laws of Marriage and Divorce, and a third on the subject of Church Discipline. The Attorney-General would also, as soon as possible, ask for leave to introduce into the other House a Bill to render criminal Breaches of Trust, of which there had unfortunately been so many instances of late. Some time ago a Commission was issued to inquire into the subject of the Registration of Lands; that Commission had not yet reported, though he had reason to know that it had prepared the drafts of two Bills to be laid before Parliament on the subject. In the meantime, it was his intention to ask the Legislature to effect a minor reform in the same direction—to render extremely simple mortgages of land by means of registration. There was at work at the present

moment a Commission for the Consolidation of the Statute Law: nobody unacquainted with the subject could comprehend half the difficulties which beset it; but the Commission had succeeded in consolidating the whole criminal law, and Bills similar to those which he laid on the table on the last day of the previous session would be introduced for the purpose of effecting that consolidation. He should also ask their Lordships to refer the second report of that Commission to a Select Committee, in order to consider the proposition in that report for the adoption of means to improve the manner and language of current legislation. The member who introduces a Bill is generally so glad to have it passed, that he consents without difficulty to any alteration that is proposed in it; and the result is, that, when the measure becomes law, its various provisions are found not to dovetail together. Moreover, the language of the statutes is frequently discrepant, leading to uncertainty as to the meaning. What the Government, therefore, propose is, that there should be an officer appointed, who should be a very able lawyer, and whose duties would be to report, when called upon, on every Bill introduced for the alteration of the law; to explain exactly what its effect is, what is its bearing on the existing law, and generally to put the whole statute in order: further, after a Bill has gone through Committee, the House should refer it, when thought fit, to this officer to examine, and state the alterations it has undergone in passing that ordeal, and also to point out how far those alterations affect its general tenor. Of course, this officer would have it in his power

to offer suggestions for improving the language of an Act; and it is to be hoped that the result will be to render our statutes more clear, less verbose, and more in harmony with the common feelings and understandings of mankind. Another part of the same officer's duties will be to classify the various Acts passed within the year. His functions would, of course, be at first extremely tentative; but, no doubt, as they become gradually more defined, they would prove highly useful. Before concluding, it was right, also, to mention, that the Home Secretary intended to introduce a measure into the other House on the subject of Secondary Punishments.

Sir George Grey, in fulfilment of the intention last stated, brought the subject of Secondary Punishments before the House of Commons on the 9th of February. Public attention had recently been much excited on this subject, chiefly in consequence of a number of crimes and outrages perpetrated in various parts of the country, in which convicts liberated under the new system of tickets-of-leave had been prominently concerned. From this cause an opinion had gained ground that the system was likely to prove dangerous to the peace of society, and a sort of panic in regard to the ticket-of-leave men had sprung up, especially in certain parts of the metropolis, where burglaries and robberies, attended with personal violence, had latterly become rife. To vindicate the law from the exaggerated complaints made against it, and at the same time to remove some of the defects with which it was justly chargeable, the Secretary of State for the Home Department now appealed to the House of Com-

mons, prefacing his motion with an able and temperate speech. He commenced by stating the reasons for the change of system introduced by the Act passed in 1853, substituting in certain cases other punishments in lieu of transportation—namely, the cessation of a demand in the colonies for convict labour, and the general and strong feeling of the colonists against the reception of criminals—the main provisions of the Act, and the system, including tickets-of-leave, under which those provisions were carried out. He then proceeded to show what had been the effects of the Act of 1853, so far as appeared from the number of sentences of transportation and penal servitude passed at different periods, the number of licenses granted on the ground of good conduct, and those revoked for misconduct or forfeited by re-conviction. In giving these details Sir George explained the rules and principles which guided the Secretary of State in granting letters of license, and declared his belief that the alarm excited by the liberation of convicts under tickets-of-leave, although to a certain extent well founded, had been greatly exaggerated. Looking at the general state of crime in the last two years, he found that, while there was a small fractional increase in the summary convictions, the committals for trial had decreased from 25,922 in 1855 to 19,433 in 1856, or about 25 per cent., notwithstanding the disbanding of the militia. This state of things did not, he thought, justify the great alarm prevalent in the country. Sir George then adverted to the reports of the Committees of both Houses which sat last Session, who concurred in recommending a continuance of transportation, as far

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as practicable. To carry this proposal into effect without a breach of the engagements entered into with the colonies, which the Government had not the remotest intention to violate, was, however, the great difficulty. Western Australia was at present the only colony which would receive convicts. Its capabilities were said to be great, and the colonists had been represented to be desirous of convict labourers. After full consideration, the Government had determined to propose to give effect to the recommendation of the Committee of the House of Commons, that the sentence of penal servitude should be lengthened so as to make it of the same duration as that of transportation under the old law, and they proposed to remove all obstacles to the removal of convicts sentenced to penal servitude to any possession of the Crown, so that such a sentence should carry with it, though not necessarily, removal from the country; the Government being thereby enabled to send convicts to Western Australia, or to avail themselves of any additional facilities for their transportation to other penal settlements. With regard to those convicts under sentence of penal servitude who would be kept at home, he indicated his views as to the rules which should govern remissions of the sentence, and proposed, he said, to maintain the power, which he thought useful to retain, of granting the conditional licenses called tickets-of-leave. A few minor points were touched upon by the right hon. Baronet, one of which related to the hulk system, which was, he said, in process of abandonment.

Sir J. Pakington thought the alarm regarding the ticket-of-leave system was misdirected rather than

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exaggerated. With respect to the proposals of Sir George Grey, he thought it would be better to wait until the Bill was before the House. The question involved two points: first, what was to be the state of the law as to secondary punishments; secondly, the manner in which the law was to be administered and carried out. There was an impression, he said, that there had been an indiscreet exercise of the prerogative of mercy by the advisers of the Crown, which he believed was exaggerated, but not without foundation; and that the punishment under sentences of penal servitude was not made sufficiently severe. He thought the inference which the public would draw from the comparison between the crime of 1855 and 1856 was, that there had been a decrease to the extent stated by Sir G. Grey in the graver crimes, whereas by a change in the law during the interval a large class of offences, formerly left for trial, were dealt with summarily.

Mr. Collier contended that, with respect to our worst criminals, it would be far better to imprison them for life at home than to incur the expense of imprisoning them abroad. The next class might be dealt with, as proposed by the Government, either by transportation, or penal servitude at home.

Sir J. Ramsden doubted whether the advantages attending transportation, as a secondary punishment and as a reformatory process, were not overrated, though it was difficult to exaggerate its importance to the mother country. The proposals of the Government, he thought, deserved the approbation of the House, but he hoped their attention would be directed to a

change in the condition and treatment of prisoners.

Mr. Adderley cordially concurred with everything that had fallen from Sir G. Grey, suggesting, however, whether it would not be better to abolish altogether the ticket-of-leave provision, the few advantages attending which were overbalanced by its evils. He dwelt upon the obstacles in the way of transporting our convicts, which he attributed to that Minister who attempted to force them upon an unwilling colony.

Mr. Labouchere observed that, although it might be doubted whether transportation had in all cases a deterring effect, there was no question that, as a means of disposing of a part of our criminal population, for home purposes, it was a most valuable secondary punishment. He would not say that besides Western Australia other places might not be fitted to receive convicts; but he pointed out objections to Vancouver's Island, the Gulf of Carpentaria, and the Falkland Islands. Western Australia possessed many advantages as a colony where the labour of convicts could be employed; at the same time, he should not be justified, he said, in holding out an expectation that it would be available, except to a limited extent and for a certain time, the measure requiring the utmost caution and the most judicious management.

Mr. Bentinck was not convinced that the measures proposed by the Government were calculated to effect the object in view, which, in his opinion, would be more readily attained by establishing penal settlements nearer home, and by utilizing convict labour in this country. He condemned the morbid sentiment in favour of convicts.

Mr. Milnes denied that the reformatory system had proved a failure, the contrary being shown by the state of crime during the last two years, and he strongly urged attention to the treatment of discharged prisoners.

Mr. J. Phillimore expressed his dread of returning to transportation, and protested against it being used as a secondary punishment, as it did not deter from crime, and hardened the criminal.

Mr. Newdegate, having protested in 1853 against abolishing transportation, appealed to the increase of crimes accompanied by violence, and insisted upon the impossibility of establishing a system of perpetual imprisonment.

Mr. Liddell inquired whether there would be any objection on the part of the Government to enter into a contract with the planters of British Guiana to supply them with convicts, many estates in Demerara, adapted to the growth of excellent cotton, perishing for want of labour. He thought the labour of convicts might be made otherwise available.

In his reply, Sir George Grey gave explanations relative to matters adverted to by Sir J. Pakington, and, after a few words from Mr. Gibson, leave was given to bring in the Bill.

Sir George Grey then moved for leave to introduce a Bill to facilitate the establishment of Reformatory Schools in England. It was not, he said, the design of the Bill to interfere with reformatory institutions, but to enable counties and boroughs to establish such schools out of the county rates.

After some remarks by Mr. Deedes, Sir John Pakington, Sir S. Northcote, and other Members, leave was given.

Another motion of much interest to law reformers was brought on by Mr. Napier on the 13th of February. The honourable and learned gentleman moved the following resolution :—

“That an humble address be presented to Her Majesty, praying that she will be graciously pleased to take into consideration, as an urgent measure of administrative reform, the formation of a separate and responsible Department for the affairs of Public Justice.”

Mr. Napier described the existing evils arising from ill-drawn and redundant legislation ; proposed as a remedy the appointment of a Minister of Justice ; and named Lord Bacon, Lord Langdale, Lord Brougham, and Lord John Russell as authorities who had advocated and supported a similar proposition. He showed how essential law reforms had become ; how opportune was the present time ; how absorbed the Law Officers of the Crown were in their set duties ; how there was no authority to receive suggestions from those who experienced practical difficulties in the application of the law, or to carry out those suggestions in the preparation of Bills ; and he found the obvious remedy for this defect in the establishment of a separate department, like those for War, Trade, Health, and Education.

The motion was seconded by Mr. Collier, who enlarged on the evils resulting to our legal system from the non-existence of a recognized officer, such as the motion contemplated.

The Attorney-General said, in accepting, with a slight modification, the resolution proposed by Mr. Napier, it must be understood that the Government did not re-

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cognize, as a consequence of adopting it, the establishment of a separate Minister of Justice. He did not consider at present that there was any necessity for the appointment of such an officer; he thought that all the objects might be carried out by the existing machinery; that it would be impossible to introduce into the Cabinet a Minister of Justice while the Lord Chancellor was there; and that it was perfectly within the power of that officer, if aided by a sufficient staff, effectually to superintend the administration of justice, and the contemplated reforms in certain of its branches. If the words "as an urgent measure of administrative reform" be omitted, he would not resist the motion, which would not be a mere barren resolution.

Lord John Russell said the speech of the Attorney-General consisted of two parts; one was a very powerful argument in favour of Mr. Napier's proposition, the other was eminently unsatisfactory; and he had not stated the views of the Government on the subject, but his own. Instead of a responsible Minister of Justice, he had proposed that the Lord Chancellor should have the assistance of a staff. But he (Lord John) did not think that the Lord Chancellor would have sufficient time at his disposal for the function of superintendence to be given to him. He hoped the words in the resolution proposed to be left out would be retained.

Mr. Keating likewise hoped that the Attorney-General would not create a difference of opinion by insisting upon the withdrawal of those words, which made little difference in the frame of the proposition. He agreed that the legi-

timate head of the department of public justice was the Lord Chancellor, who was in natural connection with all the legal functionaries and tribunals.

The Attorney-General said, as the omission of the words might be thought to impair the effect of the resolution, which was not intended, the Government would not object to their being retained.

Some general and discursive remarks having been made by various members, Lord Palmerston observed while agreeing with the motion to give effect to the principles embodied in the resolution, that the debate showed that, with regard to any particular system of improvement, it was impossible for the Government to give any pledge. He thought that before the House consented to copy foreign models, and create a new officer, who must be a lawyer, must abandon his profession, and resign his office with the change of Government, it was right to see whether the object might not be accomplished by attaching this department to some existing office. It would be the duty of the Government to give their earnest attention to the subject.

The motion was ultimately agreed to without a division.

Two other questions, one affecting the political constitution, the other relating to the religious interests of the community, were debated during the short first Session of this year. One was the motion which had now been annually renewed for several Sessions by Mr. Locke King, to make the franchise in counties in England and Wales the same as was fixed by the Reform Act for boroughs, viz. the occupation of a tenement of the annual value of 10*l.* This pro-

position the honourable mover supported upon the same general grounds as in former years. His object, he said, was to carry out a great constitutional principle, recognised in the Reform Act, that taxation and representation should go more together. His plan did not propose to disfranchise a single borough, or a single individual, it adopted the only mode of dealing with the great question of the franchise, that of treating all parties with equal justice.

Lord Palmerston could not consent to the introduction of this Bill. Independently of objections to the Bill itself, considering the business before the House, he thought there was little prospect of its passing. With regard to the principle of the measure, he did not concur in the argument that the right of voting should be the same in boroughs and counties. He thought that there were reasons for maintaining a distinction; that each represented different interests in the community. The logical consequence of adopting this measure would be the sweeping away of all boroughs; for why should the artificial distinction and circumscription of boroughs be kept up? In objecting to the principle of the Bill, and to the consequences to which it must lead, he did not express, he said, any opinion that there should be no extension of the franchise in counties; on the contrary, he should be ready to consider a more modified measure. He, therefore, did not set his face against an improvement of our representative system.

After some remarks in favour of the Bill by Mr. Headlam and Mr. Drummond,

Lord J. Russell said that he did not think the Government

ought to allege that there would not be time for the discussion of the measure; and with regard to the measure itself, after the change introduced in the county constituencies by the Chandos clause of the Reform Act, whereby occupancy as well as tenure, gave a right of voting, he could not but think that this measure was a safe improvement, and that it would tend to consolidate our institutions. He was prepared, therefore, not only to vote for the introduction of the Bill, but to support its second reading.

Sir James Graham stated the grounds upon which he supported this proposal on the present occasion. The argument against a change in the Reform Bill, on the plea of finality, he now thought invalid, but the extreme difficulty of carrying a large and comprehensive change rendered such a measure, in his opinion, not likely to be successful. One of the measures of Lord Aberdeen's Administration was a Bill to enlarge the franchise, which was framed with great caution by the Cabinet of Lord Aberdeen, and, having been introduced by Lord John Russell, it was withdrawn on account of the war. In that measure, among other provisions, was introduced the precise proposition of Mr. King, with countervailing provisions. His belief was, that the measure would extend the franchise, in a manner perfectly safe, to men capable of independent action; and if he was to take a fragment of reform, he was bound to consider what was, at the same time, the safest and the largest measure. Looking at the question in this light, he believed this to be a measure that might be most safely introduced, and he did not

hesitate to give his vote for its introduction.

Mr. S. Herbert said, after the deepest consideration of the subject, he saw two distinct grounds for not giving his support to the motion; first, the state of parties in the House, and, secondly, the form of the question. It was true that the proposition was contained in the Bill prepared by Lord Aberdeen's Administration; it was, however, not only brought forward by the leader of the Government in that House, but it was supported with the whole weight of the authority of the Government, and it was coupled with other provisions which tended to neutralize its effect, and to extend the value of the measure. He thought the present Government had exercised a wise discretion in not bringing forward questions which, in the existing position of parties, it might be difficult to carry, and he did not wish to put them into greater difficulties. Under these circumstances, guarding himself against being supposed to express any opinion as to the extension of the franchise, upon the grounds he had stated he felt it his duty to oppose the motion.

After some remarks by Mr. Roebuck the House divided, when there appeared—

For the motion . . . 179

Against it : : . . 192

The motion was thus rejected by a narrow majority of 13.

The second motion above referred to was the annually-repeated attempt of Mr. Spooner to repeal the Act conferring an endowment on Maynooth College. On a subject so often discussed, it is not likely that any novel facts or arguments should be adduced, but the unconquerable zeal of the hon.

Member for North Warwickshire gave vigour to his attack on this often-assailed establishment. Mr. Spooner's motion was in these terms—"That this House do resolve itself into a Committee, for the purpose of considering the Acts for the endowment of the College of Maynooth, with a view to the withdrawal of any endowment out of the consolidated fund, due regard being had to vested rights or interests." He considered, he said, that it was his imperative duty, as it was that of every Protestant and of every Member of that House who had taken an oath of allegiance to the Queen, to object to a continuance of any payment to the College of Maynooth. After complaining of the unfair tactics which had been employed on former occasions to defeat his purpose, he recapitulated his reasons for opposing the grant, his chief objection being that it was a national sin. The Commissioners of Inquiry, he contended, had been misled, and their conclusions were unsupported by evidence. He adverted, as upon preceding occasions, to doctrines alleged to be inculcated by the Roman Church, noticing the struggle between the Gallican and the Ultramontane parties, and asked the House whether it was prepared to sanction a teaching which, he insisted, among other objectionable matters, postponed duties to the Sovereign to obligations imposed by the Church.

The motion was seconded by Mr. Kendall.

Mr. Roebuck, declining to discuss questions of theology, charged Mr. Spooner with error in his historical account of the establishment of Maynooth. He (Mr. Roebuck) maintained that the grant was founded in justice, policy, and the

highest principles of morality. The College was created for English purposes. The English Parliament had sustained it for such purposes. As a matter of policy, it was the bounden duty of Parliament to meet the feelings of the Roman Catholics of Ireland, whose loyalty was unimpeachable, and not to insult them.

Mr. Bowyer, while he protested against theological discussion in that House, replied to some of Mr. Spooner's allegations as to the doctrines of the Roman Church, and denied the charge of Ultramontaniam brought against the College of Maynooth.

Mr. T. Chambers animadverted with some severity upon certain parts of the speech of Mr. Roebuck, who, he said, had not accurately stated the origin and history of the Maynooth grant. He contended that this was a plain question of morals and policy, well understood by the people of England, who would insist upon the repeal of the endowment.

Mr. Serjeant O'Brien said the Roman Catholics of Ireland viewed this motion as a violation of a right guaranteed to them by a solemn act of the Legislature, continued for 60 years, and therefore as an act of unwarrantable injustice, rendered more galling by unfounded charges against their faith. It could not be shown that the exercise of the privileges conceded to the Roman Catholic laity had been injurious to England; their loyalty was therefore a sufficient vindication of the character of their priesthood. He trusted that the House would not, by sanctioning the motion, reverse a policy adopted by successive Administrations, and adopt a measure that, althoughasperating in its result, would

prove powerless but for evil, by creating in the minds of the people of Ireland a deep sense of wrong.

•Mr. G. Moore warned the advocates of the motion of its effects, if carried to its conclusion, upon another establishment in Ireland. This paltry grant was, he observed, only a small boon given to the Irish Roman Catholics in return for the property taken from their Church, and it was given for British purposes.

Mr. Drummond said the question divided itself into two very distinct aspects. In the political aspect it was a bargain which could not be honestly broken; and was Mr. Spooner aware that he was asking the House to begin a new course of policy towards the Irish people? Upon the theological aspect of the question Mr. Drummond, apparently to the surprise of the House, pronounced an eulogium upon the Church of Rome, declaring that he would do anything rather than it should fall to the ground.

Mr. Serjeant Shee asked the House to consider, before this endowment was withdrawn, whether justice had been done to the Roman Catholics of Ireland by their being, equally with the Protestants, allowed to provide for the education of their priesthood; and he showed that before 1795 such establishments were illegal, and that since then restrictions were imposed upon Roman Catholic institutions which did not apply to those of other subjects of the Crown.

Mr. Newdegate briefly supported the motion.

Lord Palmerston expressed regret and pain at the renewal of these discussions of matters which ought to remain between man and his own conscience. He submitted

to Mr. Spooner that his motion was irreconcilable with those fundamental principles which, as a friend of the Established Church, he could not but recognise. He must maintain that no man ought to contribute to the maintenance of a religion to which he did not subscribe. Could he suppose that there could be in such a country as this an identity of religious opinions? His (Lord Palmerston's) objections to the motion were—first, that to abolish this endowment and to repeal the Act would be a breach of faith to-

wards the Irish nation, and on that ground alone he would resist the motion. But he resisted it on a broader ground—namely, the interests of the British empire. If the endowment were withdrawn, the education of the priests would be a foreign education; he preferred that they should be educated at home.

Upon a division Mr. Spooner's motion was rejected by a majority of 8, there being,

For the motion . . . 159

Against it . . . 167

CHAPTER II.

FINANCE AND TAXATION—*The Bank Charter Act*—*The Chancellor of the Exchequer moves for a Select Committee to inquire into its operation*—Remarks of Mr. Glyn, Mr. Laing, Mr. Disraeli, Sir C. Wood, Mr. Spooner and other members—Committee of Inquiry appointed—**THE INCOME TAX**—Great interest felt by the public respecting the cessation of the War Income Tax—*The Chancellor of the Exchequer makes his Financial Statement on the 13th February*—He announces the intention of reducing the Income Tax for the next three years to 7d. in the pound—*Observations of Mr. Gladstone*—On the 20th of February Mr. Disraeli moves a resolution pledging the House to the total remission of the Income Tax in 1860—His Speech—He comments with much severity on the calculations of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, who vindicates his own statement of the Finances—Mr. Gladstone supports the motion, and strongly urges a reduction of the Estimates—Mr. Wilson replies to Mr. Gladstone—Lord John Russell supports the financial views of the Government—Remarks of Mr. Bentinck, Sir F. Baring, Mr. Walpole, Mr. Cardwell, Sir C. Wood and other members—The Resolution is negatived on a division by 286 to 208—Mr. Gladstone opposes the propositions of the Chancellor of the Exchequer on the Tea Duties, and advocates a further remission of the duty—Speeches of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Lord John Russell, Mr. Gibson and other members—Mr. Gladstone's Amendment is rejected by 187 to 125—The Bill is passed—Debates on the Income Tax—Sir Fitzroy Kelly moves to reduce the tax to 5d. in the pound, but without success—Mr. Gladstone moves a Resolution in favour of a reduction of the Expenditure—He enters into a detailed statement, showing the rapid increase of the National Expenditure within the last few years—The Chancellor of the Exchequer justifies the conduct of the Government—Debate in the House of Lords on the Second Reading of the Income Tax Bill—The Earl of Derby enters upon many topics of public interest with reference to the impending Dissolution of Parliament—His animadversions upon the financial operations of the Government—He is answered by Lord Granville—Strictures of Mr. Disraeli to the same effect in the House of Commons—Lord Palmerston's reply—Remarks of Mr. Gladstone on the connection between our foreign policy and the increase of the Estimates.

THE policy of the existing laws relating to the currency had recently undergone some discussion, and in the preceding Session a motion had been made for sub-jecting the operation of the Bank Act of 1844 to parliamentary inquiry. The Government declined at that time to accede to the demand, but intimated no unwilling-

ingness to institute an inquiry into the working of the law on a future occasion. In fulfilment of this understanding, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, at the commencement of the present Session, moved for the appointment of a select committee to inquire into the operation of the Bank Act of 1844, and of the Bank Acts for Ireland and Scotland of 1846; also into the law relating to joint-stock banks. In order to elucidate the operation and policy of the Act of 1844, he went back to the time of the Bank restriction, and the measure adopted by Sir Robert Peel in 1819,—the convertibility of bank-notes into gold. Acting upon the report of a committee of that House, Sir Robert, in 1844, introduced the Act in question, with the view of further enforcing that principle, by imposing certain conditions upon the issue of bank-notes, and providing securities against their over-issue,—a policy which he (Sir G. Lewis) thought it superfluous to justify. The issue of notes by the Bank of England beyond the limit of 14,000,000*l.* on securities was regulated by their reserve of bullion, and the effect of the Act of 1844 had been to increase the amount of gold in the coffers of the Bank. Another change introduced by that Act was the separation of the issue and the banking departments, which afforded a security to the creditors of the Bank. Referring to the crisis of 1847; to the trials to which the Act of 1844 had been subjected, owing to the abnormal state of things occasioned by the war, which led to a large exportation of bullion; to the changes in the monetary systems of certain

continental countries; and to the extraordinary drain of silver to China, he thought that as, notwithstanding all these disturbing causes, the currency of this country had remained in a sound state, and the credit of the Bank had never been questioned for a moment, it did not appear expedient that any material alteration should be made in the Act of 1844. He then noticed some of the points of detail which would come under the consideration of the committee. One of these points was the precise limit of the issue of notes, some desiring that the limit should be extended about 1,500,000*l.*, upon the presumption that the paper circulation would thereby be enlarged to that amount. But his opinion was, that the alteration would not have that result, and that it would only lead the Bank to reduce to that extent their reserve of gold. At the same time, he admitted this was a subject fairly within the consideration of the committee. Another question was whether, assuming that there should be a legislative limit to the Bank's issue of paper, a power should be vested in the Government, to enable the Bank, under special circumstances, to depart from the restriction. He was, however, entirely hostile to such a proposal. He adverted briefly to other minor points, and to the laws respecting the Irish and Scotch banks and joint-stock banks, observing that the manner in which the latter were wound up was anything but satisfactory; at the same time, he dissented from the suggestion that they should be placed under the supervision of a Government officer.

Mr. Disraeli thought there should be two committees. He

was at a loss to understand, he said, what were to be the labours of the proposed committee, since the Government seemed to have made up their minds upon the subject. He thought it would have been better if the Chancellor of the Exchequer had at once brought in a Bill.

Mr. Glyn, concurring with Mr. Disraeli in opinion that there should be two committees, observed that the question of convertibility was distinct from the machinery and mode in which that principle was carried out; and he objected among other things, to the limitation by the Act of 1844 of the issue of notes to 14,000,000*l.*, for which fixed sum the Chancellor of the Exchequer had assigned no reason. The true principle, in his opinion, was, not to allow the amount of notes issued on securities to be fixed, but to make all issued above that amount bear a fixed rate of interest, according to the bullion in the Bank, which ought to regulate the rate of interest.

Mr. Henley strongly urged the division of the inquiry between two committees.

Mr. Malins entered into many details to show that nothing could be more unsatisfactory than the working of the Act of 1844; that there had been no deficiency of gold, and that what the country wanted was not gold, but bank-notes, the issue of which, in spite of the exigencies of trade, was stopped by the Act, while the Bank had locked up in its coffers a supply of gold sufficient to meet demands, making money unnecessarily dear.

Mr. Headlam objected to mixing up with matters concerning the Bank Charter the law of joint-stock banks, the present state of

which was disgraceful, and required immediate alteration.

Mr. Laing observed that Mr. Malins, though ostensibly maintaining the principle of convertibility, advocated a relaxation of the Bank restriction, and an issue of notes that would infallibly exhaust the stock of bullion. The only safe mode of adjusting the supply of money to the demand was by the rate of interest, a rise in the rate at once diminishing the demand and increasing the supply. Agreeing in the main with the Chancellor of the Exchequer, he mentioned certain points in respect to which they differed, and which, in his opinion, were fit for inquiry. It was the interest of the public that there should be a large and efficient reserve; but the interest of the Bank lay the other way. He thought, however, that some arrangements might be made between the Bank and the Government upon this point.

Mr. J. McGregor found fault with the working of the Act of 1844; which was vindicated by Mr. Pollard-Urquhart.

Mr. Newdegate considered the objection to an absolute limit of the issue of notes unanswerable. He pointed out what he considered a vice in the Act of 1844, that, while it restricted the action of the Bank when the amount of bullion was small, there was no restriction upon its use when large, which induced the Bank to stimulate speculation.

Sir C. Wood, in reviewing the objections to the Act of 1844, observed that it was never supposed that that Act would remedy speculation and all the evils connected with the currency; its object was, as far as possible, to regulate the circulation, and to secure the

convertibility of bank-notes. The amount of 14,000,000*l.* to be issued on securities was fixed because that was the *minimum* of notes retained in the hands of the public. He denied that the crisis of 1847 was in any way caused by the Act of 1844, the rules of which were, in his opinion, the best for their purpose, and the least stringent that could be laid down. With respect to the latter part of the motion, he thought there was a great deal of force in the objection to referring the subject of the joint-stock banks to the same committee, and if the House should be of that opinion, the Chancellor of the Exchequer would not insist upon that part of his motion.

Mr. Spooner insisted that the contract of 1819, by which it had been said Parliament should be bound, was an unjust contract, which deranged bargains made in a depreciated currency, and which never had been acted up to, and never could be. He believed, if the Act of 1819 had never passed, that the currency would have been restored before this time, without the evils occasioned by that law. He enlarged upon what he held to be the evils of that law and the Act of 1844, and declared that in his opinion a plan might be devised which would secure the convertibility of notes without the alternations and mischiefs caused by the existing law.

Mr. Wilkinson defended the Act of 1844, the sole complaint against which, he said, was, that it was supposed, erroneously, to raise the rate of interest.

Mr. Muntz thought that after the declarations of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, the appointment of a committee was a mere sham.

Mr. Hildyard urged that care

should be taken that the committee on a subject so important should be a fair one, or its opinion would go but a little way with the House or the country.

After some observations from Mr. Cayley, Mr. A. Hastie, and Mr. Ingram, the Chancellor of the Exchequer consented to withdraw the latter part of his motion relating to the law of joint-stock banks, and in this amended form the motion was agreed to.

The great anxiety that prevailed at this time respecting the financial position and prospects of the country was satisfied at a much earlier period in the Session than usual, by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, who made his financial statement on the 13th of February. The right hon. Baronet commenced by premising that he had taken the speediest opportunity for announcing his financial arrangements. The Army and Navy Estimates had been presented but a few days before; and no vote had, as yet, been taken upon them in Committee of Supply. He then proceeded to call attention to the income and expenditure of the current financial year, 1856-7.

The revenue of the current year, ending on the 5th of April, he had taken] at 71,740,000*l.*; the actual amount would probably be 71,885,000*l.* The Customs had produced 23,600,000*l.*, instead of 23,850,000*l.*, his estimate; and this arose from the short stock of sugar and the check to the consumption of tea. The expenditure was estimated at 82,113,000*l.*, leaving a deficiency of 10,373,000*l.*, including a margin of 2,000,000*l.* To meet this deficiency he borrowed 7,499,000*l.* Power was taken to borrow 4,000,000*l.* on

Exchequer Bills; but this had been used only to the extent of 1,000,000*l.* The total receipts would be 79,384,000*l.*; the total expenditure probably 78,000,000*l.*, leaving a balance of 1,384,000*l.*

In answer to Mr. Disraeli's accusation that there was extraordinary war taxation in time of peace, he pointed out that the year was not a year of ordinary peace expenditure. There had been lent 1,000,000*l.* to Sardinia; 91,000*l.* paid on account of hereditary pensions under an Act of the last Session; there would be a loss of upwards of 2,000,000*l.* on the article of malt, by the reduction of duty and drawbacks: it was therefore incorrect to say that no reduction had taken place in war taxation. In order to show that the pressure of taxation had not diminished the resources of the country, he cited figures showing the flourishing state of the export and import trade, the large employment of shipping, and the diminution in the number of emigrants. Deducting the three years of peace expenditure just before the war — 152,323,000*l.*, from the three years of war expenditure — 228,721,000*l.*, he said the remainder — 76,398,000*l.* afforded a pretty close approximation to the cost of the war. Of this sum, he set down 40,362,000*l.* as the war taxation.

The total expenditure for the year 1857-8, he estimated at 63,224,000*l.*; that is, interest on Funded and Unfunded Debt, 28,550,000*l.*; permanent charge on the Consolidated Fund, 1,707,000*l.*; Army, 11,625,000*l.*, Navy, 8,109,000*l.*; Packet Service, 965,000*l.*; Civil Services, 7,250,000*l.*; Collection of Revenue, 4,215,000*l.*; Superannuation

in Revenue department, 475,000*l.*; Persian War, 265,000*l.* Beyond this, there were debts to be provided for amounting in all to 2,000,000*l.*; which made a total estimated outlay of 65,474,000*l.* Sir George Lewis went into a detailed explanation of these items, to show that they were not excessive, even as compared with the estimates of peace years; and in accounting for the increase, he pointed out a variety of causes, — such as the Packet Service, the transfer of the Coast Guard from the Customs to the Admiralty, and the increased charges arising from the use of steam in the Navy.

Before he came to the taxation for the ensuing financial year, he made some remarks on the compact said to have been entered into in 1853 between Parliament and the country with regard to the continuance of the financial arrangements of that year. Now, to admit the doctrine of compact, it should be shown that the state of things on which the compact was made remained unchanged. But the plan of 1853 was formed on the assumption of peace. That assumption did not turn out to be correct—war, a disturbing cause of the first magnitude, succeeded, and not only increased the annual charge for the Debt, but left war-loan sinking-funds to be provided for, and 2,000,000*l.* of Exchequer Bonds, payable this year. And on the other side of the account, we had had a loss of 150,000*l.* by the alteration of Stamp Duty on Bills of Exchange in 1853, a decrease of 290,000*l.* in Assessed Taxes, 260,000*l.* by the abolition of the Newspaper Stamp Duty, and 60,000*l.* on the Carriage Duty; total remission of taxation since 1853, 760,000*l.*

After this, Sir George Lewis made a statement to show that the direct is only one-half of the amount of the indirect taxation of the country; and then, touching on the Paper and Wine and Spirit duties, and the duty on Fire Insurances, he intimated that no change would be made in them at present.

At length he came to the Income Tax. As the law then stood, the exchequer was entitled to receive 16*d.* for the ensuing year, and 5*d.* for the two following years; in all 26*d.*, or 26,000,000*l.* The proposal which he had to make, looking at the increased charges on the revenue for the year to come, owing to the debts contracted during the war, and owing in part to the remission of taxation during the same period, was to fix the income tax as it was fixed originally by Sir Robert Peel for the next three years, at 7*d.* in the pound. (*Cheers.*) The effect would be, that the exchequer would receive twenty-one instead of twenty-six millions. With regard to Tea and Sugar, he proposed a gradual diminution of the duties on tea from 1*s.* 9*d.* to 1*s.* 7*d.* next year, 1*s.* 3*d.* in 1859, and 1*s.* in 1860; on refined sugar, from 20*s.* to 18*s.* 4*d.* in 1858, 16*s.* 8*d.* in 1859, and 13*s.* 4*d.* in 1860; brown sugar, from 13*s.* 9*d.* to 12*s.* 8*d.* in 1858, 11*s.* 8*d.* in 1859, and 10*s.* 7*d.* in 1860.

The total revenue for the ensuing year he estimated at 66,365,000*l.*, which would leave a surplus over the expenditure of 891,000*l.*, viz:—

Customs . . .	£22,850,000
Excise . . .	17,000,000
Stamps . . .	7,450,000
Land and Assessed } Taxes . . . }	3,150,000

Income Tax . .	11,450,000
Post Office . .	3,000,000
Crown Lands . .	265,000
Miscellaneous . .	1,200,000

The total amount of the taxes that would be reduced this year was 11,971,000*l.* In conclusion, he observed that if the liabilities of the next three years were discharged, and the accruing liabilities were met, the entire debt of 40,000,000*l.* arising out of the war would be extinguished in 30 years.

The right hon. gentleman concluded with the customary formal motion for a grant to pay off Exchequer Bills.

Mr. Gladstone said, considering the comprehensive nature of the statement just made, and the gravity of the matters which it involved, it would be inexpedient to enter into a discussion upon it that night. After a short debate, in which many explanations were called for and were given by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, the Chairman was ordered to report progress.

The opportunity for a more ample discussion of the financial state of the country and of the plans proposed by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, was soon afterwards afforded by a motion made by Mr. Disraeli, pursuant to notice, on the 20th of February. The right hon. gentleman's motion, which led to a very interesting debate, continued to a second night by adjournment, was in these terms:—

"That it would be expedient, before sanctioning the financial arrangements for the ensuing year, to adjust the estimated income and expenditure in a manner which shall appear best calculated to secure the country against the risk of a deficiency in the years 1858–9

and 1859-60, and to provide for such a balance of revenue and charge respectively in the year 1860 as may place it in the power of Parliament at that period, without embarrassment to the finances, altogether to remit the income tax."

In introducing this motion, to which the feeling respecting the income tax then prevalent in the country lent great interest, Mr. Disraeli observed that, whatever differences of opinion might exist upon other questions, there was none upon one point, that our finances should be in a wholesome condition. He approved the course taken by the Government with respect to the war income tax, but he thought they should have announced their policy with reference to this tax earlier. He reminded the House that he had to comment upon a financial statement essentially prospective, and his general objection to that statement was, that its consequences showed that the remission of the income tax in 1860 would be not only difficult, but absolutely impossible. The Chancellor of the Exchequer had estimated the expenditure of 1857-58 at 65,474,000*l.*, and the revenue at 66,365,000*l.*, leaving a surplus of revenue of between 800,000*l.* and 900,000*l.* But his (Mr. Disraeli's) estimate of the revenue and expenditure for the year 1858-59 was, that, while the amount of the former would be 61,404,000*l.*, the expenditure, including Exchequer Bonds, 2,000,000*l.*, and Sinking Fund, 1,500,000*l.*, would be 66,389,000*l.* Consequently, upon the statement of the Chancellor of the Exchequer himself there would be an apparent deficiency of 5,000,000*l.* in the year 1858-59; and he asked the House whether, under these circumstances, it was

not its duty to examine the whole scope and tendency of the Government plan, and ascertain its probable result. With such a deficiency in 1858-59 there must be a deficit of at least 10,000,000*l.* in 1859-60, the period at which the income tax, yielding 7,000,000*l.*, was to be taken off, when a colossal deficiency would have to be grappled with. The obvious remedy was so to adjust the income and expenditure as to prevent this deficiency, and to remit the whole income tax. The Chancellor of the Exchequer had assumed that the gross expenditure of 1858-59 would be the same as that of 1853-54—namely, 65,840,000*l.* Why, then, not reduce the expenditure of 1857-58 to that standard, which would leave a surplus of 4,000,000*l.* in the Exchequer, without any addition to the duties on sugar or tea? If the Chancellor of the Exchequer had really determined to fall back upon the expenditure of 1853, there was no necessity whatever for any new tax, although the estimates of that year were millions above those of Lord Derby's Administration. He was for wise, not wild, reduction; he did not propose any measure hostile to public credit, or a vote of want of confidence in the Government.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer observed that Mr. Disraeli had, in his opinion, offered scarcely any objection to the financial plan of the Government. In his excursive flight he had commented upon the estimates of taxation for two successive years; but no Finance Minister had ever proposed to fix, or could fix, any plan of expenditure for a future year; that depended upon Parliament alone; so that when Mr. Disraeli talked of a deficiency in future years, he in-

roduced an idea foreign to the subject. In order to show a deficiency, there must be a comparison between revenue and expenditure. He had stated on the last occasion that he estimated the revenue of 1858-59 at 62,300,000*l.*, and that of 1859-60 at 62,265,000*l.*, and he had compared this estimate of revenue with the actual expenditure of 1853-54—namely, 55,840,000*l.*, which showed an excess of revenue. If he had taken the estimate of charge for the present year, it would have included special expenditure caused by peculiar circumstances, this being the first year after the war. Premising, however, that he gave no positive estimate, and expressed no opinion of the expenditure beyond the present year, he stated details showing its probable amount in succeeding years, the result being that, according to reasonable computation, and making allowance for arrangements for the redemption of debt, there was no probability of any deficiency or of an impediment to the remission of the income tax in 1860. In that year he estimated that the revenue would be 58,115,000*l.*, and the expenditure 54,200,000*l.* Considering the resolution (the terms of which he criticised) to be uncalled for, that it would lead to no practical result, while it would be open to much misapprehension, he should neither affirm nor deny it, but should vote for passing to the order of the day.

Mr. Gladstone said, no man was more deeply interested than he was in this question, which concerned a plan of finance in every part contradictory to that which he had proposed, and which had been adopted by the present House of Commons. The efforts of successive Administrations had been

directed to the consolidation and simplification of the financial laws, whereas the Chancellor of the Exchequer had condemned the labours of Parliament for the last 15 years. The income tax, grievous and inquisitorial as it was, had been introduced to purchase blessings to be wrought out by its instrumentality. With what beneficial changes was it proposed now to associate this tax? The notion was, that this year there would be a remission of taxation to the extent of 11,970,000*l.*; but, omitting war taxes, to the amount of 4,470,000*l.*, the cessation of which was not due to the grace or favour of the Government; the remission of the income tax in 1857-58 would be only 4,800,000*l.*, against which was to be set 1,400,000*l.* to be laid upon tea and sugar; so that the real amount of taxes remitted in 1857-58 would be only 3,184,000*l.*, and he was not satisfied that the supposed surplus of 900,000*l.* would be *bond fide* available. After entering into further financial details, and insisting upon the obligation of Parliament to adhere to the stipulation entered into with the country respecting the income tax, Mr. Gladstone proceeded to a closer criticism of the Budget, which discovered, he said, fatal flaws. The first and main defect was, that it was based upon an excessive expenditure; and he gave notice that before going into committee he should propose that the estimates of expenditure should be revised and further reduced. He contended that 6,000,000*l.* had been added to the regular expenditure of the country, quite apart from the war, in four years—a fact, he observed, which suggested more serious reflections. In his

opinion, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, in saying that he could not estimate the expenditure of a future year though he could estimate the revenue, had trifled with the House and treated them like children. Yet he had taken the expenditure of 1853-54 as that of 1858-59, which, for reasons stated by Mr. Gladstone, he treated as a pure delusion, calculating that the expenditure of the latter year would exceed that of 1857-58, and that the real wants of the public service were likely to increase. The prospect for next year, taking the income and expenditure of the present, appeared to him to be, that there would be a revenue, after deductions, of 61,065,000*l.*, to meet an expenditure of 66,724,000*l.*, leaving a deficiency of more than 5,600,000*l.*, which in 1860 would have augmented to 8,600,000*l.* Adverting to the views enunciated by the Chancellor of the Exchequer on the subject of indirect taxation—views which he strongly censured—Mr. Gladstone stated the amount of taxes remitted from 1842 to 1854 at 21,985,000*l.*, or deducting taxes imposed, 14,485,000*l.*, added to the comforts or deducted from the privations of the country, and the increase in the revenue had covered the whole amount of remissions. Yet the Government now invited the House to retrace its steps, and to impose indirect taxes upon articles consumed by the labouring classes. To say, however, that the duties on tea and sugar should not be imposed, was to say there should be a greater deficiency; this, therefore, increased his desire to support the resolution of Mr. Disraeli, which was in entire conformity with the pledge given regarding the income tax. He

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believed that by a wise economy it was practicable to relieve taxation, to reduce expenditure, and to maintain a surplus revenue.

Mr. Wilson, in replying to Mr. Gladstone, argued that the Chancellor of the Exchequer, in dealing with the tea and sugar duties, had not only acted upon sound principles, but upon the very principles adopted by Mr. Gladstone himself in 1853. These duties were really applied to war expenses. He pointed out what he considered to be errors on the part of Mr. Gladstone, insisting upon the fallacy which, he said, pervaded his speech, of taking the expenditure of the present year as the basis of his calculation of the expenditure of years to come. He (Mr. Wilson) justified the estimates formed by the Chancellor of the Exchequer for the years 1858-59 and 1859-60, which made the surplus in the first year 4,024,000*l.*, and in the last 3,989,000*l.* Nothing had been done by the Chancellor of the Exchequer to create a deficiency or to impede the settlement of 1853, so far as it could be carried into effect. The Budget, while it effectually provided for the expenditure of the present year, did not impair the means of future Ministers to meet obligations.

Mr. Laing said, the object he proposed to attain by voting for the resolution was that which was attained in 1848, when the Budget was sent back, and a new one produced, framed with a greater attention to economy. He pointed out the large increase in this year's estimates, compared with those of 1853-4, in departments unconnected with the war.

Lord J. Russell said he thought it incumbent upon him, as a warm

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supporter of the Budget of 1853, to disprove the charges of Mr. Gladstone. In so doing he thought it right at once to say that he concurred generally in the principles upon which the Chancellor of the Exchequer had founded his Budget. Into the details he was not bound to enter, but he reminded the House that the Chancellor of the Exchequer in the present year had to grapple with no ordinary difficulties. The ground taken by Mr. Gladstone was, not that there was no great remission of taxes, but that there had been a departure from the policy of abolishing a vast number of small duties and simplifying the revenue. The principal merit of the Budget of Sir R. Peel, Lord John observed, was, that it removed a great number of protective and differential duties, and asserted the just principles of free trade. Had the Chancellor of the Exchequer departed from those principles? Had he, having been a free-trader all his life, inaugurated a new policy? Nothing of the kind. He (Lord John) did not agree with him as to the duties upon fire insurances and upon paper, holding that all these Excise duties were of a most injurious nature. He was desirous that the income tax should terminate in 1860; but he did not see that the Chancellor of the Exchequer had interposed any obstacle in the way; he should say that his proposals were not only not opposed to the Budget of 1853, but were specially calculated to carry that Budget into effect. At the same time he hoped, when the House was in Committee, the Chancellor of the Exchequer would adopt a different scale of tea duties, so as to mitigate the pressure upon that

article. With respect to the vote in the Committee of Supply, he thought the House could not call upon the Chancellor of the Exchequer to produce his estimate of the expenditure for 1858-59; at the same time it was a question fairly raised, and he could not but think, with reference to the expenditure of 1858, that some reduction of the Estimates was practicable, and that the House was entitled to call for a peace establishment. He was ready to go into Committee of Ways and Means with the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and to allow that, keeping in view the policy and justice of putting an end to the income tax in 1860, he did not require a large concession of indirect duties in 1857.

Mr. Bentinck was not prepared to support either the motion of the Chancellor of the Exchequer or the resolution of Mr. Disraeli. He could not consent to vote money until he knew for what purpose, and he moved that the debate be adjourned, with the ulterior object of suspending the determination of the House until after its decision upon the Army, Navy, and Ordnance Estimates in a Committee of Supply.

Mr. Milnes defended the Chancellor of the Exchequer against Mr. Gladstone's strictures, which he considered to be unjust.

Sir John Tyrell, after some sarcastic reflections on the course taken by Mr. Gladstone, pronounced an eulogium upon Lord Palmerston, to whom, he said, the country owed a deep debt of gratitude, and he declared that for his part he would join in no vote to displace him. He said he should vote for Mr. Bentinck's motion.

Mr. Liddell accused Mr. Gladstone of inconsistency, and re-

mined the House of certain circumstances connected with the Budget of 1853, which detracted from its merits as a standard of comparison. Reforms, he remarked, were required in our army and navy, for effecting which this was the moment; but they demanded money. He should vote for the resolution of Mr. Disraeli, because, if the Chancellor of the Exchequer was sincere in his calculation, it aimed at the same result; and if the calculation was incorrect, its effect would be to induce the Chancellor of the Exchequer to modify his plans.

Sir F. Baring stated the reasons which induced him to give his cordial support to the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and to vote against the resolution of Mr. Disraeli, who, in laying down the principles on which a future Budget should be framed, had omitted, he observed, a matter of considerable importance—namely, what was to be done with the war income tax. Without deciding this point, it was impossible to frame a future financial arrangement. Mr. Gladstone, he remarked, had not expressed himself distinctly upon this point. In the face of a threatened deficiency of 8,000,000*l.* or 9,000,000*l.*, a financial Minister who had to meet these difficulties was, in his opinion, entitled to consideration and forbearance. After discussing the financial details stated in the course of the debate, he suggested that there was fair reason to suppose that the expenditure might be considerably diminished, so as to square with the revenue. But if he was wrong in this opinion, let the House first go into the Estimates, and see what reductions could be made.

Mr. Walpole said he should confine himself to the distinct proposi-

tion before the House. He agreed in the main object which Lord J. Russell appeared to have in view, and in most of the means by which he proposed to attain that object; but it was hardly possible for him to conceive how Lord John could arrive at his conclusion that the House ought to go into a Committee of Ways and Means before it had obtained the information which he seemed to think essential for his purpose. The object of the resolution was to abolish the income tax in 1860 by a wholesome reduction of the expenditure, and the first object of the Committee of Ways and Means was to re-impose the income tax for 1858, 1859, and 1860, before the House knew what was to be the expenditure of those years. It was not only in the military and naval establishments that a reduction of expenditure ought to be looked for, but still more in our civil departments. He was not for undue reductions; but when the fact was that our expenditure was now 10,000,000*l.* more than that required four years before the war commenced, it was impossible to deal with the subject properly unless the reasons of this expenditure were analysed. He insisted strongly upon the binding obligation of the moral compact with the country regarding the income tax, urging that it was a matter which involved the honour of Parliament, and upon the injustice of re-imposing the tax for 1858 before it was known what the expenditure in that year would be. He conceded that the practice was first to ascertain the amount of the expenditure, and then to vote the Ways and Means; but this rule was departed from when something unusual in our expenditure and revenue required the House to

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examine the general state of our whole finances; and this, he contended, was the case at present. The Chancellor of the Exchequer had declined to say that the remission of the income tax in 1860 was probable or possible, and these alarming words should induce the House to adopt the resolution. No Budget could be satisfactory to the country unless it secured the proper adjustment of revenue and expenditure, and the fulfilment of a pledge solemnly given.

Mr. Cardwell observed that the irresistible inference from the conflict of conclusions drawn from the same premises in the debate was, that the motion was not well devised to bring out plainly and intelligibly the opinion of the House. Those who were determined to enforce economy should not vote for a dilatory motion, but should go into a Committee of Ways and Means, where, when asked to vote, in time of peace, duties which pressed upon the poorer classes of the community, the House might give effect to their views of economy by refusing to impose those duties, replenishing the exchequer without impoverishing the people. He should vote for going into committee.

Mr. Gibson observed that, before the House could discuss the merits of Mr. Disraeli's resolution, it must first pronounce an opinion upon the financial scheme of the Government. Those who were favourable to adding 4,000,000*l.* to the Army and Navy Estimates in excess of those for the year preceding the war, and to adopting the proposed duties, would vote for going into a Committee of Ways and Means; and those who thought the Estimates too high, and who objected to the taxes in question, would

vote against going into the Committee. He believed that if Parliament sanctioned the expenditure of the present year it would lay a foundation for a deficiency in future years and lead to the gradual subversion of the policy of 1842. He was for maintaining, as part of the ordinary revenue of the country, a fair and moderate income tax, believing it to be the keystone of a free commercial policy. If the House should be firm in rejecting this Budget, he had no doubt that the Government would reconsider it, and bring in one founded upon a reduced expenditure.

Mr. Newdegate said he could not consent to vote the proposed duties for three years until he had an opportunity of sifting the expenditure. He should vote for adjourning the debate.

Sir C. Wood objected that the motion of Mr. Disraeli, in the shape of an abstract resolution, stopping the House from discussing the Budget in Committee, was a waste of time, and complained of the language which Mr. Gladstone had employed in the lecture he had addressed to his late colleagues. He denied that there had been any compact or engagement on the subject of the income tax binding under altered circumstances. In such circumstances Parliament had to decide whether the tax should or should not be continued. He then reviewed the arguments of Mr. Gladstone, which he contrasted with his policy when in office, and explained and justified the financial calculations of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, who, he said, had acted upon the same principles as Mr. Gladstone in 1853, and who had nevertheless been attacked by him with acrimony and violence,

and in terms hardly fit to be used by one gentleman to another. The charge against the Government was the possibility of a deficiency in 1858-59, and what remedies were proposed? The only proposition was Mr. Walpole's, that, instead of imposing an income tax in 1858, it should be suffered to expire in 1857, in order to provide against a deficiency in 1858! With regard to the estimates for the present year, he believed it not to be possible to reduce them further. He believed they would be smaller next year, but he would not pledge himself. The Government would do all they could, but he repudiated any contract or engagement.

Mr. Gladstone, in explanation, disclaimed all intention to impute anything dishonourable to the Chancellor of the Exchequer, or anything unbecoming his high position and personal character.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer replied that, in his understanding, the language used by Mr. Gladstone did convey the impression that he (Sir G. Lewis) had laid before the House a statement that was deceptive, while that statement was, as he believed, perfectly correct and faithful.

The House first divided upon Mr. Bentinck's motion for an adjournment of the debate. This was negatived by 477 votes to 25. A second division was taken on Mr. Disraeli's resolution, when there appeared, Ayes, 206; Noes, 286. Majority against the resolution, 80.

The events which will be recorded in the next chapter having resulted in the determination of the Ministers to dissolve Parliament, the Chancellor of the Exchequer felt himself obliged to modify the plans which he had announced to the House of Com-

mons in his Financial Statement. He now proposed to limit the duties which he had at first designed to impose for three years, to the ensuing year only, leaving it to the succeeding Parliament to determine on the financial arrangements to be adopted for the subsequent years. The amount and other arrangements affecting those duties were to stand as originally proposed, their term of duration only being thus modified.

The hostility of Mr. Gladstone to the financial policy of Sir George Lewis, which appeared in the debate just referred to, was further evinced by an attempt which he made a short time afterwards to induce the House of Commons to refuse its assent to the proposed alteration in the tea duties. On the 6th of March the Chancellor of the Exchequer, in submitting to the House his amended scale for the tea duty, recapitulated the principles of his financial policy, reiterating and defending many of the views upon which his Budget was founded, and stating his reasons for altering the proposed tea duty. He observed, in the course of his speech, that, judging from the present, and making due allowance for temporary interruptions, there never was in our history any moment at which there was less ground for alarm as to the possibility of raising an adequate revenue from taxation without a serious pressure upon the springs of the national industry. He moved a resolution that the duty on tea should be, after the 5th of April, 1857, to the 5th of April, 1858, 1s. 5d. per lb.

Mr. Gladstone, in moving, by way of amendment, that the duty be, after the 5th of April, 1857, 1s. 3d. per lb., and after the 5th

of April, 1858, 1s. per lb., repeated the objection he had before urged to the Chancellor of the Exchequer's financial scheme, which, he insisted, was adverse to the principles of the last fifteen years. He contended that his scheme would go to the country with a deficiency of ways and means, unless the expenditure were reduced. The Chancellor of the Exchequer had speculated upon a surplus revenue of 800,000*l.*; but since then, the alteration in the proposed tea duties (from 1s. 7*d.* to 1s. 5*d.*) would reduce the nominal surplus by about 500,000*l.*; but he had not provided for the expenses of the hostilities with China, or those of the Persian war, after the 5th of April, and these, with other items, would leave no surplus income. Nevertheless, he maintained that the war duties ought not, contrary to stipulation, to be continued in time of peace; and he condemned, besides, the manner in which the tea trade had been dealt with in relation to the war duties. If the House agreed, at a time when there was a nominal surplus, to impose these additional taxes upon tea and sugar, it would afford, he said, a fatal precedent. The rigid maintenance of pledges given by Parliament was of the utmost possible importance.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer said, although he had listened to Mr. Gladstone's speech, he could not understand its drift and policy, and if he had been called upon to prepare a Budget upon the principles recommended by Mr. Gladstone he should be utterly at a loss how to set about it. He had represented the Budget unfairly as one of increased taxation; that a less reduction than a greater was no reduction at

all; but a reduction of the duty on tea from 1s. 9*d.* to 1s. 5*d.*, instead of to 1s. 3*d.*, although a less reduction, was still a reduction, and not an increase of the duty. Sir G. Lewis then reviewed and replied to the other portions of Mr. Gladstone's speech.

Lord J. Russell vindicated the opinion he had expressed upon the Budget, and said he had thought the proposal for arresting the fall of the war duties—whether this was termed a reduction or an augmentation of duty,—was a fair proposal. The difference between him and the Chancellor of the Exchequer being now only 1*d.* per lb. (Lord John having given notice of an amendment to fix the duty on tea in 1857 and the two succeeding years at 1s. 4*d.*), he would not divide the committee against the motion, and he should not support the amendment of Mr. Gladstone.

Mr. Ricardo complained of the evils attending the tampering with duties, and insisted that there had been a contract with reference to the war duties upon tea and sugar. He also condemned the mode of assessing the duties upon sugar.

The original motion was supported by Mr. Gregson and Mr. P. Urquhart.

Mr. Gibson contended that this was a proposal to increase the duty on tea beyond what it would be if the law remained unchanged, and that the expenditure might be reduced in a degree more than equivalent to a duty of 2*d.* on tea. He should therefore vote for the amendment.

After some further discussion the House divided on Mr. Gladstone's amendment, that the duty after April 5th, 1857, should be 1s. 3*d.* per lb., which was negatived by 187 to 125. The original re-

solution, fixing the duty at 1s. 5d. was then agreed to, as were other resolutions, fixing the duties on sugar and other customable articles as proposed by the Government for one year only.

The Income Tax Bill, by which the additional 9d. in the pound imposed to meet the exigencies of the war with Russia was remitted, and the original rate of 7d. in the pound imposed for the ensuing financial year, passed the House of Commons without any decided opposition. An attempt, indeed, was made by Sir Fitzroy Kelly, in committee on the Bill, to procure a still further reduction of the impost by substituting 5d. for 7d., but it led to little discussion. The Chancellor of the Exchequer, in opposing the amendment, argued that the supposed contract embodied in the Income Tax Act of 1853 was based upon the assumption of a continuance of peace; but the very foundation of that settlement had been overturned by the war. The motion of Sir Fitzroy Kelly was then negatived, as was also an amendment of Mr. W. Williams for exempting incomes of less than 150*l.* a-year from the tax.

On the same day that the income tax passed through the ordeal of a Committee, Mr. Gladstone made a last effort to obtain from the House of Commons a recognition of the necessity of a further reduction of the public expenditure. On bringing up the report of the Committee of Supply, the right honourable gentleman moved a resolution that, in order to secure to the country that relief from taxation which it justly expects, it is necessary, in the judgment of this House, to revise and further reduce the expenditure of the State.

The position of the House, he said, was peculiar and unexampled. Strong objections were entertained to the amount of the Estimates, and, had the deliberations of the House not been affected by the prospect of a dissolution, the House would probably have remitted the Estimates to the Government for further reduction. The effect of his motion was not to assert an abstract principle, or to interpose any obstacle to a vote of supply, but to refer back the Estimates to the Government for reduction, or to express an opinion that they should, during the interval before the next Parliament, apply themselves to the examination of the Estimates, with a view to a reduction of expenditure. He made the motion, he said, upon two grounds: first, that there did not appear to be an adequate provision for the exigencies of the year; and, second, that the expenditure of the country had not of late been kept under due control, but had increased to a point which had become embarrassing, and which threatened to become even alarming. He then went into details to show that a deficiency of revenue stared the House in the face, and that the expenditure was too high, comparing the Estimates with those of preceding years. The Military Estimates in 1852 were 16,012,000*l.*, whereas this year they were 20,517,000*l.*, being an increase of 4,500,000*l.* The civil charges, he thought, should be vigilantly watched, and he objected that the vote for education was getting too large, and that the creation of a Vice-President of the Committee of Council on Education had added a new salaried officer, without duties, to discharge slight Parliamentary functions

which would be better lodged in the hands of a Cabinet Minister. It appeared to him, he said, that the administration of the public money was conducted under quite a different set of notions and rules from those of 15 or 20 years ago. He adverted, in particular, to the appointments to the judicial bench pending a commission to inquire into the expediency of reducing the number of judges, citing a letter from the late Mr. Baron Alderson, who was of opinion that 12 judges were sufficient for the Term business.

Mr. W. Williams seconded the motion.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer admitted that there was much in the speech of Mr. Gladstone which deserved consideration, but he declined to follow him item by item. Upon the subject of taxation or revenue, he observed that his plan was limited to the ensuing financial year, and it would be a waste of time to go into an investigation of the revenue and expenditure of succeeding years. He anticipated no deficiency in the ensuing year. As to the expenditure, he did not understand that the House, by voting sums on account, had approved the Estimates; a new Parliament would be competent to examine them. He did not believe that the Estimates, though large, were extravagant, the most energetic efforts having been made by the Government to reduce them. Noticing some of the criticisms of Mr. Gladstone, Sir C. Lewis justified the appointments to the judicial bench, observing that the issue of a commission showed that the Government had not neglected the question; and that, vacancies having occurred before the circuits could

be reconstituted and changes could be made in the law that would enable a smaller number of judges to perform the duties required of the Bench, the Government had no alternative but to fill up those vacancies.

Mr. Disraeli protested against a proposal thrown out in the course of the discussion, to refer the Estimates to a Select Committee. Those Estimates were formed on the responsibility of the Government, and it was the duty of the House to hold the Government to that duty.

The last important debate in which financial affairs were under review, was that upon the second reading of the Income Tax Bill, in the House of Lords on the 16th of March. At this time the transactions which will be related in their proper place in the next chapter, had determined the Government, placed under a vote of censure by the House of Commons on account of their policy in China, to dissolve the existing Parliament, and appeal to the country by a general election. The Earl of Derby, as leader of the Conservative body, availed himself of the second reading of the Income Tax Bill to announce the views of his party with reference to the events which had led to the approaching dissolution, to the questions likely to be agitated at the future elections, to the foreign policy of the Ministers, and to the financial measures of the Chancellor of the Exchequer. With reference to the latter, the noble Earl said that he looked with deep anxiety at the present state of the national finances. The Government of 1853 gave a pledge that the income tax should cease in 1860, but that pledge could not be fulfilled unless vigorous mea-

tures were adopted. The arrangement of 1853 had been invaded by the addition of 2*d.* in the pound to the income tax, which, had the arrangement been adhered to, would have stood at 5*d.* after the 5th of April, 1857. "I regret deeply," said the noble Earl, that which appears to be in principle an invasion of the arrangements laid down in 1853; but with this addition of 2,000,000*l.* the Chancellor of the Exchequer calculates that in the year 1857-58 he will have a surplus of 500,000*l.* That calculation of surplus revenue proceeds on the assumption that the expense of the war with Persia will not exceed 250,000*l.*, and also on the further assumption that there will be no extraordinary demand on the resources of the country in the present year. Consequently, no provision is made for that most calamitous war—and, I am afraid, most expensive war—in which we are unhappily involved, by no choice of our own, with China. But upon the impossible assumption that the war with China will cost nothing, and on the improbable assumption that the war with Persia will cost no more than 250,000*l.*, the balance of revenue over expenditure in the present year will give, according to the Chancellor of the Exchequer, a surplus of 500,000*l.* To make that surplus of 500,000*l.* you will receive in the present year a half year's amount of the 9*d.* war income tax, amounting in round numbers to 4,500,000*l.* That source of revenue will fail you altogether in 1858. Therefore you will have your revenue in 1858, as compared with 1857, diminished in the first place by 4,500,000*l.* of war income tax. If the law stands without alteration, that revenue will hereafter be diminished by a fall on

the 5th of April next year of income tax from 7*d.* to 5*d.*, which would make a further reduction of 2,000,000*l.*, or, making allowance for a half year of that 2*d.* to be collected, it would make the reduction of 1,000,000*l.* Therefore you would have in the revenue in 1858, as compared with 1857, a deficiency of 5,500,000*l.* But, in addition, there is a provision that in 1858 there should commence a sinking fund, to provide for the debt raised by the present Chancellor of the Exchequer, which will swell your expenditure in 1858 above 1857 to the amount of nearly 1,500,000*l.* Therefore, there is a prospect that in 1858 there will be a diminished revenue of 5,500,000*l.* and an increased expenditure of 1,500,000*l.*, leaving a balance to deficit of nearly 7,000,000*l.*, against which you have to set your surplus of the present year of 500,000*l.* So you stand at present. You find, by the programme of the Government, that, with no extraordinary expenses, and with war with Persia and China, you have a deficiency in 1858 of 6,500,000*l.* I will not go so far forward as 1860, when you will recollect that to carry out the plan of 1853 the whole of the remaining income tax is to be sacrificed, which will make a further reduction of 5,000,000*l.*, because there will be some items falling in,—such as 1,300,000*l.* of long annuities; and there will be a cessation of the payments, amounting to 2,000,000*l.*, on account of the Exchequer Bonds. It is sufficient to assume that in consequence of the further falling off of 5,000,000*l.* of income tax the deficiency would be increased in that year as compared with the preceding years. But you have a permanent deficiency from this

year to the amount of no less than 6,500,000*l.* Is not this a circumstance worthy of serious consideration?" ("Hear, hear!") It was not likely, the noble Earl proceeded to say, that increased productiveness of the taxes would meet that deficiency; new taxes would be objected to by the country, and rigid economy was the only mode by which income and expenditure could be balanced. But reduction could only take place in the army, navy, or miscellaneous estimates, and in dealing with these he should recommend, as a principle, that economy should be combined with efficiency, and the expenditure reduced so as to carry out the compact of 1853. The expenditure, however, would mainly depend on the foreign policy of the Government. "If you determine that that policy shall be one of respect for the independence and for the rights of foreign nations—of studious abstinence from interfering with the purely internal concerns of other countries—of an anxiety to avoid by every possible means a language, tone, and temper which shall show you ready to substitute, in case of fancied insult and injury, a tone of menace and braggadocio for that of reason and conciliation—if you are slow to take offence and ready to give reparation, when it is asked for in a friendly spirit—if you do this I have no fear, in the present condition of the world, and with the general feeling that prevails in nearly all foreign nations, that we shall be required to keep up large war establishments in time of peace. But if you proceed upon an opposite policy, and are determined to meddle in the internal concerns of other countries,—if you attempt to dictate the tone in which they shall deal with their own subjects, and

interfere with them when the interests of your own subjects are not concerned,—if you threaten, and bully, and use the language of menace to those who, although weak, are too proud to listen to you, when you tell them how to behave towards their own subjects,—if you adopt such a course of conduct, I take the liberty to tell your Lordships that you must keep your establishments upon a war footing—that you must be prepared to back up every petty quarrel in which you may be involved, that you must be ready to provide on the shortest notice for a war that may spread over the whole face of the world." (*Cheers.*)

Earl Granville, in replying to Lord Derby's speech, briefly answered his strictures on the financial measures of the Government:—"The first point to which the noble Earl alluded was, as might be expected on the second reading of the Income Tax Bill, the financial system of the Government. He regretted, in the first place, that the Government had determined to deal with the income tax instead of referring it to the next House of Commons. I will not say one word as to what the country would have thought if Her Majesty's Government, after pledging themselves to give up the war tax, had availed themselves of the exact terms of the Income Tax Act, and continued to levy the whole of the war tax; but I think that the country could have no desire whatever to be saddled with a war tax until the question could have been settled by the next Parliament. The noble Earl stated that for years he had been confidently hoping and expecting that the income tax would be repealed at the end of a certain period of years; but if he would

just refresh his mind with what he said a few years ago on the subject of Mr. Gladstone's attempt at prospective legislation in connection with the succession duty, he will find that he then said, 'The succession duty is not to be imposed in order that the income tax may be taken off in 1860.' The noble Earl was at that time loth to say when he expected the income tax to be taken off. Whether he is right or wrong in his prophecy, he certainly had not always so much confidence and hope about the expiration of that tax in 1860."

Mr. Disraeli employed in the House of Commons the same topic as Lord Derby had used in the Upper House, laying the blame of our financial extravagance on the "turbulent and aggressive" foreign policy of Lord Palmerston. He hoped that "our constituents," who continually press for a reduction of taxation, would consider how much taxation depends on the management of our external affairs. If the Persian quarrel cost £500,000, and if we had half-a-dozen of these difficulties in a year

at £500,000 each, how was the remaining 7d. of income tax ever to be taken off? He hoped the country would force the Government to change a policy so burthensome to our finances, and calculated to outrage the feelings of every state brought into connection with us.

Lord Palmerston replied to Mr. Disraeli. "The right hon. gentleman told us that we were about to meet our constituents, and no doubt his reference to the 'turbulent and aggressive policy' of Her Majesty's Government was made with a view to the hustings. But I beg to warn the right hon. gentleman that the 'turbulent and aggressive policy' of the Government will not be a convenient or successful election cry for him or his friends. The people of England are too clear-sighted to be led away by any such declamation as that."

Mr. Gladstone repeated his belief that there was a material connection between the foreign policy of the Government and excessive expenditure and high taxation.

CHAPTER III.

TRANSACTIONS IN CHINA—*Consequences of the disturbances at Canton on political affairs at home—Great debates in both Houses on these events—The Earl of Derby moves in the House of Lords a resolution of Censure on the Conduct of Dr. Bowring, and the British Government in supporting him—His powerful Speech—He is answered by the Earl of Clarendon—Speeches of Lord Lyndhurst, the Lord Chancellor, Earl Grey, the Earl of Carnarvon, Lord St. Leonards, Lord Wensleydale, the Earls of Malmesbury, Albemarle, Granville, and the Bishop of Oxford—Lord Derby's motion is negatived by a majority of 36—Concurrent debate in the House of Commons on the motion of Mr. Cobden—His Speech—Mr. Labouchere's answer—The debate continued three nights by adjournment—Speeches of Sir Bulwer Lytton, Lord John Russell, the Lord Advocate, Sir James Graham, Sir George Grey, Sir John Pakington, Sir F. Thesiger, Mr. Sidney Herbert, the Attorney-General, Mr. Roundell Palmer, Mr. Roebuck, Mr. Gladstone, Lord Palmerston, Mr. Disraeli and several other Members—The motion is carried against the Government by 16 votes—Important results of this division—The Ministers announce in both Houses the dissolution of the Parliament—Discussion thereupon in the House of Commons—Mr. Speaker Lefevre announces his intention to retire from the Chair—Lord Palmerston expresses in warm terms the regret of the House at losing his services—The next day Lord Palmerston moves the thanks of the House to the Speaker in a laudatory speech—Mr. Disraeli and Lord John Russell unite in expressing, in strong terms, the respect and gratitude of the House for his valuable services—The motion carried nem. con.—An Address voted to the Crown for some mark of Royal favour to the retiring Speaker—An annuity of £4000 a year is voted nem. diss.—The title of Viscount subsequently conferred by the Crown—The remainder of the Session occupied with financial arrangements, which are proposed for one year only, and with incidental discussions on Foreign Affairs—The Marquis of Clanricarde moves for papers to show the cost of the Expedition to Persia—Discussion on this subject—Lord Ellenborough introduces a debate on our relations with China, and offers suggestions as to the conduct of operations in that country—The Prorogation of Parliament takes place on March 21st—Mr. Thomas Duncombe puts a question touching our relations with Naples—Lord Palmerston's answer—The Houses are prorogued to the 30th April by Commission—The Royal Speech—Parliament dissolved the same day by Proclamation—Preparations for the Elections.*

THE political issues of this session of Parliament turned upon the policy pursued by the representative of the British Government in the distant empire of China. A defeat of the Ministry

in the House of Commons, an appeal from that sentence to the judgment of the nation, and the election of a new Parliament, were the consequences that arose from a dispute between Dr. Bowring, the Governor of Hong Kong, and the Commissioner of the Chinese Government at Canton. These proceedings, and the Parliamentary struggles which they involved, excited the keen feelings of English politicians, until those emotions were absorbed, and, indeed, almost forgotten, in the far more deep and painful interest which but a few months afterwards was created by the tragical occurrences in India. The accounts of the collision at Canton between Commissioner Yeh and the British authorities, of which some notice will be found in another part of this volume, had reached England shortly before the end of the recess, and the conduct pursued by the British representative at Hong Kong had given rise, from its first announcement, to much diversity of opinion. Some persons regarded the measures taken against Canton as a just retribution for the insolent bearing and outrageous conduct of the Chinese authorities, while others censured the measures of Dr. Bowring, and considered that the acts of retaliation on our side were indefensible on the grounds of humanity and justice. The question was one which must of course be referred to the judgment of Parliament, and it was anticipated that a full discussion of the transactions in China would be one of the earliest occupations of the new session. This expectation was realised not only by the allusions to the subject in the Royal Speech and the strong comments made

upon it by several speakers in both Houses in the debate on the Address, but still more distinctly by a notice given by the Earl of Derby on the 16th of February, that as soon as the papers relating to Canton were laid on the table of the House, he should call the attention of their Lordships to the subject, and bring forward a specific motion in reference to it. Shortly afterwards, Mr. Cobden gave a nearly similar notice of a resolution to be proposed by him in the House of Commons.

Lord Derby's motion, which was ultimately fixed for the 24th of February, was the first to come on,—the debate upon Mr. Cobden's resolution commenced in the other House on the 26th. In both Houses, as will be seen, the discussion was both warm and protracted, marked by great ability, but terminating in a different result. The debate in the Lords excited great admiration for the brilliant display of talent, eloquence, and research exhibited by the principal speakers. The Earl of Derby commenced a speech worthy of his oratorical fame by calling upon the House to remember that they were the highest judicial assembly in the world, and inviting them to consider the subject he brought under their notice in a judicial and impartial spirit. They were aware that proceedings of a most violent character had occurred at Canton, which had paralyzed trade and inflicted injury upon the merchants of both nations. The question to be decided was whether the cause justified those events. The first and chief point to be decided was whether the *lorcha* called the *Arrow* was a British vessel within the meaning of the treaty, and legally entitled to carry the British

flag. He contended that she was a China-built ship, captured by pirates, recaptured by the Chinese, sold afterwards by the Chinese, and ultimately bought, owned, and manned by Chinese; and this, he said derisively, was a British merchantman! It was an essential characteristic of a British merchant ship, that she must be wholly owned by British subjects—that was, by natural-born subjects or those that had become subjects by naturalization. The conditions under which the Colonial Legislature might, in pursuance of the power granted by the Imperial Legislature, pass the ordinance had not been complied with; it had not been approved by any Order in Council, and was therefore worth no more than waste paper. The *Arrow* therefore was not a British vessel, and, even if a British vessel, no infraction of the treaty had been committed. No one would think of enforcing such an ordinance in the case of the vessels of any European country trading on the coast of that country, and it was inconsistent with the rights appertaining to any independent country to absolve these Chinese from their allegiance, and give them liberty to trade where they pleased under the protection of the British flag. The very existence of the colonial ordinance had not, although it was an alteration of the existing treaty with the Chinese authorities, been communicated to them until some time after it was established, and then only upon the seizure of two vessels engaged in smuggling salt. The noble Lord then proceeded to contend that, whatever doubt there might be as to whether the flag was flying in the *Arrow* at the time of the seizure of the crew,

there could be no doubt that the *Arrow* had no legal right to carry that flag, and in support of that view he adduced two statements of Sir J. Bowring allowing that the licence had expired before the seizure. The conduct of Sir J. Bowring in admitting that the *Arrow* could not claim British protection, to Consul Parkes, and making a directly contrary statement to Commissioner Yeh, was not a specimen of that straightforwardness which should always characterise the dealings of British officials, and it was the more deplorable when it was considered that this country had been drawn into a destructive and expensive war by such means. Passing on to the claim of British subjects to free admission into the city of Canton, he admitted that the treaty of 1846 conferred that right; and, although it had been entered into under considerable *duress* on the part of the Chinese authorities, he had no doubt that throughout this part of the transaction our Plenipotentiary had taken a correct view, while the Chinese officers had been altogether in error. The only question that could arise was as to the policy of pressing the right at that particular moment. The noble Earl read a variety of extracts from the papers to show that in 1848 the Government, upon the authority of Sir G. Bonham, came to the conclusion that it was not expedient to press the claim for admission to Canton, and quoted a proclamation, issued by Sir George in 1849, prohibiting British subjects from entering that city. He argued that the reason assigned by the Chinese authorities for refusing admission had always been the same—a fear

of collision between the natives and the English, and that such reason was not a mere pretext, but was shared by Sir G. Bonham himself. A new actor, he said, now appeared upon the stage in the person of Sir John Bowring, who was possessed with a monomania on the subject of his own admission to Canton, and who would not consider any sacrifice too great to effect that object. While the Chinese authorities were always looking forward to a more favourable season, which never arrived, there were no possible circumstances or combination of circumstances which, to the mind of Sir J. Bowring, did not appear peculiarly favourable to the agitation of this question. Even the failure of the American Minister and of our own Consul to attain a similar object seemed to him to offer the best auguries for his own success. Apart from the merits of the question, there was much reason to complain of the manner in which this correspondence had been conducted by the British officials; while the tone of the Chinese was throughout forbearing, courteous, and gentlemanlike, that of our representative was, with hardly an exception, menacing, disrespectful, and arrogant. This condemnation Lord Derby admitted to be severe, but he supported it by numerous references to the correspondence. He concurred in the opinion of Commissioner Yeh that Sir J. Bowring and Consul Parkes had determined beforehand that they would not consent to anything proposed, but would tack to the lorcha grievance Sir J. Bowring's monomania for obtaining admission to the city. He proved by extracts from the reports that the

operations were advised and planned by Consul Parkes within twelve days of the cause of quarrel; that every overture for peace by the Chinese was evaded, and that at a very early period after hostilities commenced, the desire to settle the long-voiced question of access was avowed. When Sir John Bowring charged the Chinese with shameful violations of treaties, it should not be forgotten that those treaties remained unfulfilled with the full acquiescence of Her Majesty's Government, upon reasons assigned and representations made. Want of courtesy towards the Chinese Commissioner was, therefore, unjustifiable. The conduct of Sir J. Bowring had been governed by one absorbing idea—viz., his own official reception into Canton, in which the original cause of complaint respecting the *Arrow* was speedily lost. In an eloquent peroration he addressed a solemn appeal to the bench of Bishops to come forward on this occasion and vindicate the cause of religion, humanity, and civilisation from the outrage which had been inflicted upon it by the British representatives in Canton. He should be disappointed indeed if the right rev. Bench did not respond to this appeal; but in any case he turned with undiminished confidence to the hereditary peers, and called upon them not to tolerate the usurpation by authorities abroad of that most awful prerogative of the Crown, the right of declaring war—not to tolerate upon light and trivial grounds the capture of commercial vessels, the destruction of forts belonging to a friendly country, the bombardment of an undefended city, and the shedding of the blood of

unwarlike and innocent people without warrant of law and without moral justification. The noble Earl concluded by moving the condemnatory resolution of which he had given notice, which was in the terms following:—

“That this House has heard with deep regret of the interruption of amicable relations between Her Majesty’s subjects and the Chinese authorities at Canton, arising out of the measures adopted by Her Majesty’s Chief Superintendent of Trade to obtain reparation for alleged infractions of the supplementary treaty of the 8th of October 1843.

“That, in the opinion of this House, the occurrence of differences on this subject rendered the time peculiarly unfavourable for pressing on the Chinese authorities a claim for the admittance of British subjects into Canton which had been left in abeyance since 1849, and for supporting the same by force of arms.

“That, in the opinion of this House, operations of actual hostility ought not to have been undertaken without the express instructions, previously received, of Her Majesty’s Government; and that neither of the subjects adverted to in the foregoing resolutions afforded sufficient justification for such operations.”

The Earl of Clarendon felt equal confidence with that expressed by Lord Derby at the close of his speech, that their Lordships would lay aside all party considerations, and see the necessity of upholding the servants of the Crown when they were in the right, as in his conscience he believed they were. Lord Derby had described the relations between England and China as hav-

ing been amicable previous to the late rupture. This, however, was a misdescription. The Chinese had long sought to violate British rights acquired by treaty, and every resident in Canton, no matter to what nation he belonged, had long felt the present state of things to be intolerable. With regard to the case of the *Arrow*, a principle was involved in it, and the British authorities in Canton could not have acted otherwise. The ordinance under which the *Arrow* had hoisted the British flag was not the ordinance to which Lord Derby had referred, and it contravened no existing British law. The granting of licences to ships the property of persons not British-born was not confined to China, but obtained in Malta, Gibraltar, and Singapore, and there could be no doubt that granting such licenses was perfectly legal. The *Arrow* had not forfeited her license, because, although the term had expired, the vessel was still at sea, and therefore still entitled under the terms of the ordinance to bear the British flag. As to the outrage which had been committed by the Chinese, no doubt existed, and under the circumstances, if Mr. Parkes, whose discretion and moderation deserved all praise, had shrunk from demanding redress, he would have failed in his duty, and have given the Chinese reason to believe that they might proceed to still greater insult. He contrasted the case of the *Arrow* with that of a French or American vessel arriving off Liverpool or the Channel Islands under the like circumstances, and asked what would be thought of British authorities if they had acted as the Chinese had done throughout

this transaction. But such an event could not occur among nations who respected international law; and because the Chinese were not guided by considerations of that high character it was necessary to make them sensible of the law of force. He believed that the supposed feeling of the people of Canton against the admission of foreigners was a mere bugbear; but, even were it not, that was no reason why we should not call upon the authorities to maintain order and to be responsible for British life and property. He then described the various measures which had been adopted in vain to induce the Chinese authorities to fulfil their treaty engagements and admit British subjects into Canton, and declared that Her Majesty's Government would have permitted the question to remain in the position in which it was left by their predecessors, if the affair of the *Arrow* had been satisfactorily arranged. At the same time they fully recognised the importance of the entry into Canton, and believed that the Queen's officers were justified in taking advantage of the dispute about the *Arrow* to endeavour to procure a partial fulfilment of the treaty. With regard to the motion, he asserted that the third resolution, as it now stood, could only be considered by Her Majesty's officers throughout the world as a positive prohibition against engaging in offensive operations; and declared that such a prohibition would endanger the lives and property of all British subjects in China, would cast dishonour upon our name and our flag, and would bring ruin upon our trade with that country.

Lord Lyndhurst had carefully perused the papers upon the table,
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and had come to the conclusion that the proceedings out of which this unfortunate dispute arose could not be justified upon any principles either of law or of reason. As it could not be pretended that the Chinese were to inform the British authorities before seizing a culprit on board a Chinese ship, the whole point turned on the question, was the *Arrow* a British ship? He denied that it was a British ship, and further demonstrated, by the illustration of certificates of naturalization not being accepted on the Continent, that, even if clothed with the privileges of a British ship, as against ourselves, no law, ordinance, or register could give those privileges as against foreigners. It was evident that Sir J. Bowring had acted throughout upon one fixed idea—viz. his own official reception into Canton, as immediately after the rupture he lost sight of the case of the *Arrow*, and consued himself solely to demanding the fulfilment of the terms of the treaty of 1842. The course of violence, however, which he had taken was the least likely to lead to that freer and more friendly intercourse which it was his desire to obtain, and thus, by adopting it, he had defeated his own wishes. He contended it was clear that from the very first moment at which Sir J. Bowring was appointed to his present office his great ambition was to procure an entrance for English traders within the walls of Canton, in spite of the failure of all his predecessors to accomplish that object, and to this were to be attributed all the deplorable results that had ensued. He heartily concurred in the sentiments expressed by his noble friend (Lord Derby), and would cordially support his motion.

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The Lord Chancellor complained that Lord Derby and Lord Lyndhurst had both assumed what he denied was the fact,—that the Chinese authorities had given no occasion for complaint. The question was, whether, there being a treaty by which the Chinese were bound not to seize suspected criminals on board English ships, without the intervention of the British Consuls, the Chinese authorities had a right to board the *Arrow* and take away the crew. There was overwhelming evidence to show that the British flag was flying at the time, and therefore as between us and China this was a British ship. The Chinese might have complained, if they had thought fit, that a register had been improperly granted, but they had no right whatever, according to international law, to board the *Arrow*, and thus themselves to decide the question of its nationality. There could be no doubt that the *Arrow* enjoyed a licence which it was within the prerogative of the Crown to grant, and that an outrage had been committed. He himself had not risen to enter into the details of that outrage, but rather with the view of impressing upon their Lordships that if an insult was offered to the British flag which the British authorities could not overlook without loss of character, the evil which might happen ought to be attributed to those who offered the insult, and not to the British authorities, at home or abroad.

Earl Grey wished to distinctly assert that the dispatch which he had sent to Hong Kong in 1847 did not apply to that period alone, but was meant to apply to all time. He could not conceive any doctrine more dangerous than that subordi-

nate officers, who might not be persons of easy temper, might be allowed to resort to offensive measures without reference to the home Government. The navigation laws clearly set forth what were British ships, but those laws in the case of China were modified by the treaty; and it was important to inquire whether the *Arrow* was a British ship in the full intent and meaning of the term. He maintained that the *Arrow* was not a British vessel in any sense of the term, and such, from first to last, had been the argument of the Chinese. Our policy with regard to China ought to have been one of conciliation. That policy, so long as it was pursued, was crowned with success, and had it been persevered in we might have anticipated from it the best results. He dwelt on the scandal to Christianity, the sufferings of the innocent Chinese, and the injury to ourselves, which must inevitably follow proceedings which he designated as inhuman. He reproved the Government for adopting the acts of Sir John Bowring, and expressed a hope that one result of the resolution being carried would be his immediate recall. Appealing to their Lordships as Christians, who felt that the precepts of their faith bound nations as well as individuals, he charged them not to become responsible for the blood already shed, but to save themselves by voting for the resolution of Lord Derby.

The Earl of Carnarvon pointed out the injustice committed by this country in enforcing the principles of international law, when those laws applied in our own favour, and refusing to recognise them when their application justified the conduct of the Chinese. This had been the case in the question of

allegiance. While this country claimed that no employment in a foreign country, no matter how long its duration, could weaken the allegiance of a British subject to his Sovereign, we expected to relieve Chinese shipping and their crews from the operation of their own laws by a mere letter of British registry. But, after all, this register, for which so much was claimed in the case of the *Arrow*, was a mere imposture—it did not exist at the time. What, he would ask, under the same circumstances as in China, would be the course pursued by any of our Consuls at a French port? If it had been similar, would this Government have supported such an officer? On every principle of justice and humanity he begged their Lordships to disavow the acts committed at Canton, which were as much at variance with the principles of Christianity, as with those of either a sound or a safe policy.

After a few observations from Lord Methuen,

Lord St. Leonards reviewed generally the operation of the supplementary treaty of 1843. The Merchant Shipping Act, it was contended by the Government, legalized the provisions of the colonial ordinance; but, in truth, the latter law was in force some time before the Merchant Shipping Act was passed. It was supposed that the ordinance gave to any persons who took a certificate of registry all the powers and privileges which pertained to British ships. But this was to claim for the colonial ordinance a power to alter the established laws of England, and he, as a constitutional lawyer, would say that for such purpose it was of no more value than waste paper. He contended

that the ordinance never claimed to give the privileges of British ships, but merely the right of trading backwards and forwards between Hong Kong and China; so that that law of which they had heard so much was in reality beside the question. He reviewed the arguments used by Lord Clarendon in support of the Government, and showed that from that Minister's speech the certificate was admitted to be no British register after all, so that we were actually forcing a cruel war on an inoffensive nation on behalf of a so-called British ship without a British register. He thought the law laid down by the Lord Chancellor, when he spoke on the same question, was equally wrong, and, in fact, at entire variance with the admitted law of nations. He contrasted the conduct of the Government towards the Chinese and that which they had pursued towards Russia. Every military consideration called for the destruction of Odessa; every sentiment of humanity and justice appealed to them to spare Canton. He did not consider the motion made as a party question, but really to decide whether the country was prepared to continue and press forward a war unjustly and unwisely entered on.

The Lord Chancellor briefly denied that in the course of the debate he had advanced anything contrary to the law of nations or calculated to mislead the members of their Lordships' House upon the legal bearings of the question at issue between the Government and the authorities at Canton.

Lord Wensleydale thought that all members of their Lordships' House would concur with the first part of the motion, which regretted

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the termination of our amicable relations with the Chinese. With reference to the latter paragraph, that hostilities should not have been undertaken without express instructions received from Her Majesty's Government, he could not at all agree. The distance was too remote to permit a course so dilatory at such a crisis. The authorities at Canton had violated not only the existing treaties with this country, but the commonest safeguards of international law, and had drawn down upon themselves a punishment which was not only merited but necessary. He considered that the colonial ordinance was perfectly legal, though, even if its legality could not be established in a court of justice, the Chinese at least had no right to dispute its validity by capturing an English vessel and insulting the English flag.

The Earl of Malmesbury thought the question was one both of policy and morality. Sir J. Bowring actually admitted the vessel had no right to the British protection or the British flag. That flaw in the indictment, if he might so term it, Sir John Bowring had, however, concealed not only from the Chinese, but, as he (Lord Malmesbury) believed, from Sir Michael Seymour, for that officer had spoken of bombarding the town, in consequence of the Chinese refusing to make reparation for this insult to the English flag. Could he, as an officer and a gentleman, have so written if he was aware of the fact that the *Arrow* had no right to carry the British flag, and had no claim on the British protection? He confessed he was by no means satisfied with the explanations given by Lord Wensleydale as to the legality

of their proceedings; but, admitting all his arguments, and granting that the lorchas were British from stem to stern, it was still no excuse for the horrible proceedings which had been adopted at Canton. He admitted the importance of party ties and the beneficial influence which they exercised over Parliamentary government, but there were questions of conscience which were above all party considerations. This was one, and he trusted that their Lordships would decide for the cause of truth and justice, and support the motion of Lord Derby.

The Duke of Argyll vindicated the conduct of the Government.

The Earl of Albemarle explained the peculiar difference between lorchas and junks, with the Chinese maritime laws relating to each, for the purpose of showing that Commissioner Yeh must have been aware of those laws, and have acted in defiance of them, well knowing that the *Arrow* was British. Our claim for admission to Canton was both just and reasonable, and absolutely necessary to regulate the interests of the extensive commercial relations between the countries. But at the same time he was by no means in favour of the suggestion for a resident Envoy at Peking, and he hoped Her Majesty's Ministers would not for an instant entertain such an idea. All attempts to establish regular diplomatic relations with the Chinese had signally failed, with more or less of ignominy, both with the Portuguese, the Dutch, and ourselves. He trusted that the Government would give a distinct denial to the report which stated that they were about to renew their efforts, and send an Envoy to Peking.

The Earl of Ellenborough

thought, in the present instance, the conduct of this country towards the Chinese was unjustifiable. He firmly believed that the insult to our flag, such as it was, was not intended; and, if their Lordships believed that such was the case, did they not feel that a light offence had been heavily atoned? The Chinese people had been alienated, their forts overturned, fire and sword carried into the bosom of a peaceful city. Was not that enough to satisfy the offended dignity of this country, to appease even Dr. Bowring? On Dr. Bowring a fearful responsibility rested; that responsibility was now accepted by the Government; but he entreated their Lordships' House not to share it. There would be no peace for China while Dr. Bowring remained near Canton, and he ought to be recalled, were it only for his having stated, with regard to the *Arrow*, that which, when he stated it, he believed to be untrue. The losses which would result to this country and India from this war of Dr. Bowring's it was almost impossible to estimate. Already a penny of the income tax was gone in the falling off of the duty on tea, and the deficiency would not stop at that. All our influence in China would be overturned—our efforts towards the conversion of the people entirely neutralized. How, indeed, could we attempt to teach them a religion of benevolence and humanity when our Minister was breaking the Commandments—committing murder in an unjust war—not telling the truth of his neighbour, and gratifying his covetousness at the expense of the sufferings of mankind? He hoped the decision of their Lordships' House would protect them from an

act like this—an act which was at once a folly and a crime.

Earl Granville earnestly deprecated the tone adopted by the last speaker as most unjust to a useful public servant, and unworthy the dignity of a grave and most serious discussion. His Lordship then proceeded to review the whole question of the seizure of the *Arrow*, with the circumstances attending it, showing that the English flag was flying at the time she was taken, and was hauled down by the Chinese, and illustrating by many instances the impossibility of depending upon the truth of a single circumstance in the version put forth by the authorities at Canton. The very able argument of his noble and learned friend (Lord Wensleydale) had shown the legality of the certificate of registry in the most conclusive manner. The conduct of Sir John Bowring had been guided throughout by the strict law of the colonial ordinance and the supplementary treaty of 1843. Had he acted otherwise, or by other rules, what would then have been said? Would not the Government have been charged with following the principles of the Manchester school, and preferring the paltry interests of commerce to the honour of the British flag? He most utterly denied the assertion made that night that Sir John Bowring received practical reparation when the twelve men were sent back to him. In fact, the whole of Sir John Bowring's proceedings were said to have been actuated by his monomania to be received in Canton as English Minister, though those who urged that charge quite forgot that it was the motive which had actuated most of our public servants acquainted with the East, and even his noble friend (Earl

Grey) when Colonial Secretary in 1845. But would anything have been said against the promptitude of Sir John Bowring, if, instead of the twelve Chinese taken out of the lorcha, there had been one Englishman? Would he have been justified in waiting four months for the return of his messenger with instructions from the home Government before he interfered to save such an Englishman from assassination? His Lordship then proceeded to remark on the zeal with which noble Lords on the opposite side of the House constituted themselves lay readers to the episcopal bench, and admonished right rev. Prelates with moving sermons, whenever they were in doubt about which way their votes should go. He need not remark on the disinterested advice thus offered them, and he was sure that the Bishops would vote according to the true dictates of their consciences, and be guided only by what they believed and felt to be the principles of justice and Christianity. If the object of the Opposition was to censure Her Majesty's Government, let them do so in an intelligible manner, and not cast blame on the exertions of those public servants who were totally undeserving such treatment at their Lordships' hands.

The Bishop of Oxford believed that the claim which we made in behalf of the lorcha was not founded either on the principles of law or justice, and therefore the war which had sprung from that claim was indefensible, and its principle untenable among Christian men. He condemned the conduct of Sir John Bowring in the strongest terms, and reprobated the conduct of a great Christian nation like England, spreading the

horrors of war among a weak and unoffending people. He entreated the House to pause ere it gave the weight of its great authority to support an act so unjust and wrong as this. If they did so, let them recollect that they were going against a power which took its own time for vindicating eternal justice, and which never allowed a wrong to pass unavenged, and a power which could find, if need were, in the very weakness of China sufficient elements to abase and rebuke the lawless oppression of this country.

The House then divided, when there appeared—

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Derby's motion . . . 36

The debate in the House of Commons on the same question commenced by Mr. Cobden, was continued for four nights, and drew forth most of the leading members of that House, including the ablest lawyers and prominent politicians of all parties. We can only afford space for an epitome of the arguments of the principal speakers. The original resolution moved by Mr. Cobden was in the following terms:—

“That this House has heard with concern of the conflicts which have occurred between the British and Chinese authorities in the Canton River; and, without expressing an opinion as to the extent to which the Government of China may have afforded this country cause of complaint respecting the

non-fulfilment of the treaty of 1842, this House considers that the papers which have been laid upon the table fail to establish satisfactory grounds for the violent measures resorted to at Canton in the late affair of the *Arrow*; and that a select committee be appointed to inquire into the state of our commercial relations with China."

Adverting to the extent to which the national conscience, he said, had been moved upon this question, and the large amount of sympathy felt with reference to the object of his motion, and premising that he had no motive but to arrive at a just decision, Mr. Cobden commenced with a brief narrative of the facts consequent upon the boarding of the lorch *Arrow*, on the 8th of October, up to the date of the last advices; and asked the House to inquire how all this devastation and warfare began, and who were the authors, and he asked it, he said, in defence of our own honour, and as if we had been dealing with a strong power, and not a weak one. He contrasted the conduct of the British authorities at Hong Kong with that which would have been pursued, he said, had the Government we dealt with been at Washington and the transaction had taken place at Charleston. He cited the opinion expressed by Lord Lyndhurst, that, upon the principle of international law the Chinese Governor was right with reference to the *Arrow*, which was in no respect a British vessel; and he urged, besides, other reasons why the whole proceeding was illegal on our part. Admitting this,—and he defied contradiction upon this point,—look, he said, at the correspondence between Consul Parkes, a young man, and Yeh, the Governor of a province!

There was not the slightest indication on the part of the latter to insult our authorities; on the contrary, while courtesy, forbearance, and temper appeared on his side, arrogance and presumption were manifest on the other. In short, Mr. Parkes seems to have made up his mind not to be satisfied in spite of the logical arguments of Governor Yeh, whose exposition of the law upon the question he considered worthy of Westminster Hall. He conscientiously believed, he said, that there had been a preconceived design to pick a quarrel with the Chinese, for which the whole world would cry shame upon us. The papers recently laid before the House Mr. Cobden treated contemptuously, as a garbled record of trumped-up complaints against the Chinese. It was an insult, he said, to bring down such a book in order to make out a case for Lord Clarendon. On the other hand, he read letters, some of them from Sir John Davis, testifying to the civility and inoffensive habits of the Chinese, and to the overbearing conduct of our own countrymen in China, with whom Sir John said he found it more difficult to deal than with the Chinese; and Mr. Cobden suggested reasons why this was likely to be the case,—that Englishmen carried with them a haughty demeanour and an inflexible bearing towards the natives of other countries. He strongly condemned the vast pretensions put forth by mercantile men in England, who demanded concessions from China in terms which he characterised as downright selfish violence. As to the admission of foreigners into Canton, he was of opinion that in the treaty of 1842 it was contemplated that foreigners should have free access to Canton; but it would

be found from the dispatches of Sir George Bonham and Lord Palmerston that there were the best possible grounds for not persevering in this demand, the Cantonese being fierce, ungovernable, and hostile to Englishmen. This was, in his opinion, a chimera; it was an object not worth fighting for; he believed if this part of the treaty could be enforced to-morrow, it would be of no use to us. In the last place, Mr. Cobden contended that Sir John Bowring had not only violated the principles of international law, but had acted contrary to his instructions, and even to express directions from his Government, and that this petty squabble might lead to complications with other nations.

Mr. Labouchere said, he did not complain of this subject having been brought before the House, since the question affected the reputation of the British nation. When the case was fairly and impartially considered, he was persuaded that the House would be of opinion that no blame justly attached to our local authorities at Canton, or to the Government at home, who could have pursued no other course than they had taken without betraying the interests intrusted to their care and lowering the British character in the eyes of the world. There was one fact of importance, he observed, on the face of the papers—namely, that these transactions had taken place, not in an obscure corner of the world, but before the great community of merchants, who, he affirmed, had been libelled by the language employed towards them by Mr. Cobden. The French and American merchants had coincided with ours in their view of the conduct of the Chinese authorities,

and Mr. Labouchere read a letter from the United States' Chief Superintendent of Trade, condemning the character and proceedings of the Canton authorities. He believed, he added, that for some time past the relations of the Chinese authorities at Canton with every European Government had become so thoroughly unsatisfactory as to be at length absolutely intolerable, and that the general opinion was that, at the price of a temporary interruption of commercial transactions, the Canton authorities should be restrained from setting aside treaty obligations and committing acts of violence. After criticising the form and terms of the motion, Mr. Labouchere insisted upon the British character of the *lorcha*, and that, when the outrage was committed, the Governor Yeh knew he was doing wrong. He denied that the British functionaries had evinced any want of forbearance, and that Consul Parkes had, as Mr. Cobden alleged, endeavoured to pick a quarrel with the Chinese; his proceedings, on the contrary, had, he said, been gentle and moderate. As to the right of entry into Canton, this had been conceded by treaty, and, although it had been postponed from time to time, it had never been abandoned by the British Government, and he was not satisfied that it was an improper step on the part of Sir John Bowring, under the circumstances, to take this opportunity to press this stipulation. Mr. Cobden had said that Sir John had acted in violation of the express directions of Lord Grey to avoid any act of hostility against the local Government without authority from home; but he (Mr. Labouchere) was of opinion that Sir John Bowring had not rendered himself

liable to this imputation, and he read a *dictum* of Lord Stowell, that a commander sent to a distant State carried with him such a portion of sovereign authority as was necessary to the exigencies of the service on which he was employed. On the part of the Government at home, he should regret, he said, if it had been so weak and pusillanimous as to fail in supporting officials placed in a difficult position, whose conduct had been applauded by the representatives of foreign nations. We were not, he observed, at war with the Court of Peking, but with the local Government at Canton, and he hoped that the result of these hostilities would be to place the relations of Europe with China upon a safer and more satisfactory footing.

Sir B. Lytton did not think that Mr. Labouchere had succeeded in giving a very satisfactory reply to the powerful arguments of Mr. Cobden, and he undertook to show how groundless was the position assumed by Mr. Labouchere. For this purpose he entered upon an argument of some length to show that, by the international law, since the treaty of Nankin the regulations of the Government of Hong Kong could not confer upon the *lorcha* a British character; but, assuming that it possessed such character, he contended that our officials were not justified in their proceedings. The language used by Consul Parkes in his correspondence with Commissioner Yeh, he censured as repugnant to the rules of diplomatic intercourse and offensive, and he condemned with vehemence the hostilities carried on by our commanders upon the miserable plea of an alleged affront to our flag, for the refusal of

an entry into Canton was not a tenable ground, it being a question whether the Emperor of China himself could practically enforce that article of the treaty, or, if he could, whether the effect would not be pernicious. He charged the Ministers with an improper exercise of the authority of the Crown in this matter, for it was the duty of a wise Government to correct the over-zeal of its agents.

Mr. Gregson complained that some of the supporters of the motion had scandalized the mercantile community of Canton, who, he said, were as much addicted to peace as Mr. Cobden could be. It had been fully understood, he observed, by Chinese and Europeans, that the *Arrow* carried a British flag. This, however, was only a continuation of insults which had been heaped upon us by the Chinese authorities for a series of years. He read a letter from British merchants long resident at Canton testifying to this fact, and approving the measures adopted by the British authorities.

Lord J. Russell said he had every disposition to pay respect to the opinions and wishes of the British merchants at Canton; at the same time, the House must not forget that it became them seriously to contemplate what had taken place, and to decide the question according to their opinion of the rights, the interests, and the honour of the country. With this view he had listened with great attention and anxiety to the statement of Mr. Labouchere, hoping that the ambiguity which seemed to rest upon the policy of the Government might be dispelled, and some view might be afforded of a distinct policy to which

Parliament might look for future security. In all these respects the speech of Mr. Labouchere had disappointed him. The question he considered under these three heads—first, the nationality of the *Arrow*; second, the right to enter Canton; third, the policy which the Government intended to pursue, and the object at which they aimed in hostilities. Neither of the two provocations, he contended, afforded a sufficient ground for the extreme measures resorted to, which were not a proper mode of settling such a great question; and he thought Her Majesty's Government ought to have considered that the British officials had committed a serious offence, having, without sufficient cause, put in jeopardy amicable relations with a great and populous empire, and proceeded to the solution of a question which a Secretary of State had expressly declared should not be decided without reference to the Government at home. And where was the affair to end? He feared that, in the disorganized state of China, a social revolution might be produced, and it might cease to be a country in which commercial operations could be advantageously carried on. The worst part of the case was that Sir John Bowring, while he declared that the vessel had lost all right to British protection, set up that claim against the Chinese Commissioner, and required an apology to the British flag, as having been rightfully used. Much had been said about the prestige of this country, but he had no wish to see its prestige maintained separated from character, honour, and reputation.

Mr. Lowe observed that the argument that we could not by

any municipal law give a right to Chinese subjects against their own Government proved too much, for the result would be that the greater portion of the British ships would not be within the treaty. He contended that the ordinance under which the *lorcha* was registered was legal in its inception; and as to the question whether the Chinese had violated the treaty, what an outcry would have been raised, he said, if the British Consul had, upon a paltry quibble, repudiated the British character of the vessel! The real question, he contended, was not one of legality, but of the *animus* of the Chinese authorities, and it was impossible to acquit them of a bad *animus* in the matter. Much as he deplored the consequences, it appeared to him that upon those authorities, not upon the British Government or its officials, rested the responsibility.

Mr. Warren, disclaiming all factious motives in discussing what he regarded as a momentous question, insisted that it could not be condensed into a dry legal argument. The reason assigned for the war into which the country had been dragged with the empire of China he regarded as a flimsy pretext for carrying out what appeared to have been a long-cherished design. He denied that the Chinese had given a fit occasion for war, and he challenged the law officers of the Crown to disprove the law laid down in the House of Lords upon the question. Commerce, he observed, was very good; but what were the interests of commerce compared with national honour? Having looked into the matter dispassionately, he felt it to be his duty to affirm the resolution.

The Lord Advocate admitted that the matters involved in this discussion were most important, and well deserved the consideration of the House, for they included individual justice towards those intrusted with great authority and who were obliged to act upon a great emergency, and the risk of inflicting irreparable injury upon the national interests by what might be said in Parliament. There were two questions, he observed,—first, whether the proceedings of Sir John Bowring and his coadjutors were according to international law; and, secondly, supposing they were legally right, whether their ulterior proceedings were justifiable under the circumstances. On the first question he undertook to say, and he argued upon the facts, that there was no ground for asserting that the international law had been transgressed by our authorities abroad. He contended that the Hong Kong Ordinance of 1855 was a valid law as respected the Chinese, and that whether or not it was contrary to our municipal law had nothing to do with the question. The boarding of the lorch was, no doubt, a preconcerted act, not a mistake, and he thought there were plain indications that the nationality of the vessel was known. The real question lay here,—was that a proceeding in good faith or not? The act was considered by Sir John Bowring as an outrage and an insult, which consisted in the *animus*, and if it was regarded as an intentional and deliberate insult, he wanted to know what Sir John Bowring was to have done. The French and the American authorities in China approved his proceedings, and scarcely any practical man who had been to that

country said that he had acted wrong, for they knew the danger of overlooking the slightest intentional affront by such a Government as that of China. If this be a question of justice and morality, he said, that was another matter; but if it be a mere question of policy he warned the House to pause before it put between us and China a barrier which might be far more dangerous than any yet offered.

Mr. Whiteside asked the House to examine the arguments put forward by the Lord Advocate, and say whether, with all his ability, he had made out anything like a case on behalf of the Government. He maintained, in opposition to the Lord Advocate, that the Hong Kong Ordinance, not having been ratified at home, had no validity, and he controverted other positions of the learned Lord upon the legal points in the question, investigating as he proceeded the perplexed history of the lorch with an amusing minuteness. After inveighing against what he alleged to be duplicity, misstatements of law, and misrepresentations of facts on the part of the British officials, he disputed the conclusions of the Lord Advocate as to the *animus* of the Chinese; and to his warning against overlooking small affronts he opposed another warning, not to be guilty of small infractions of international law, or trample on the weak and submit to the strong. The language of Sir John Bowring and Mr. Parkes, he affirmed, had been arrogant, insolent, overbearing, and domineering.

Mr. Horsfall said it appeared to him that the whole question, as relating to the *Arrow*, resolved itself into two points,—was she

bonâ fide a British vessel or not? and did the Chinese believe her to be a British vessel at the time they committed the outrage? He contended that the name and the flag sufficiently characterised the nationality of the vessel, and he believed that the insult was complete and intended. Having noticed a few of the arguments used by Lord J. Russell, he repelled with some degree of warmth the charge of "selfish violence" which Mr. Cobden had preferred against the merchants of Liverpool. He felt it to be his duty, he said, to vote against the motion, because he should otherwise be guilty of an act of great injustice; because it would amount, in effect, to a vote of censure upon Sir John Bowring and Admiral Seymour,—a most humane and gallant man,—as well as upon Lord Clarendon and Her Majesty's Government; and, although he differed from them upon many questions, he did not see anything to justify a vote of censure. Above all, he looked to the consequences which the adoption of the resolution might entail upon British property, British interests, and British life in China.

Sir J. Graham paid a tribute to the character of Sir M. Seymour, observing that all his presumptions would be in favour of the course he had pursued; but Sir Michael had been subject to the discretion of the civil chief, Sir John Bowring, upon whom he (Sir James) thought it would be unjust to bear hardly, acknowledging, however, that he thought him more remarkable for self-confidence than for soundness of judgment. But the Government had identified themselves with all he had done; and if he had erred it was not clear

that he did not believe he was giving effect to the wishes of Her Majesty's Government. As to the law regarding the affair of the lorch, the question, he thought, lay in a narrow compass, both as to ownership and as to the Colonial Act, the provisions of Imperial Acts had been set aside, and, in his opinion, the licence granted to the *Arrow* was invalid *ab initio*. If so, she was not a British vessel; the Chinese authorities had therefore a perfect right to board her, and there was conclusive evidence that Sir J. Bowring was perfectly aware that, owing to the expiration of the licence, the lorch was not entitled to British protection. Yet he had in another part of the correspondence maintained the contrary, thereby knowingly practising a deception upon the Chinese Government, upon which he founded a demand for reparation. And not only had Sir John Bowring not been censured for a falsehood which in an attorney would have been punished by his being struck off the rolls, but his acts had been approved by the Government. Then, as to the question of policy, the affair of the lorch was evidently but a pretext; from the time of his arrival at Hong Kong Sir John Bowring had fretted under the peremptory prohibition issued by successive home Governments against commencing hostilities with the Chinese; but his (Sir James's) belief was that Sir John Bowring thought the opportunity had arrived, in consequence of the affair of the lorch, to push the question of force. Mr. Labouchere had, indeed, recognised a new motive for hostilities,—the emancipation of the people of Canton from the cruel government of Commissioner Yeh. [Mr. La-

bouchers here gave a different interpretation of what he had said.] Sir James then dwelt upon the effect of the military and naval operations upon the Cantonese, and he asked the House whether they were prepared to adopt the approbation of those transactions which had been expressed by Her Majesty's Government. He thought it was high time to arrest such proceedings.

Mr. R. Phillimore, after divesting the question of matters which he thought did not properly belong to it, including the right of entry into Canton, considered the main issues to be, whether the war was just in its origin and righteous in its continuance; and, if not, what was the verdict which the House of Commons ought to give. He disputed the validity of the *Arrow's* register; he denied that she carried a British flag at the time of her being boarded, as well as the British character of the vessel, which he maintained, in opposition to the Attorney-General, was not British in the sense of the treaty, the rules of which, he said, were not laid down in accordance with the international law. But, assuming that the British authorities were right in regard to this vessel, he contended that the legal course of proceeding was by reprisals, seizing property in pledge; that, moreover, full satisfaction had been rendered for the wrong, and that it was not lawful to make war or even reprisals for the punishment of a nation apart from reparation. He could see no evidence of *mala fides* or of intentional insult, on the part of the Chinese, that could justify hostilities, and, over and over again, Commissioner Yeh had disavowed any intention to affront the British flag.

Sir G. Grey said, he was anxious to avoid the legal part of the question, which he was content to leave the House to determine upon the able, lucid, and convincing speech of the Attorney-General. Every one conversant with the trade of China, he observed, knew that these lorchas were essentially not Chinese, but sailed under various European flags, as well as under native colours, and, with the assent of the Chinese authorities, enjoyed the benefit of their respective flags; and, if the outrage in question had been overlooked, it would have been a virtual abandonment on the part of the British authorities of that protection which our flag had afforded for years. Animadverting upon what he regarded as an unfair use made by Mr. Cobden of a communication from Mr. Cook, and upon other parts of the proceedings of Mr. Cobden in relation to this question, especially his depreciation of character, which he characterized as disingenuous, he defended Mr. Parkes against the sneers of Mr. Cobden, and Sir John Bowring against the strictures of Sir James Graham, observing that Sir John had, in fact, been appointed to the office of Plenipotentiary in China by Lord Aberdeen's Government, of which Sir James himself was a member. Sir James, he observed, had laid the whole responsibility of these transactions upon the shoulders of Sir John Bowring, but, as in the whole of his proceedings Sir John had had the full concurrence of Sir Michael Seymour, the censures cast upon Sir John Bowring were unfair, ungenerous, and unjust. The demand for the official reception of the British by the Chinese authorities, by virtue of the treaty,

was made by Sir M. Seymour. In conclusion, Sir George warned the House to hesitate before it came to a vote that would have a prejudicial effect throughout the world, in comparison with which the defeat of a Ministry and the transfer of power to a combination of parties were of minor importance.

Sir J. Pakington thought Sir G. Grey had been altogether unsuccessful in his attempt to defend Sir John Bowring. He regretted that the Government did not repudiate the acts of Sir John and his co-officials, and at once recall them; he had heard, he said, no reason assigned for the approbation they had received, except the necessity of upholding servants of the Crown; and he protested against the doctrine that they should be supported at all risks. Declining, like Sir G. Grey, to discuss the legal points, but assuming that the *lorcha* was a British vessel, he believed, he said, that the verdict of the world would condemn the revenge taken for the act of the Chinese authorities as excessive. The accusations against Sir John Bowring, he observed, were not limited to this affair; he had been charged by the Chamber of Commerce at Shanghai with having deliberately misrepresented the instructions he had received from the Foreign Office, thereby obtaining the consent of the merchants there to an arrangement to which they would not otherwise have assented. This was another reason why the Government should not have left British interests in China in the hands of Sir John Bowring. With regard to Sir M. Seymour, he believed that he considered it to be his duty to carry out the orders of his civil chief; but he could not conceal his

opinion that he should not have shown himself so much the willing agent of a chief not competent to deal with matters of such importance. As to the revival of the demand to enter Canton, successive Secretaries of State had distinctly forbidden the enforcement of this claim by arms without the consent of the home Government. Attempts had been made, he remarked, to justify our proceedings by the character of Commissioner Yeh; but he hoped the verdict of the House would be influenced by other considerations affecting the character of this country in the eyes of the world.

Mr. Robertson, in opposing the motion, observed that the *lorcha Arrow* was of foreign build, and, had there been no flag or name, there could have been no mistake. As to the *animus*, his experience of the Chinese authorities led him to believe that the affront was designedly intended. From personal knowledge, as well as from authorities, he depicted the character of the Chinese officials and the people in colours very different from Mr. Cobden's portraiture. He thought access to the Chinese authorities at Canton was necessary; the restriction was a degrading one, intended to lower us in the eyes of the people. He cautioned the House against faltering and falling back, by passing a vote of censure upon the Government, the effects of which would be disastrous, and would not be confined to Canton.

Sir F. Thesiger, after a solemn appeal to the laws of truth, justice, and humanity, descended from this high ground in order to reply to the argument of the Attorney-General, who had argued that the question of the nationality of the

lorcha depended, not upon the ordinance, but upon the supplemental treaty of 1843. He (Sir Frederic) on the contrary, maintained that, from the very terms of the treaty, it had nothing whatever to do with the question; that the proposition of the Attorney-General ought to be reversed, and that reliance must be placed upon the ordinance, and not upon the treaty. He then argued that a register granted under the colonial ordinance, itself of doubtful legality, could give no right as against Chinese authority, disputing, in the course of his argument, the legal positions laid down by the Attorney-General upon this point, and contending that the House had not been treated fairly by that learned gentleman, who, he said, after giving the House a certain amount of intellectual legerdemain, had disappeared in a cloud of authorities. Sir Frederic then commented upon the conduct of Sir John Bowring with reference to the alleged insult, which Sir John was determined to regard as deliberate and intentional. He urged that when a reprisal had been made upon a junk, there should have been an end of the affair; but, although the insult to the British flag had been completely redressed, the British officials, by an after-thought, resolved to compel their admission into Canton by force of arms. The papers before the House inspired him, he said, with sorrow, shame, and indignation, and would remain a lasting monument of the bad faith of England.

Sir W. Williams, in arguing against the resolution, observed that the superiority we assumed over Eastern nations was produced entirely by their own fault, they

having separated themselves from the great family of mankind. He believed that the insult offered by the Chinese to our flag was a premeditated one.

Mr. S. Herbert dismissed the legal technicalities by saying that he agreed with those who in the very papers themselves admitted that the *Arrow* was not a British vessel; that Kennedy was only the nominal master; that the owners of the licence were not British subjects, and that if the lorcha had been a British vessel the reparation obtained was far more than the occasion required. This had been confessed by Mr. Consul Parkes, and the officials thereupon cast about to find a pretext for exacting further satisfaction from the Chinese. Sir John Bowring, having got together a fleet, now thought "circumstances were auspicious" for requiring the fulfilment of the article of the treaty stipulating for access to Canton, and, in spite of repeated prohibitions from home, demanded the immediate concession of a claim which had been suspended so many years. It had been said that all these transactions had had the general concurrence of Sir M. Seymour. But how was it obtained? By what he characterised as false pretences employed by Sir John Bowring, who had made, he said, a disingenuous use of despatches from home. Mr. Herbert then censured the conduct of the Government in commending the judgment, firmness, and moderation of those who had inflicted so much suffering on the Cantonese, and their respect for private property. He, on the contrary, felt the deepest indignation at force exercised with so little mercy on pretexts so transparently fraudulent.

The Attorney-General began by

analyzing the arguments employed upon this question in the House of Lords, which were reducible, he said, to these three propositions:—First, that the colonial ordinance, on which the registry of the lorchas depended, was at variance with an Imperial statute, and therefore utterly void; second, that, supposing the colonial ordinance valid, the register granted to the *Arrow* was defective and had expired; third, that, even if the ordinance were valid and the register good and subsisting, it did not qualify Chinese to possess the vessel, or exempt it from the authority of the Emperor of China. All that had been heard in this and the other House, he observed, fell under these three heads, and he proceeded to discuss the several propositions. In an exposition of the law he maintained that the title of the *Arrow* to be considered a British vessel did not rest upon the colonial ordinance, but upon the treaty with the Chinese, and that it was an error to suppose that the colonial ordinance was a violation of the Imperial statute, which was inapplicable. Two things, therefore, he contended, were clear,—that it was wrong to suppose that the colonial register was inconsistent with the Imperial statute; and that, assuming the register to have expired or to have been irregular, it was not competent to the Chinese to take advantage of those defects. The Attorney-General then addressed himself to the argument of Lord Lyndhurst on the question of international law, contending that the true point was whether a natural-born subject of China becoming a resident at the British colony of Hong Kong, and therefore a British subject, might not by virtue of the treaty own a ship

and receive a register which would entitle it to all the privileges of a British ship, and he argued upon authority in affirmance of the proposition. All the three objections, he contended, were devoid of foundation, and it was hard, he said, to stigmatize poor Sir John Bowring, and hold him up to ridicule, as guilty of error in a question respecting which Lord Lyndhurst was at variance with Lord Wensleydale, and Lord St. Leonards and the Lord Chancellor were in direct opposition. From all he had seen he had observed a strong desire in Sir John Bowring to support the just rights of the Chinese. But in the matter of the lorchas he had believed the Chinese were actuated by a spirit of wanton insult, and he (Sir R. Bethell) thought he had arrived at a correct conclusion.

Mr. Roundell Palmer said, it being by no means difficult to justify a vote in support of the resolution proposed by Mr. Cobden, that the Chinese had given us no ground of complaint, it was indispensable that the Government should justify the beginning of hostilities by showing that the Chinese had been guilty of a violation of their duty towards Great Britain. It had been admitted that the British flag by itself was wholly irrelevant to the question as to the nationality of the *Arrow*; it must be shown that by the treaty she was an English merchant vessel, and if this were not done there was no justification whatever for the hostilities. A British lorchas without a British register was not a British vessel; for he denied the position of the Attorney-General, that the vessel was British because the owner was resident at Hong Kong. If this were true, by a parity of reasoning an Englishman residing at Canton

or Shanghai might impart a Chinese character to his ship, a doctrine which, as he argued at some length, would lead to absurd consequences. Then, was there any other ground besides ownership? The British character could be impressed upon the vessel only by the colonial ordinance, and, assuming that ordinance to be legal, the register granted under it had expired, and he maintained that the expiry of the register was absolutely fatal to the case. There could be no mistake; Sir John Bowring must have understood the matter; he knew and confessed that the protection under the register was gone. Upon the general question, much, he observed, had been said of the crimes of the Chinese, the vexations suffered by Englishmen in China, and the vices of the Chinese Government; but the true bearing of these remarks, in his opinion, was not that we should persevere in the course we had taken, but if we dealt with a people who were misgoverned, imperfectly civilised, and easily provoked to outrage and violence, that we should be more careful to exhibit an example of humanity and moderation in our conduct towards them, instead of asserting our power, and, after obtaining reasonable reparation, insisting upon further demands.

Mr. Osborne, premising that the question had been so obfuscated by the arguments of lawyers that it had got into a morass, invited the House to discuss it upon broader grounds. The real question, he said, resolved itself into two points,—first, were Sir John Bowring, Mr. Consul Parkes, and Sir M. Seymour justified in the course they had adopted after deliberate consideration, they being

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on the spot; secondly, were Her Majesty's Ministers worthy of censure for their support and approval of their officers? After reading a ferocious proclamation issued by the local Government of Canton, ridiculing the proposal of Mr. Gibson to refer the dispute to the Emperor of China, and censuring his reflections upon the merchants trading with China, he warned the House that the consequence of passing a vote of censure upon the Government in this matter would be the presentation of a bill for damages by the American and other merchants to the amount of 5,000,000*l.*, besides the loss of life. He complained of the attacks upon Sir John Bowring, who, he said, had been hunted down, called a liar, a blunderer, and everything but a thief. But it was not Sir John Bowring at Hong Kong who was struck at, but the Minister in Downing Street; the real object was to displace Lord Palmerston, to throw overboard the man who had brought us through the war, who never forsook a friend, and had no enemy but those of his country.

Mr. Henley remarked upon the desultory character of Mr. Osborne's speech, which he proposed to avoid. The House, he said, were called upon to say whether the papers did or did not fail to establish satisfactory grounds for the violent measures resorted to at Canton. On the other hand, the Government had approved the judgment, firmness, and moderation of the British officials, and their respect for the lives and property of the Chinese. If there was any reasonable doubt, he admitted that they should have the benefit of it; but he protested against any inference in their favour being drawn

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from the character of the Chinese, which was foreign to the question. In the matter of the lorcha, be the Chinese right or wrong, was not the seizure of the forts a sufficient reprisal and reparation? He thought it was. But, after this, the case was complicated by another demand—the right of entry, under the treaty, into Canton; and there was not anything in the papers which led him to the conclusion that it was either a justifiable demand or wise policy to endeavour to obtain its concession in the mode that was adopted. Much had been said of the effects which this resolution might have on the other side of the water; but he must not be asked, he observed, to approve acts which no circumstances in human life could justify—downright, wilful, and deliberate untruth, and the bringing the horrors of war, without proved necessity and without warning, upon non-combatants.

Mr. Roebuck recognised this as a vote of censure, not simply upon the officials at Canton, but upon Lord Palmerston and his colleagues. Why? Because they had approved all the acts of those officials; they had assumed the responsibility, and the House ought to fix that responsibility upon them. The Attorney-General, he said, had argued, as if he had a retaining fee, a question which ought to be argued upon the principles of morality and humanity; and, supposing the law to be as he had put it, were the people of England, he asked, prepared to take upon themselves the responsibility of the proceedings at Canton? If the Chinese were wrong, they erred in common with great luminaries of the law in this country, and why should they be punished, their houses shattered,

and their relatives butchered? But we had alleged another plea—the Chinese, it was said, had broken the treaty. He wanted to know if there had been no breach of the treaty on our part. Their refusal to let us enter the city should be dealt with tenderly.

Mr. Gladstone vindicated himself and Sir J. Graham from being supposed to be parties to the appointment of Sir John Bowring; but he protested against the making Sir John a stalking-horse to divert the attention of the House from the real matter at issue, which involved the interests of humanity and the honour of England. He adverted with warmth and severity to the remarks made by Sir G. Grey upon Sir J. Graham in relation to that appointment, and to some imputations cast upon him by Mr. Bentinck and Mr. Kendall, and, approaching the subject under discussion, he cleared it of matters which, he considered, had been substantially abandoned or disproved. One of these matters was that expressed in the cabalistic phrase "Insults by China," the volume recording which did not support, he asserted, the proposition that we had festering wrongs against the Chinese. He reminded the House that no answer had been given to the objection that, if a wrong had been committed by the Chinese in the case of the *Arrow*, the proper remedy was by reprisals. The Attorney-General had declined to deal with the question of title founded upon our municipal law; the only document, he had alleged, was the treaty, and under that, if at all, the case against the lorcha must be made out. But he (Mr. Gladstone) denied that there was any authority

for that position, which rested upon the doctrine of the Attorney-General, that the term "British subjects," in the treaty, meant any Chinese resident at Hong Kong. When we talked of treaty obligations by the Chinese, what were our treaty obligations towards them? The purpose for which Hong Kong was given to us was, that it should be a port in which British ships might careen and refit. Was not our contraband trade in opium a breach of treaty obligations? Had our Government struggled to put it down, as bound by treaty? Had they not encouraged it by organizing a fleet of lorchas under the British flag? They, he said, who put the British flag to the uses to which it was put in China stained that flag. Mr. Gladstone dwelt with much energy upon the calamities which the war had inflicted upon the Cantonese, a state of things, he observed, which the resolution invited the wisdom of Parliament to put an effectual check upon. For what, he asked, were we at war with the Chinese? The Government had not stated what we were asking from them. Were we afraid of the moral effect upon the Chinese if the acts of the Government were disavowed? But consider, he said, the moral impression which must now be produced, and never could be avoided. If the House had the courage to assert its prerogative, and adopted this resolution, it would pursue a course consistent at once with sound policy and the principles of eternal justice.

Lord Palmerston said, he should not have expected from Mr. Cobden such a motion, or such a speech in its support; nor should he have anticipated the bitterness of his

attack upon Sir John Bowring, an ancient friend, a man who had raised himself by his talents, attainments, and public services, and whom he (Lord Palmerston) thought a fit person for the situation he held. If there was any man less likely than another to get the country into hostilities, it was Sir John Bowring, who had been a member of the Peace Society. But what most surprised him in Mr. Cobden's speech was the anti-English spirit that pervaded it, and an abnegation of the ties which bound men to their country and countrymen, which he hardly expected. With regard to the event which had given rise to this discussion, he should not go into the legal argument as to whether the vessel was English or not; this fact did not lie at the bottom of the question. We had a treaty with the Chinese stipulating that British vessels should not be boarded without a previous application to the British Consul, and the question was, what did the Chinese know or believe as to the nationality of the *Arrow*? Did they consider her a British vessel? He said they did, and if they knowingly violated the treaty, it was immaterial whether, according to the technicalities of the law, the register had expired. It was the *animus* of the insult—the wilful violation of the treaty,—that entitled us to demand reparation for the wrong and an assurance of future security. He, however, thought, for reasons which he stated at some length, that the vessel was entitled to the protection of the British flag, and that the objections to the register were mere quibbles. He insisted that, after the refusal of reparation,—only one of many violations of treaty rights by the Chinese,—

hostilities were amply justified, and that our proceedings were marked by extreme forbearance, compared with the proceedings of the Americans when their flag was insulted. The outrage committed upon the *lorcha* was, therefore, only part of a deliberate system on the part of the Chinese officials to wrest from us a right essential to our commerce in those waters. The barbarity of the local authorities at Canton, the beheading of 70,000 men in less than a year by the Commissioner, and the deformities of Chinese society, were strongly urged by Lord Palmerston, who complained that there had been in the debate a disposition to excuse or palliate those enormities. It had been said that reprisals should have been first resorted to; and so they were, he said, but without effect. The execution of the ulterior operations rested with Admiral Seymour, who, if of opinion that they were excessive, would not have permitted them. We were not at war with China; by the last accounts the quarrel was still only local. To the question what the future policy of the Government would be, he replied that this must depend in a great measure upon the course of events; their first duty would be to protect British subjects in China. But for these events diplomatic intercourse might have been opened with Peking, and an extension of commerce been the result, advantageous equally to China and to Europe. What, he asked, was the Government expected to do? To send out a message to Commissioner Yeh that he was right, and that he might repeat his outrage upon other British vessels? This would be withdrawing from the British community protection against a merci-

less barbarian; it would disgrace this country in the eyes of the civilized world, and especially in the estimation of Eastern nations. He concluded, after some pointed strictures upon the combination of parties confederated together upon this question against the Government, by reminding the House that it had in its keeping, not only the interests, the property, and the lives of many of our fellow countrymen, but the honour, the reputation, and the character of the country.

Mr. Disraeli accepted the construction put upon the motion, that it was a vote of censure upon the Government, not upon the officials in China, and he thought Sir John Bowring had been unfairly treated in the debate; if his conduct had been ratified by the Government it should not be impugned by the House. The question, he said, was not one of law, but of policy, the policy of the Government, which was by force, not by diplomatic action, to increase our commercial relations with the East; and the House was called upon to express its opinion upon this dangerous policy. He commented, in a strain of sarcasm, upon the alarm at a supposed combination manifested by Lord Palmerston, who, he said, was the very archetype of political combination without principle. Let the noble Lord, he continued, who complained that he was the victim of a conspiracy, not only complain to the country, but let him appeal to it.

Mr. Cobden made a brief but spirited reply, after which the question was put upon the concluding part of the original resolution (the first paragraph being withdrawn), to the effect that the papers laid before the House failed to

establish satisfactory grounds for the violent measures resorted to at Canton.

The numbers were as follows :—

For the motion	263
Against it	247

Majority against the Govern- ment	16
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The consequences that followed from this division were very important. Two alternatives were presented to the Ministry thus subjected to a vote of censure by the House of Commons—to resign office or to appeal to the country. Lord Palmerston chose the latter course. His resolution was speedily taken and announced. The division had taken place on the 3rd of March; on the 5th, the Prime Minister stated to the House of Commons, a similar announcement being made by Lord Granville to the Upper House, that Her Majesty's Government had determined to advise the Crown to dissolve the present Parliament. The noble Lord thus declared the determination to which he and his colleagues had come, and the reasons that had actuated them.

"The House must naturally expect that after what has happened, I should state to the House the course which upon due reflection Her Majesty's Government mean to pursue. Under ordinary circumstances, after a vote by which the House by a majority—whatever the amount of it might be—affirmed that which many at least who voted considered to be a vote of censure upon the conduct of the Government, there could hardly be an alternative left to the Government as to the course to be pursued. The natural course would be that they should tender

to their Sovereign a resignation of their offices, and leave to those who had obtained that majority the task of conducting the affairs of the country. But the present case seemed to us to be of so peculiar a character that we have not thought it our duty to submit to our Sovereign a resignation of our offices. (*Loud cheers.*) There is another course which the Government under such circumstances might constitutionally adopt, and that is the course which we have deemed it our duty to pursue. We have deemed it our duty to advise the Crown, at the earliest period at which the state of the business of the House will permit us, to call upon the constituencies of the country to exercise that privilege which the Constitution places in their hands. (*Cheers.*) I say the circumstances are peculiar, because while, on the one hand, looking to the simple result of that last debate, we might say that we had lost the confidence of this House, yet, on the other hand, looking to the divisions which took place very shortly before upon questions involving very important portions of the policy of the Government, the result was of a very different character. And I feel myself free to say, that some of those who concurred in the vote of Tuesday night made it understood that that vote was not to be considered as implying a want of confidence on their part in Her Majesty's Government. But it is vain to deny that that vote would render it very difficult, if not unseemly, for the Government with regard to which it was passed to undertake the conduct of the business of the country in the ordinary manner during the remainder of a long session. [More-

over, the state of parties which that vote indicated appears to me to show—connecting it with the various votes and fluctuating opinions of the House with regard to those majorities on former occasions—that it would be extremely difficult for any Government, whether that which now exists, or that which might be formed, however efficient it might be—and I admit, not by way of compliment, but as merely stating the truth, that that Government which might be formed by a combination of parties (using that expression not by way of taunt) would be very efficient—to carry on the business of the country throughout a session in the state of feeling which at present happens to prevail in this House. I will not allude to the very strongly-marked difference of opinion between the two Houses of Parliament upon the question which was put to issue on Tuesday night. I do not think that would be a sufficient reason, but still it is an element to show what various opinions exist in regard to the present Administration as compared with that which might be its successor. This Parliament is now in its fifth session, and, measuring its duration by that which it has seen, it is a very old Parliament; for it has witnessed more important events than it has fallen to the lot of most Parliaments to see. It has seen three Administrations—the Administration which called it together, the Administration which followed, and the Administration which now sits on these benches. It has seen the transition from a state of profound peace to a great European war; and it has seen the transition from a great European war to the fortunate restoration of European

peace. Therefore, as concerns the events of which it has been a spectator, this Parliament has done as much as could be expected to fall to the lot of one which had completed its full term of existence.

“If the state of business would have admitted of an immediate appeal to our constituents, that is the course which would have been most proper and most seemly; but the state of public business does not admit of the adoption of such a course. We have, as yet, voted nothing upon the Estimates for the public service; we have arranged nothing in regard to the taxes, some of which require to be remodelled; we have not passed a Mutiny Act, and that in existence will expire before it would be possible for Parliament to reassemble and provide for the maintenance and discipline of the Army.

“The course which I humbly beg to propose to this House, therefore, is, that we should do on the present occasion that which has been done on former and similar occasions—that which was done in spirit during the Administration of Lord Derby, when it was announced that there was to be a dissolution—that the House should content itself with those provisional and temporary measures which may be necessary to provide for the public service until the earliest period at which a new Parliament can assemble. We had proposed to arrange certain taxes for three years; we shall now propose to determine them for only one year. There are some taxes with regard to which it would be very embarrassing to commence to have them settled for too short a period, but we do not think that a Parliament which is about to be dissolved could properly be called

upon to fix them for a period longer than the year for which provision it to be made. Upon the same principle, we shall propose to the House to vote sums on account of the Estimates for only a portion of the year, and to pass a Mutiny Act for a similar period; thus leaving the new Parliament, which may [probably assemble somewhat towards the end of May, free to deal with all these great matters according to its discretion.

"I should hope, Sir, that this House will see that the course which we are prepared to adopt is one which is in accordance with the principles of the Constitution, and that gentlemen will therefore place no obstructions in the way of our arriving at a time when fresh elections may take place, by interposing any unnecessary difficulties in the way of the adoption of the course by which we propose to provide for the public service. We shall abstain from proposing anything but that which is necessary for this purpose. There are many gentlemen who entertain strong opinions upon many subjects which they would wish to bring under discussion in this House; but they will, I think, feel that steps of importance cannot properly be taken by a Parliament situated as this House of Commons will now necessarily be. I therefore hope that the same honourable forbearance which has been shown by former Parliaments under similar circumstances will be exhibited by this one. There is this to be said, that now at least the country will have a really fair choice between two different Administrations—a choice which, without meaning to say anything offensive to any party in this

House, I may say it could not have had, at least not to the same degree, under that combination which has led to the state of things in which the Government now finds itself. As I said before, I am stating a fact without making the slightest imputation upon those who have formed that combination; but I say that, so far as it may be an advantage to the country, it will have the opportunity of choosing between two different efficient Administrations. That, also, is a ground which the more justifies us in throwing upon the country the responsibility of determining what Administration shall be invested with the conduct and management of the affairs of the nation." (*Cheers.*)

Mr. Disraeli stated his views in a few words. The course adopted by the Government would be the best for the public service, since it would be to the advantage of the country if members should be returned entertaining definite opinions. He should give every possible facility to public business consistently with the true interests of the country.

Mr. Cobden observed that the House had come to a solemn vote, which had been entirely ignored by Lord Palmerston, and he asked him what he was going to do in consequence of that vote? The Executive Government had no right to hold office unless they were prepared to carry it out. If any danger to the British residents in China was to be apprehended from the vote, the first consideration of the Government ought to be the safety of our fellow countrymen, and they should send a competent person by the next steamship armed with full power to supersede

all existing British authority in China, and to act according to circumstances. If Lord Palmerston did not intend to take this course, what course would he take? A new Parliament could not meet until the end of May, and what would be doing in China in the meanwhile?

Sir C. Wood said it was not his intention to re-open the question. He assured the House that efficient measures had been taken to collect a sufficient force to protect the British residents in China.

After some observations from Sir J. Walsh and Mr. Deedes,

Mr. Sidney Herbert inquired whether the Government were going to continue the war for the same object, namely, the entry of Sir John Bowring into Canton, and whether the conduct of affairs there was to be left to a man who, in the opinion of the House, had brought about the present dangerous crisis?

Sir G. Grey denied that the object of the war was to obtain an entry into Canton. The Government, he said, had directed its most serious attention to the existing state of things in China, and would take every precaution to protect British lives and property; but they did not intend to send out civil and military officers to act in accordance with the views of Mr. Cobden, who had no right to assume that they had any other intention than to endeavour to place our relations with China on a proper footing. To accomplish this object, they would employ the means best calculated, in their opinion, to do so; and he trusted that the House would leave the honour and the interests of the country in their hands.

Lord John Russell considered that the House was entitled to ask for an explanation of the policy intended to be pursued during the next three months, after it had determined that conduct which had been approved by the Government was worthy of its censure. The Ministers ought to state what terms were to be asked of China—what, in fact, was the object of the hostilities. With reference to the charge which had been made against him and other members of the Liberal party, of a preconcerted combination with the Conservative party, he warmly denied that any such concert or combination existed. (*Cheers*). "There is, as every one knows, a great party sitting on the opposite side of the House. I do not know that they have a combination with any other party; and I suppose they would be the persons to whom Her Majesty, if she were obliged to have recourse to other advisers, would confide the formation of a Ministry. I can only say, that any charges of combination which seem to be made, and which, no doubt, will be got up at the elections—any charges of a factious and unscrupulous union of parties in order to obtain a certain object—are entirely false and calumnious. (*Cheers from the Opposition*). There is no one in a condition to prove such charges, or to bring the least evidence in their support. Certainly the different parties in the House—a great number of the party opposite, and a considerable number of honourable gentlemen on this side—concurred in the resolution of the honourable member for the West Riding, but I believe they concurred in it honestly and upon its merits. The vote of Tuesday

will form an honourable precedent in history. This House has shown, that while it has been ready to make any sacrifice in order to carry on a just and necessary war, it will not approve blindly all hostilities which it might be asked to sanction, and for which no case of justice could be established." (*Cheers.*)

Mr. Roebuck positively denied that he had been a party to any conspiracy of the kind alluded to. He had voted with Mr. Cobden only because he agreed with him. The House, coming to the rescue of England's honour, had declared against the noble Lord and his Government. "It would have been otherwise if the noble Lord had continued to be what he was in times past, when he declared himself the supporter of Liberal institutions and Liberal opinions. We have not deserted him, but he has deserted us. Where he went we would not follow because it was to disgrace, and it was because we anticipated disgrace and dishonour to England that we voted against him." (*Loud cheers.*)

Mr. Gladstone asked, if we were not making war to obtain the admission of Sir John Bowring into Canton, for what were we at war? Three months would elapse before Parliament could reassemble, and upon whose policy were the measures in China to be carried on during that interval? The House was bound, he said, to require an answer to this question. It was not right to vote supplies for carrying on a war which had been condemned by Parliament; yet it had been distinctly indicated that it would be carried on just as if the resolution had never been adopted. Lord Palmerston had talked of a combination; when

had it before happened that a case was so strong as to compel the House to interpose in order to check the mad career of the Government in another quarter of the globe? Overruling necessity had altered usage, and the division comprised the names of Lord J. Russell, who had led the Liberal party during more than 20 most eventful years, and Mr. Roebuck, no political enemy of Lord Palmerston.

Mr. T. Duncombe said, the noble Lord was going to appeal against, if not a combination, a strange union, of parties, and he was justified by the division lists, where were to be found voting in the minority 12 out of the 15 metropolitan members, a member for the West Riding of Yorkshire, and members for Birmingham, Leeds, and Liverpool. The noble Lord had said he did not mean to act upon the vote. After some sharp censures upon the foreign policy of the late Administration, Mr. Duncombe expressed his conviction that, if Lord Palmerston proclaimed to the country that he would maintain the honour of the national flag, he might defy the petty jealousy by which he was surrounded, and set at naught unprincipled cabals.

Sir James Graham defended the foreign policy of Lord Aberdeen's Government, and requested true explanations with respect to financial arrangements.

Sir John Pakington pressed the Government to say whether they intended to carry out the resolution of the House of Commons, and whether the conduct of affairs in China was to be left in unsafe and incompetent hands.

Mr. Fox repelled the accusation of being actuated by party

spirit in his vote; nothing, he said, could be more alien to his sentiments and principles.

Sir F. Baring pressed the inquiry, which he considered a most important one, whether Sir John Bowring, whose conduct he said had been defended by no Members except those on the Treasury Bench, and hardly there, was to continue in his present office?

Mr. Bentinck made a short reply to some of the observations of Mr. Gladstone.

Lord Palmerston explained that he had not that night used the term "combination" in a bad sense. He made a remark on Lord J. Russell's precedent from Fox, who spoke of an appeal to the country as a "penal dissolution." That he thought a strange doctrine, for if the House of Commons was the true organ of public opinion, Members ought to rejoice at an opportunity of going back to their constituents to strengthen themselves by their approval. He then made an addition to his former announcement as to measures for the future.

"A short time before this outbreak occurred, we, in conjunction with France, and as we trusted in conjunction with the United States, by negotiations with the Court of Peking hoped to improve our commercial relations with China. Every one knows that if a great extension of commercial intercourse between the nations of Europe and China is ever obtained, it will be a great advantage to the cause of civilization, as well as a great benefit to the productive industry of the nations concerned. That, undoubtedly, is a very grave matter. The difficulty is greatly increased by the unfortunate events that have occurred; and, without

stating to the House anything that will prejudice matters still under consideration, I am bound to say that it will necessarily be the subject of serious deliberation who the person shall be to whom shall be committed so grave and important a charge. It must strike every one, that a person who shall start from these shores on such a mission should be imbued with the feelings of the Government on this subject, and that, being the recipient of their verbal instructions, he would be likely to carry more weight than any person who might happen now to be in China. (*Cheers.*) However, in saying that, the House will see that I by no means undervalue the merits of Sir John Bowring; to whom I think the greatest injustice has been done, and whose merits have been disparaged to a degree that has astonished me. ('Hear, hear!') But, at the same time, the Government cannot shut their eyes to the gravity and importance of the matters in hand; and it will be their duty to select for these negotiations, if they take place, some person whom they consider best calculated to carry them to a successful termination. The House must therefore expect our policy to remain the same: it is to maintain the rights and to defend the lives and properties of British subjects, to improve our relations with China, and, in the selection of those means and the arrangement of those means, to perform the duty that they owe to the country." (*Cheers.*)

This discussion being concluded, the Chancellor of the Exchequer stated the course which he intended to pursue with reference to financial arrangements. He

proposed to make the same proposition to the House in regard to the income tax which he had already announced; viz. a reduction from 1s. 4d. to 7d. in the pound, but this arrangement was to be limited to the ensuing financial year only—with regard to tea and sugar only he should also confine his propositions to the next current year.

The first result of the announcement of a dissolution, and one of considerable interest to Parliament and the public, was the intended retirement of Mr. Speaker Lefevre from the chair of the House of Commons, which he had filled with universal applause and distinguished success for nearly eighteen years. The loss of so valuable a public servant was one which all parties contemplated with regret, and the difficulty of replacing so admirable a regulator of debate with a worthy successor was acknowledged on all sides. On the 9th of March the Speaker thus declared his intention to the House:—

“Before I call upon the Clerk to read the orders of the day, I hope the House will permit me to occupy their attention for a very few moments. After the statement made by the noble Lord to the House on Thursday last, it is quite evident that a dissolution of Parliament is rapidly approaching; and I feel it to be only consistent with that respect which is especially due from me to the House, that I should inform them of my intention to retire from Parliament at the close of the present session. It is now very nearly eighteen years since I first had the honour of being elected Speaker of this House; and I cannot contemplate

the termination of my official career without great pain. Nor can I allow it to close without offering to the House my sincere and grateful acknowledgments for that uniform confidence and support which I have received not only from all parties in this House, but, I may say with perfect truth, from every individual member of it. (*Cheers from all parts of the House.*) I am quite aware, that in the discharge of the delicate and very onerous duties of this chair I have had much need of that kind indulgence which has always been extended to me, and more especially of late, when I have been so frequently reminded of my increasing inability to do full justice to the task imposed upon me. (*General cries of ‘No, no!’*) It has been my constant endeavour, as is well known to the House, to improve and simplify their forms of proceeding; but at the same time, I have striven to maintain unimpaired all their rights and privileges, together with all those rules and orders sanctioned by ancient usage which long experience has taught me to respect and venerate, and which I believe never can be relaxed or materially altered without prejudice to the freedom and independence of the House of Commons. (*Cheers.*) If I have been in the least degree instrumental in promoting objects so desirable and so essential to the public interests, I am perfectly sensible that I owe that success to the cordial co-operation which I have always received from the House, and for which I never can be sufficiently grateful.” (*Loud and general cheering.*)

Lord Palmerston said he was sure he was a faithful organ of the

sentiments of every member of the House when he assured the Speaker that it was with the deepest regret they had heard him make this announcement. He believed that no man had ever sat in that chair who united in a greater degree all the qualities required in their Speaker, and their regret at losing him was mingled with feelings of deep gratitude. He gave notice that he should on the next day move the thanks of the House to the retiring Speaker.

On the following day, accordingly, Lord Palmerston prefaced his motion with the following speech:

"Mr. Speaker, it was my duty yesterday, to be the organ of the regrets of this House at the communication which you felt it your duty to make to them, and also of their concern that the next Parliament are not to have the benefit of your assistance in conducting their deliberations. I have to-day a task to perform of a nature more agreeable to me, and one which I am sure will be more acceptable to the House. (*Cheers.*) I have to propose to this House to return, by their unanimous vote, their thanks to you, Sir, for your able and distinguished services in the chair during the long period of nearly eighteen years for which you have filled it. (*General and sustained cheering.*) Sir, that man must have been a very superficial observer of the proceedings of Parliament who has not remarked in how essential a degree the usefulness, the respectability, and the influence of this House, must depend upon the manner in which the man who occupies that chair shall perform the duties which he has to discharge. In a great assembly like this, composed of so many persons coming from all

parts of the country, it is obvious that unless the person who regulates their proceedings inspires among the members of the House that temper, forbearance, and equanimity which he himself possesses, this House might be led by the warmth of discussion and the agitation of public questions to depart from that order, moderation, and regularity which are so essential to maintain in the public mind that respect which is due to this branch of the Legislature. Sir, it is needless, I am sure, to say in how eminent a degree you have performed your functions. (*Cheers.*) It is needless to remind those who have witnessed your proceedings, how you have combined promptitude of decision, justness of judgment, and firmness of purpose, with the most conciliatory manners; and how that dignity, that natural dignity which belongs to you, and which is most striking where it is accompanied by simplicity of mind, and by the absence of all artificial affectation—how that natural dignity which adorns yourself has been communicated through your direction to the general proceedings of the Commons House of Parliament. (*Cheers.*) Sir, not only have you discharged in the most exemplary and useful manner your duties in that chair, but there are other duties, I will not say less important, but nearly as important, which the Speaker of this House has to perform out of the chair. I am sure that I shall meet with the concurrence of every gentleman who listens to me when I say that no member ever approached you for the purpose of obtaining information with respect to our proceedings, either public or private, which it was his

wish to receive, without experiencing from you not only the most courteous reception, not only the most ready hearing, but also the most accurate information in regard to the subject upon which it was his desire and his duty to consult you. (*Cheers.*) There is another matter, Sir, in which you have eminently conduced to the interests of this House. Our forms of proceeding are founded upon ancient usage. Many of them were, no doubt, the result of accident, or perhaps of design, at periods when those forms were more essential than at present to maintain the principles on which our discussions should be based. You, Sir, have had the judgment to discriminate between the principles which ought ever to be upheld and the technical forms which might be varied and modified without detriment to the public; and by the suggestions which you have from time to time made, you have contributed much to the despatch of business in this House, to the advantage of the country, and the convenience of the members of this body. (*Cheers.*) I am convinced, Sir, that in what I have been saying I have been only expressing the feelings which animate every gentleman who hears me; and that in moving the address which I propose to submit to the House, I shall only be embodying the sentiments naturally arising in the minds of all who sit in this assembly." (*Renewed cheers.*)

The terms of the motion were—"That the thanks of this House be given to the Speaker for his eminent and distinguished services during the period of nearly eighteen years for which he has filled the chair of this House;

that he be assured that this House fully appreciates the zeal and ability with which he has discharged the duties of Speaker under circumstances requiring unprecedented labour and exertion; and that this House entertains the strongest sense of the firmness and dignity with which he has maintained its privileges, of his unremitting attention to its business, of the care which he has devoted to the improvement of its forms, and of the urbanity and kindness which have uniformly marked his conduct in the chair, and which have secured for him the esteem and gratitude of every member of this House."

Mr. Disraeli seconded the motion, and in the name of members sitting on the left of the chair, expressed their entire concurrence in the estimate just pronounced of the qualities and services of the right hon. gentleman during the memorable period of his career, their deep emotion at the separation of the tie which had so long united him to the House, and their grateful and affectionate thanks.

Lord John Russell also added his cordial concurrence in these sentiments, observing that the proper conduct of the ordinary business of the House had been greatly facilitated by the Speaker, who had marked the line where it was wise to concede and where it was necessary to resist innovation on established rules.

The motion having been agreed to *nem. con.*,

The Speaker rose, and returned his thanks to the House, all the members being uncovered, in the following terms:—

"During the long period in which, by God's blessing, I have

been enabled to discharge the duties of this chair, I have had abundant experience of the kindness, forbearance, and indulgence of the House, which they have shown to me under all circumstances and on all occasions. But I have not words at my command, nor can I sufficiently control my feelings so as adequately to express my gratitude for this crowning mark of their favour and approbation. I can only assure the House, that I shall cherish to the last moment of my existence the remembrance of the proceedings of this day, and of the resolution to which this House has unanimously agreed—this great and inestimable reward for public service; and in all sincerity, and from the very bottom of my heart, I thank them for the distinguished honour they have conferred upon me." (*Loud cheers.*)

Lord Palmerston then moved and Sir John Pakington seconded the motion:—"That an humble address be presented to Her Majesty, praying Her Majesty that she will be most graciously pleased to confer some signal mark of her royal favour upon the Right Honourable Charles Shaw Lefevre, Speaker of this House, for his great and eminent services performed to his country during the long and important period in which he has with such distinguished ability and integrity presided in the chair of this House; and to assure Her Majesty, that whatever expense Her Majesty shall think proper to be incurred upon that account this House will make good the same."

Two days afterwards Lord Palmerston acquainted the House "That the address to Her Majesty, praying that Her Majesty would confer some signal mark of her

royal favour on the Right Honourable Mr. Shaw Lefevre for the great and eminent services which he has conferred upon the country during the long and important period during which he has presided in the chair of this House, has been presented to Her Majesty; who has been pleased to receive the same most graciously, and Her Majesty has commanded me to acquaint the House, that Her Majesty is desirous, in compliance with the wish of her faithful Commons, to confer upon the Right Honourable Mr. Shaw Lefevre some signal mark of her royal favour; but as the same cannot be effectually granted and secured without the concurrence of Parliament, Her Majesty commands that the House of Commons shall take such measures as may be necessary for the accomplishment of such purpose."

The House having gone into committee on this message, it was proposed and carried unanimously that an annuity of 4000*l.* a year should be settled on Mr. Shaw Lefevre, to commence on his retirement from the chair. The Speaker again expressed his acknowledgments to the House. A further mark of the favour of the Crown was bestowed on the right hon. gentleman immediately on the dissolution of the Parliament, the rank of Viscount being conferred upon him.

The days of Parliament being now numbered, and many of the Members engaged in electioneering preparations, very little of importance occurred in either House previous to the dissolution, beyond the necessary arrangement of financial measures for the ensuing year, to which, as already stated, the Chancellor of the Exchequer had

now resolved to limit his propositions. An account of some of these discussions will have been found in the preceding chapter. Some casual discussions on foreign affairs, chiefly touching the diplomatic transactions in Persia, with occasional reference to the operations in China, took place in both Houses, but nothing amounting to a formal debate. One of these occasions arose on a motion of the Marquis of Clanricarde for the correspondence connected with the cost of the expedition to Persia. It appeared, said the noble Marquis, that half the expense was to be charged to the revenue of India; but considering that the normal condition of Indian finance was a deficit, amounting latterly to 2,000,000*l.* a-year, and that the new loans proposed had not been taken up, it was hard to see how the Indian Government was to find the money.

The Earl of Malmesbury complained that the country, on the eve of a dissolution, was left in complete ignorance as to the Persian war. That war had been begun, carried on, and concluded without one word of information having been given on the subject by the Government. He was aware that, technically speaking, the treaty could not be laid before Parliament until it had been ratified; but still he thought a sketch of its details might be afforded before the dissolution.

The Earl of Clarendon, after this appeal from Lord Malmesbury, proceeded to lay before the House the chief stipulations of the treaty recently signed between the British and Persian Governments, and concluded by saying there was nothing in those stipulations contrary to the honour or interests of

Persia. It was, in fact, a treaty which, if faithfully carried out in the spirit in which it had been negotiated, would be for the mutual advantage of both countries.

The Earl of Ellenborough thought the war was justifiable if it aimed alone at preventing the occupation of Herat, the gate of India, by the Persians. Whatever might be said to the contrary, and though Russia for the time might have reconsidered her position and refrained from hostile advances, it was certain that the march of a Russian army on India was no impossibility. Much had been said of railways and telegraphs and canals in India, but it must never be forgotten that our empire in the East was founded by the sword, and must be maintained by the sword. It was on well-equipped, well-disciplined, and well-commanded armies that our ascendancy in India depended. Now, when he looked back on the events of the last few months, the prospect of affairs in the East filled him with dismay. We had two wars on our hands, both owing to bad appointments. To Sir John Bowring we were indebted for the Chinese war, and to Mr. Murray for that with Persia. The talent required to manage Orientals was altogether peculiar, and however great Mr. Murray's ability might have been in Europe, he was quite incompetent to manage matters in the East.

The Earl of Clarendon defended the appointment of Mr. Murray, who, he said, had had experience of the East from a residence there of six years, and who had acquired a thorough acquaintance with some of the Oriental languages.

The motion was then agreed to. The Earl of Ellenborough about

the same time called the attention of the House of Lords to the state of our relations with China, and offered some criticisms on the operations commenced by our Government in preparation for the war, by a motion for returns respecting the observance of the supplemental treaty by the British. As we are so strict with the Chinese, it behoves us to ascertain whether we have fulfilled our obligations to them. Those obligations were imposed with the view of preventing illicit trade. The 12th article expressed a hope that, as a fair tariff had been established, smuggling would entirely cease. Now, as regarded the articles referred to, it was only reasonable that smuggling should cease; but it was not reasonable that smuggling should cease on articles remaining under prohibition. That article must have referred to the expectation that a duty would be imposed, but which never was imposed, on opium. The article also provided that the British authorities should apprise the Chinese of any instances of smuggling that came to their knowledge. It is desirable to know whether that has been done. It is also essential to know whether the 14th article has been observed, which provides that the British should not allow any Chinese vessels to trade without passes. By the 16th article, the British officer at Hong Kong was to make a monthly return of the passes granted to trade: has that been done? Having explained his object in moving for the returns, Lord Ellenborough volunteered a good deal of advice to the Government with regard to the conduct of the war. He complained that military and naval reinforcements had not been sent out earlier; and

objected to the Government plan of carrying on operations by European troops alone. He was afraid they would arrive at the most unhealthy season of the year, and that sickness would be fatal to the army. It is said the Government intends to do what was done in 1842, and send a force to Nankin: that would not embarrass the Chinese Government, but it might assist the Emperor in turning out the rebels. The operations should be confined to Canton. He heard with very great regret that there was an intention of sending out a great Plenipotentiary—some very important person in the confidence of the Government, who was to go with some person on the part of France, and some person, probably, on the part of the United States—to exact from the Chinese Government some concessions which we have no pretence for demanding. He objected to that, not only because it would be most unworthy to take advantage of a supposed period of difficulty to require concessions from the Chinese Government for which there is no pretence, but because he deprecated any conjoint operations and any conjoint negotiations. We have had enough of both. We have seen the inconvenient manner in which conjoint operations affect the character of our arms and the result of our negotiations, and he most earnestly trusted, that, whatever the Government might determine on doing, they would do it by themselves; that they would exact only those terms to which they thought, as Englishmen, we were entitled, and that having obtained those terms they would retire from the conflict. (*Cheers.*)

Lord Panmure said that the policy of the Government in the

first instance would be to bring affairs to a satisfactory conclusion in a peaceful manner. But should the Chinese Emperor refuse to grant the reasonable terms which the Government demanded, then we should not rest until we had obtained them. It was therefore intended to send four regiments, under orders and ready to sail for India, to China. The transports that took out the troops would serve as barracks. The heads of the commissariat, medical, and store departments would arrive Fong in advance of the troops, and orders had been given to send adequate supplies to China. The war would be confined to Canton. The reason why it would be conducted by European troops alone was, that great difficulties might arise from the mixture of troops. In the last war, during the hot season, the native Indian troops were able to do duty, while the English soldiers failed and died; but as soon as the cold weather set in, the Indian soldiers became utterly useless, while the English recovered their health.

Earl Grey, in reply to Lord Ellenborough, said that he had no means of knowing anything about the papers granted with reference to the treaty, or what led to the adoption of the article respecting smuggling. There were three or four despatches which contained records of notices given to the Chinese authorities under the treaty; and he had been informed that in 1851 instructions were sent out to Sir George Bonham with reference to the numerous notices which had been given by the British Plenipotentiary and Consul to the Chinese authorities about smuggling, of which no notice had been taken by the Chinese authorities. There is, in fact, no doubt whatever that the smuggling took place with the

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connivance of the Chinese authorities. There is not a single provision for giving notice in the case of transactions of this kind in the treaties concluded with France and the United States; consequently, British subjects were really placed in a worse position than the citizens of France or the United States. He repeated, it was perfectly manifest that the smuggling was connived at and shared in by the Chinese authorities. The result was, that Lord Palmerston, who was then at the head of Foreign Affairs, sent out a long despatch reviewing all that had been done, stating the terms of the treaty, and adding that, if the Chinese would not collect their own revenue, and assist in carrying out the terms of the treaty, it was impossible for this country to give effect to its provisions, seeing that we had never had their co-operation in carrying it out. Notice was given to the Chinese authorities to that effect; but the Chinese Commissioner returned a very vague answer, intimating that he was not aware that any smuggling had taken place. That was the position in which the matter had remained since 1851, and since 1851 there had been no despatches on the subject.

The motion was then agreed to.

The last sitting of the expiring House of Commons was on the 21st of March. Before the Members were summoned to the Upper House, to attend the Royal Commissioners, Mr. Thomas Duncombe put a question to Lord Palmerston respecting the relations of this country with Naples. He asked whether, since the withdrawal of the Legations of France and England, any overtures had been made by the King of Naples to the British and French Governments for the return of those Embassies; and,

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if so, whether those were overtures likely to be acceptable? Lord Palmerston, in answer, said—"No overtures, properly so called, have been received by the British and French Governments from the King of Naples since the discontinuance of diplomatic relations. An indirect intimation has, however, reached us, that the Neapolitan Government was anxious to know whether, if the King of Naples were to carry into execution the convention made with the Argentine Confederation, under which the political prisoners now retained in the prisons of Naples were to be banished to the Argentine Republic, that would be considered by the two Governments as a substantial beginning of that more moderate system of government which we wished to see established at Naples. Speaking only for the British Government, we do not think that clearing the prisons of Naples by sending the prisoners into banishment in South America—with the intention, no doubt, of replenishing those prisons by means of fresh arrests—('Hear, hear!')—would be such a change of system as could be considered by us as accomplishing the purposes for which diplomatic relations were broken off."

The Members of the House of Commons being shortly afterwards summoned to the House of Lords, the Lord Chancellor, under the Royal Commission for that purpose, read from the Throne the following Speech:—

"My Lords and Gentlemen,—

"We are commanded by Her Majesty to inform you, that in releasing you at this early period from your attendance in Parliament, it is Her Majesty's intention immediately to dissolve the present Parliament,

in order to ascertain in the most constitutional manner the sense of her people upon the present state of public affairs.

"Gentlemen of the House of Commons,—

"We are commanded by Her Majesty to thank you for the liberal provision which you have made for the exigencies of the public service during the period that will elapse before the new Parliament, which Her Majesty will direct immediately to be called, shall have been able to give its deliberate attention to these matters.

"My Lords and Gentlemen,—

"We are commanded by Her Majesty to express the satisfaction which she feels at your having been able, during the present Session, materially to reduce the burdens of her people.

"Her Majesty commands us to assure you, that it is her fervent prayer that the several constituencies of the United Kingdom, upon whom will devolve the exercise of those high functions which by the constitution belong to them, may be guided by an all-wise Providence to the selection of representatives whose wisdom and patriotism may aid Her Majesty in her constant endeavours to maintain the honour and dignity of her crown, and to promote the welfare and happiness of her people."

The Lord Chancellor then formally declared the present Parliament to be prorogued until the 30th day of April.

A few hours later a Proclamation was issued declaring the Parliament to be, by Her Majesty's royal authority, dissolved.

The new writs were almost immediately issued, and a new election became the absorbing object of public attention.

CHAPTER IV.

Result of the General Election—Increase of the Ministerial Majority—Rejection of various Members of the Liberal and Peel parties—Parliament meets on the 30th April—Election of a Speaker—Lord Harry Vane proposes and Mr. Thornely seconds the appointment of Mr. Evelyn Denison—No opposition to the motion—Mr. Denison takes the Chair, and makes his acknowledgments to the House—Lord Palmerston congratulates the New Speaker, and is followed by Mr. Walpole—The choice of the Commons is confirmed by the Crown—Swearing in of the Members—The Houses commence business on May 7—Royal Speech delivered by Commission—Address to the Crown in the Upper House moved by the Earl of Portsmouth, seconded by the Marquis Townsend—Speeches of the Earl of Malmesbury, Earl of Granville, Marquis of Clanricarde, Lord Panmure and Earl Grey—In the Lower House, Mr. Dodson moves and Mr. W. Buchanan seconds the Address—Speeches of Lord Robert Grosvenor, General Thompson and Lord Palmerston—Mr. Roebuck extracts from the latter speech a pledge of Parliamentary Reform—Announcement of intended Marriage between the Prince of Prussia and the Princess Royal of England—Message from the Crown—Address in answer agreed to by both Houses—Proposed settlement of Dowry and Annuity on the Princess Royal—Opposition to this proposal in the House of Commons—Mr. Roebuck objects to the settlement, but withdraws his motion—Mr. Coningham divides the House against the Annuity, and Mr. Maguire against the vote for the principal sum—Both are carried by large majorities—MAYNOOTH COLLEGE—Mr. Spooner moves his usual resolution against aid from Government to the College—His Speech—The motion is rejected, after a short debate, by a majority of 34—Bill for the Abolition of MINISTERS' MONEY in Ireland—It is brought in by Mr. Fagan; strongly opposed by Mr. Disraeli; supported by the Government—Mr. Napier moves the rejection of the Bill on the second reading—Speeches in favour of the Bill from Sir George Grey, Mr. Horsman, Mr. Blake, Mr. J. D. Fitzgerald, Lord John Russell, and Lord Palmerston; and against it from Mr. Walpole, Mr. Whiteside, and Sir F. Thesiger—The Second Reading is carried by 313 to 174—In the Lords it is strongly opposed by the Earl of Derby, supported by the Bishop of Kilmore, the Earl of Wicklow, and Viscount Dungannon; the Earls of Harrowby, Ellenborough and Cork, Lord Talbot de Malahide, the Duke of Newcastle and Earl Granville support the measure—It is carried by 101 to 96—Another division on the Third Reading gives a majority of 17 in favour of the Bill, and it is passed.

THE result of the general election was, as had been anticipated, the return of an increased majority of Members to support the administration of Lord Palmerston. The name of that noble

Lord was perhaps never more popular in the country than at this time. The recollection that he had carried the Government successfully throughout the struggle of the Crimean war, when other leading politicians had wavered or shrunk from the responsibility of that great conflict, combined with the admiration generally felt for his talent and versatility, his good-humoured and gallant bearing in the face of opposition, and the marvellous energy of spirit which seemed proof against the infirmities of advancing years, to make the name of Palmerston a rallying cry at almost every hustings in the kingdom. The result was, the election of a very powerful phalanx of Government supporters, while those members of the Liberal party who had stood aloof or had shown an unfriendly spirit towards the great Parliamentary chief, found that even their popular opinions and their well-earned reputation were insufficient to secure their return for the constituencies which had formerly supported them. Thus Mr. Cobden, who declined to contest the West Riding, and fell back upon Huddersfield, found himself defeated by an untried politician in that borough. Messrs. Bright and Gibson were forced to yield to two candidates of ministerial politics at Manchester; Mr. Layard was discomfited at Aylesbury, Mr. Fox at Oldham. Another party, whose numbers, indeed, had before borne small proportion to their activity and talent, commonly known by the designation of Peelites, were even more severely worsted in the contest. Their thin ranks were still further reduced by the rejection of several of their conspicuous debaters.

Under these circumstances the Premier met the new Parliament, which had been convoked for the 30th April, under very favourable auspices. His supporters formed a strong and compact body; his more formidable opponents were driven from the field, or weakened by the consciousness that the public voice had declared against them.

The first business of the new House of Commons was to elect a new Speaker, to replace Mr. Shaw Lefevre, since created Viscount Eversley. On the day above mentioned, the Members having assembled in large numbers,

Lord H. Vane, after a graceful tribute to the late Speaker, and an enumeration of the moral and intellectual qualities, the accomplished mind, the dignified and commanding exterior, and the courteous demeanour required in so exalted a position, believing, he said, that the Member for North Nottinghamshire united these eminent qualifications, moved that Mr. John Evelyn Denison be chosen to fill the chair.

The motion was seconded by Mr. Thornely.

No other candidate having been proposed, Mr. E. Denison, after a pause, speaking from his place, thanked his proposer and seconder for the terms in which they had spoken of him, and the House for the manner in which they had received the motion. When he considered the increasing business of the House, the importance of maintaining its rights and privileges, and its position in the framework of the constitution, he might well shrink from the responsibility of undertaking the guidance of its proceedings.

"I shall (he continued) be at a disadvantage in being placed in

immediate contrast to a right honourable gentleman who filled that chair for many years in a manner which gave universal satisfaction. I shall have the assistance of that distinguished gentleman, as I have had the benefit of his example; and under his immediate supervision, the rules and proceedings of Parliament have been digested and arranged by a gentleman who now sits at that table (Mr. Erskine May) in a manner which cannot fail to give great assistance to all who shall succeed to that chair. If I rightly interpret the wishes of the House, it would not become me to intrude myself longer upon them with my doubts and hesitations. I shall content myself, therefore, with expressing my high sense of the distinguished honour which it is proposed to confer upon me; and, falling in with the suggestion of my honourable Seconder, and curtailing my address within the narrowest limits, I submit myself, with all duty and respect, to the will of this House."

Having been conducted to the chair by the Mover and Seconder, the Speaker elect then addressed the House, standing on the steps of the chair:—

"I beg to be permitted once more, from this chair, to offer my respectful acknowledgments to the House. In carrying on the business of the House, I shall not so much rely upon any powers of control which may be vested in myself; I shall rely rather upon the good feeling and right-mindedness of every gentleman composing this assembly—upon their spirit of forbearance, and upon their determination to carry the deliberations of the House to a successful and profitable issue. I freely dedicate to the service of the House all the

strength that shall be granted me, and all the qualities of my mind; and I confidently rely on the cordial co-operation of the House and on its generous support in giving effect to its rules and orders, and in performing the various important duties which it has this day imposed upon me."

Lord Palmerston first offered congratulations to the new Speaker. "The position which you now occupy is one of the highest to which a commoner of this country can aspire; and from respect for your character, and a knowledge of your eminent qualities, I am glad to find that the House has made so wise and proper a choice. But, Sir, in congratulating you upon the dignity to which you have been raised, I cannot shut my eyes to, and I am sure that you have not disguised from yourself, the difficulties of the arduous position which you have now assumed. You will, however, in the performance of those duties have the assistance of those whom I now see at the table, who will afford you advice and counsel in the case of any difficulties which may arise with respect to the proceedings of this House. You have duties to perform, unconnected with the deliberations of this House, of no less importance to the public service, and the proper discharge of which will no less entitle you to the approbation and gratitude of this House and of the country; and, with regard to the discharge of these duties, you have for your guidance the lights of those who have gone before you. Your two immediate predecessors have both ably fulfilled the duties to which I am now referring. Mr. Abercromby, now Lord Dunfermline, who filled that chair too short a

time for the public good, having unfortunately been early compelled by ill health to retire—Mr. Abercromby devoted his able and comprehensive mind to the improvement of our proceedings, which in his time so much required amendment. The memory of his good services exists in the minds of all those who are at all acquainted with our Parliamentary arrangements, and his name will long occupy a place in the list of those who have filled that chair, as one of the most eminent and the most entitled to the gratitude of the country. (*Cheers.*) The Speaker who succeeded Mr. Abercromby, more fortunate in the duration of his tenure of office, was able to accomplish greater things; and I trust, Mr. Speaker, that you, in the performance of your duties, may equal the merits of Mr. Leffevre—it would be flattery to tell any man living that it was possible for him to surpass them. (*Cheers.*) I think I am not unduly assuming to be the organ of this House when I assure you, Sir, that in the performance of your duties, whether in the course of our debates, or beyond the deliberations of this House, you will be supported by the full confidence and co-operation of all its Members—(*cheers*)—and that it will be remembered that your position is one of peculiar difficulty, on account of the circumstances of the moment at which you have mounted that chair. While you are yourself a new Speaker, there are a great number of the Members of this Parliament who are new to these walls, and consequently the task which you have to fulfil may be more difficult than was that of some of those who have preceded you; at the same time, I am confident

that while on the one hand you will show yourself to be possessed of all the high qualities which are essential to the performance of your duties, on the other the Members of this House will give you that full confidence and support without which no Speaker would be able to discharge the duties of his office. (*Cheers.*)

Mr. Walpole, regretting the unintentional absence of Mr. Disraeli, took upon himself to do what he was sure Mr. Disraeli would have done—join his congratulations to those of Lord Palmerston. Every Member on the Opposition side of the House, he assured the Speaker, would heartily join with him in maintaining the dignity and authority of the chair, and render every possible assistance in the public and private business of the House. “We shall be happy,” he added, “to find that you equal, although, as the noble Lord has said, you cannot surpass, the admirable conduct which marked the career of your predecessor.”

The next day the Speaker elect, having gone up to the House of Lords, was informed in the usual manner, by the Lord Chancellor, that Her Majesty entirely approved the choice of the Commons; and the Speaker having claimed, according to ancient form, and having received from the Chancellor in return, an assurance that Her Majesty confirmed the full enjoyment of the constitutional rights and privileges of the House of Commons, the institution of Mr. Evelyn Denison to the full rights and dignities of his office was complete. Having first taken the Parliamentary Oaths himself, the right hon. Gentleman intimated to the Members that their first duty was to take that obligation, and to subscribe

the roll of Parliament, according to the custom. The swearing in of new Members having occupied the greater part of a week, it was not till the 7th of May that the House was able to commence the business of the Session. On that day the Lord Chancellor delivered, on behalf of the Queen, the following Speech :—

“ My Lords and Gentlemen,—

“ We are commanded to inform you, that Her Majesty has availed herself of the earliest opportunity of having recourse to your advice and assistance after the dissolution of the last Parliament ; and Her Majesty trusts that there will be found sufficient time during the present session to enable you satisfactorily to deal with various important matters, some of which had occupied the attention of Parliament in the beginning of this year.

“ We are commanded by Her Majesty to inform you, that the general aspect of affairs in Europe affords a well-grounded confidence in the continuance of peace.

“ All the main stipulations of the treaty of Paris have been carried into execution, and it is to be hoped that what remains to be done in regard to those matters will be speedily accomplished.

“ The negotiations upon the subject of the differences which had arisen between the King of Prussia and the Swiss Confederation in regard to the affairs of Neuchâtel are drawing to a close, and will, Her Majesty trusts, be terminated by an arrangement honourable and satisfactory to all parties.

“ The negotiations in which Her Majesty has been engaged with the Government of the United States

and with the Government of Honduras in regard to the affairs of Central America have not yet been brought to a close.

“ We are commanded by Her Majesty to inform you, that a treaty of peace between Her Majesty and the Shah of Persia was signed at Paris on the 4th of March, by Her Majesty's Ambassador at Paris and by the Ambassador of the Shâh ; and Her Majesty will give directions that this treaty shall be laid before you as soon as the ratifications thereof shall have been duly exchanged.

“ Her Majesty commands us to express to you her regret, that at the date of the latest advices from China, the differences which had arisen between the High Commissioner at Canton and Her Majesty's civil and naval officers in China, still remain unadjusted. But Her Majesty has sent to China a Plenipotentiary fully instructed to deal with all matters of difference ; and that Plenipotentiary will be supported by an adequate naval and military force, in the event of such assistance becoming necessary.

“ We are commanded to inform you, that Her Majesty, in conjunction with several other European Powers, has concluded a treaty with the King of Denmark for the redemption of the Sound Dues. This treaty, together with a separate convention between Her Majesty and the King of Denmark, completing the arrangement, will be laid before you, and Her Majesty will cause the measures necessary for fulfilling the engagements thereby contracted to be submitted for your consideration.

“ Gentlemen of the House of Commons,—

“ Her Majesty has directed

the Estimates for the present year to be laid before you. They have been prepared with a careful attention to economy, and with a due regard to the efficiency of the departments of the public service to which they severally relate.

" My Lords and Gentlemen,—

" Her Majesty commands us to recommend to your earnest consideration, measures which will be proposed to you for the Consolidation and Improvement of the Law. Bills will be submitted to you for improving the laws relating to the Testamentary and Matrimonial Jurisdiction now exercised by the Ecclesiastical Courts, and also for checking Fraudulent Breaches of Trust.

" Her Majesty commands us to express to you her heartfelt gratification at witnessing the continued well-being and contentment of her people, and the progressive development of productive industry throughout her dominions.

" Her Majesty confidently commits to your wisdom and care the great interests of her empire; and fervently prays that the blessing of Almighty God may be vouchsafed to your deliberations, and may lead you to conclusions conducive to the objects of Her Majesty's constant solicitude, the welfare and happiness of her loyal and faithful people."

In the House of Lords, the Address to the Crown was moved by the Earl of Portsmouth, and seconded by the Marquis Townsend. The latter noble Lord expressed regret that the Queen's Speech had contained no reference to Parliamentary reform. The people have been long and patiently expecting some measure of reform; and he had no

doubt the noble Lord at the head of the Government would propose a measure of reform quite as extensive as most of their Lordships desired, and perhaps a good deal more so than some of them would like. He certainly thought, considering the progress of education among the people, and their orderly and peaceable demeanour, that it would be most unjust to refuse an extension of the franchise because the subject had not been agitated in the country.

The Earl of Malmesbury, after regretting the absence of the Earl of Derby, and expressing his hope that there would be no difference of opinion among their Lordships on the subject of the Address, went on to remark on the scantiness of the list of measures which the Government proposed to introduce during the present short session. With regard to the other heads of that Speech, all their Lordships must rejoice to hear that the peace of Europe was not likely to be disturbed,—that the stipulations of the Treaty of Paris had been carried out, and that the negotiations on the Neuchâtel affair were likely soon to be brought to a satisfactory conclusion. With regard to the peace concluded with Persia, he hoped the Government would shortly inform the House that hostilities between the force under Sir James Outram and the Persian army had been stopped. As for the Chinese war—the most important subject of all—all he would say was, that those who had acted with him on that side of the House had been influenced solely by a sense of duty; and though they had been accused by Lord Palmerston of willingness to accept the degradation of the British flag for the sake of office, he would

simply declare that such a charge was at once absurd and unworthy of the great reputation of the man who made it. With regard to the Estimates, he hoped they would be framed with a due regard to economy, for in the present state of the country it could not afford to throw away one shilling.

Lord Granville stated that a telegraphic message had been just received, to the effect that Sir James Outram had been made aware on the 5th of April of the conclusion of peace between Persia and England. There need not, therefore, be any further fear of renewed hostilities in that quarter. He was glad to hear the observations of Lord Malmesbury with regard to the propriety of a unanimous Address, but he could not admit that the expressions of Lord Palmerston, who had been violently attacked by Lord Derby, bore the construction put upon them by Lord Malmesbury. However, he did not wish to disturb the harmony of the House, by matters of personal dispute, and therefore would only, after the courteous manner in which Lord Malmesbury had requested the House to adopt the Address, ask their Lordships to concur in that Address, and to present it unanimously to Her Majesty.

The Marquis of Clanricarde was anxious not to disturb the unanimity of their Lordships, but could not help drawing the attention of Lord Panmure to the attacks which had been made on the General chosen to command the China expedition. He thought that there ought to be some explanation on this subject, and he hoped that the Government would support the General whom they had selected

from anonymous attacks made behind his back, as in any other case the service of the country would be regarded as dangerous, and not an object of honourable ambition.

Lord Panmure was glad of the opportunity afforded him by Lord Clanricarde. He had no hesitation in saying that the authors of those attacks on General Ashburnham—reflecting as they did on what was most dear to a British soldier, his personal courage—were utterly unfit to bear the Queen's commission, and to associate with their companions in the service. He trusted that General Ashburnham, who had behaved with great gallantry, who had simply obeyed orders at Sobraon, and who had been rewarded by being made an Aide-de-Camp to Her Majesty, would treat these attacks and their authors with the contempt they deserved.

Lord Grey agreed that a stop should be put to the pernicious practice of attacks by junior officers on their superiors. He also agreed in thinking that the Address ought to be presented unanimously to Her Majesty; but he wished to remark that, as discussion must take place on the policy of the Persian war, it was desirable that the papers connected with that war should be laid before the House as speedily as possible. Again, with regard to China, it was absolutely necessary that some definite information as to the real object of the expedition recently sent to that empire should be afforded to the House. At present, all it knew was, that some vague extension of commerce and new facilities of trade were promised as the result of the expedition.

"Now, my Lords," said the noble Earl, "I am not aware that we have not been in the full enjoyment of

all the facilities for trade to which we were entitled by our treaty with China. In fact, I believe that much more than we had a right to has been tacitly ceded to us. We have been allowed to carry on our trade with fewer restrictions than those mentioned in the treaty, and on which the Chinese had a right to insist. I see also, that since the making of that treaty our trade has been carried on without any interruption or difficulty whatever, and has increased with almost marvellous rapidity, to the great advantage, as I believe, both of China and of this country. I have always been under the impression that matters of trade were matters entirely to be determined by the mutual interests of the parties trading — that nations were at liberty to grant or withhold facilities for trade with their neighbours, or with other nations, entirely as it seemed best to them, according to their own interests. I never heard that it was considered a cause of quarrel, for instance, with our powerful neighbours the French, that they imposed at one time a tariff so restrictive that the trade, which might have been carried on to the immense benefit of ourselves and France, was reduced to insignificance by their restrictions. I never heard that it was considered wise to quarrel with France on that ground. And so with regard to Russia and various European countries. We know perfectly well that trade has been restricted in a most impolitic manner by these nations. I believe that the Chinese set an example in respect to the facilities they give to trade, which might be followed with advantage by civilised nations. They impose few onerous duties on the commodities of other countries; and fewer

impediments are thrown by them in the way of commerce than by most European nations, and especially by ourselves—I take leave to say—up till a comparatively recent period."

After defending the vote of the minority of that House on the China question, and expressing his concurrence in Lord Malmesbury's strictures on Lord Palmerston, he censured those who stirred up vindictive passions against the Chinese. He did not palliate their atrocities; he could only reprobate them, but in his opinion, the responsibility of their cruel and wicked acts lay with those who began, for no adequate object, the fearful contest, of which these deeds were the natural sequel. It did not become Christians to hold up the Chinese as a nation for whom indiscriminate slaughter is the proper treatment, because they committed great slaughter under strong provocations.

The Earl of Albemarle pointed out the omission of Parliamentary Reform in the Queen's Speech. On that point the Government had offered no explanation. Yet he understood that in another place the expectation had been held out that a good measure of Parliamentary Reform, and one that would satisfy those of their Lordships who are most anxious for it, would be introduced. This was a question which he was aware ought in that august assembly to be mentioned with bated breath and whispering humbleness; but he trusted that the measure to be brought forward would be such as the majority of that House would with pleasure sanction.

The Address was then voted *nem. con.*

In the Commons the correspond-

ing Address was moved, by Mr. Dodson in a neat maiden speech.

Mr. Walter Buchanan seconded the motion. After adverting to the topics of the Speech, the hon. Member launched into the Canton question. "The public," he said, "had remarked that, within the walls of Parliament, the whole argument had been conducted on narrow and technical grounds. The people were not anxious for a war with China, but they thought it necessary that there should be a clear expression of opinion in support of the honour and interests of the country. Our connection with China is peculiar. For 200 years our sole representative was a trading company. The too pacific policy of the East India Company, not blamable in itself, has operated detrimentally to the interests of Great Britain; the servants of the Company submitted to insulting treatment, and abjured the spirit of Englishmen; so that it was with the most vexatious and harassing negotiations and quarrels, when Britain put forward her power, that the treaty of Nankin was obtained. Even then, while in the Northern ports the Europeans were well received, Canton closed its gates, and one of the stipulations of the treaty remained unfulfilled. The Chinese at Canton became more hostile and insulting. Under these circumstances, it was not to be supposed that the representatives of England would stand tamely by and see the flag of England outraged: had they done so, the arrogance of the Chinese would have been greater than ever. Nor do we meet the Chinese only in China; they are spread over the Indian Archipelago; the emigrants are connected with their country by secret societies; and the danger to

our colonies by a weak policy is illustrated by the sanguinary proceedings at Sarawak. Lord Elgin would have to contend not only with the difficulties arising out of our relations with the Chinese, but out of the advances on the north-east of China of "a scheming and vicious power," Russia; advances calculated to excite alarm and apprehension. Mr. Buchanan referred also to the question of the extension of the franchise, which he regarded as involving the rights of those who believe they are entitled to political power. If the franchise were extended, it would be at the same time necessary to establish a system of general education. He adverted also to the excessive dearth of money, and hoped that the Committee on the Bank Charter Act would meet without any foregone conclusions to prejudice their inquiries.

General Thompson protested against all he had heard on the subject of the Chinese question. Coinciding with the majority of the defunct House upon this question, he did not intend, he said, to let it pass without bringing it before the inquest of the country.

Lord R. Grosvenor thought that, upon the present occasion, this question might be left in abeyance, but that some notice should be taken of the wishes of their constituents on the subjects of the extension of the suffrage, certain practices at elections, and church-rates. With reference to the last-named subject, if the Government did not intend to legislate, he was prepared to propose a Bill. Another subject of paramount importance, he observed, was the equalization of poor rates.

After a few words from Mr. Ewart, advocating the appointment of a Minister of Justice,

Lord Palmerston said upon that subject the Government had now under consideration the best means of accomplishing the object of the department of justice. With regard to Parliamentary Reform, the noble Lord thus expressed himself:—"Sir, I agree with the noble Lord the Member for Middlesex, that, considering the shortness of the period during which Parliament can sit in the present Session—considering also the great importance of the many practical measures of improvement which we have indicated in the Speech, and which will be proposed to the House—it would be highly inexpedient to engage in discussions upon the large and sweeping question of a change in the representation of the people in Parliament; because such discussions could not by any possibility lead to any conclusive result in the present Session, while it is quite obvious that discussions begun in one Session and continued to another could only unsettle the minds of men, and give rise to anticipations which would embarrass those who on a future occasion might have to propose measures to the House. But, Sir, Her Majesty's Government quite admit that it will be their duty during the period that will intervene between the conclusion of the present Session and the beginning of the next, to take the subject into their fullest and most deliberate consideration. It would be unsuitable in me, at a moment when the Government have not had an opportunity of giving to the question the consideration which is due, to say anything with respect to the details of measures to be proposed in a future Session, which would imply anticipatory conclusions, which, by fixing the Govern-

ment upon one point or another, might lead afterwards to embarrassment if the result should not coincide with the expectations excited, and which at all events would interfere with the freedom of our deliberations in the meantime. It will be, however, I believe, the duty of the Government in the ensuing recess, to give that matter their most serious and anxious consideration; and I hope—indeed I am confident—that at the beginning of the next Session we shall be able to propose to Parliament some measure which will be calculated to satisfy the just expectations of any parties, and to correct any defects which may exist in the present Reform Act, as well as to admit to the franchise those classes of persons who at present are excluded from it. More than that I trust the House will not expect me to say at present. If the House has confidence in the present Government, they ought to show it by exercising forbearance, and not by pressing in this Session for any declaration upon particular points in reference to representative reform. If this House has not sufficient confidence in us to wait until the next Session for the production of measures upon a subject requiring the gravest consideration, then it had better say so, and at once place the administration of the affairs of the country in other hands." The noble Viscount proceeded to congratulate the House upon the prospect which the state of Europe presented of a continuance of peace. He expressed his hope that the angry feelings engendered by the late contest with Russia would gradually die away, and that the extension of free commercial intercourse and the development by each country of its own internal

resources would create a bond of union between nations, which would be the best security against unnecessary wars. Lastly, Lord Palmerston referred to the subject of Church rates. "That," he said, "also is a subject, as the House is aware, which abounds with practical difficulties. However, the subject is now under the consideration of Her Majesty's Government, and I hope we may be able to propose some measure which will get rid of the difficulties at present existing. I hope, however, the House will not expect us to introduce any measure until we have made up our minds upon the matter; but I can assure them the subject is under consideration, with an anxious desire to frame a measure which may be satisfactory to all parties."

Mr. Roebuck, who had given notice of a motion respecting Parliamentary Reform, accepted Lord Palmerston's statement as a distinct undertaking on that subject. "I congratulate the House that we have now a distinct pledge from the noble Lord that he intends next year to bring forward a measure of Parliamentary Reform. There is no mistake as to his intentions. The noble Lord tells us that, in the present state of the representation, there are great anomalies—that various classes are not now represented in this House who deserve to be represented—and that it will be the duty of Her Majesty's Government during the recess to frame such a measure as will confer the representation upon these classes. Accepting these statements accordingly as I have described them, I can only say I am not one of those who might be inclined to interrupt the course of business in the pre-

sent Session. Having a clear and distinct statement from the noble Lord that it is his intention to deal with the question of Parliamentary Reform, I shall not interfere with his efforts by throwing any obstacle in his way. Such being the interpretation which I have placed upon the words of the noble Lord, I thought it only right to state to this House, in plain and simple language, my view of the pledge which I believe he has given to us to-night."

The address was agreed to *nem. con.*

An approaching event of much interest to the nation was announced to Parliament on the 19th of May, by a message from Her Majesty. It was to the effect that a marriage had been negotiated between Prince Frederick William of Prussia and Her Majesty's eldest daughter, the Princess Royal. Earl Granville was the bearer of this message to the House of Lords, and moved an address to the Crown in answer. The noble Earl said:—"Many of your Lordships are acquainted with the way in which her Royal Highness the Princess Royal has fulfilled the expectations which it was natural to entertain from the education and example she has received; and some must know that the character, opinions, and feelings of the Prince whom her Royal Highness is to marry are such as to lead to even more than the usual hopes of happiness from the proposed union. Your Lordships, I am sure, must desire to testify, by a loyal and dutiful address, the anxiety which you feel to promote in every way the comfort and happiness of the parents of the Princess Royal, and to express your admiration of the manner in which their domestic duties

have been discharged, and of the care and attention which they have shown in the education of their children." (*Cheers.*)

The Earl of Derby seconded the motion, with the following remarks:—"Unlike ordinary royal marriages, Her Majesty's was one not founded on considerations of policy alone, but on personal acquaintance and attachment. I hope and believe the same remark may be applied to that marriage to which your Lordships are asked to assent; and I am quite sure your Lordships can express no better wish for the future happiness and welfare of the Princess whose marriage is about to be celebrated, than that, as she enters upon married life under similar auspices, so in the course of it her happiness may be as complete and well merited as that of her illustrious mother." (*Cheers.*)

The motion was unanimously agreed to.

In the House of Commons, on the same evening, Lord Palmerston read the message from the bar. It was in these terms:—"Her Majesty, having agreed to a marriage proposed between the Princess Royal and his Royal Highness Prince Frederick William of Prussia, has thought fit to communicate the same to the House of Commons. Her Majesty is fully persuaded that this alliance cannot but be acceptable to all Her Majesty's faithful subjects; and the many proofs which the Queen has received of the affectionate attachment of this House to Her Majesty's person and family, leave her no room to doubt of the concurrence and assistance of this House in enabling her to make such a provision for her eldest daughter, with a view

to the said marriage, as may be suitable to the dignity of the Crown and the honour of the country."

The Speaker having read the message from the chair,

Lord Palmerston, rising in his place, said he was sure the House would take the earliest opportunity of assuring Her Majesty of their deep sympathy in an event so interesting to her and to the country. "I cannot refrain from saying, that those who have had the good fortune to be acquainted with the Princess Royal must have observed that she possesses, both in heart and in head, those distinguished qualities which adorn her illustrious parents, and that she bids fair to hold out in the country of her adoption a repetition of that brilliant example which her illustrious parents have held out in this country, of a domestic happiness worthy to serve as a model of imitation for the most exalted or the humblest of Her Majesty's subjects. (*Cheers.*) Sir, it is impossible not to see that this marriage, independently of the prospect which I trust it holds out of happiness to her Royal Highness, from the high qualities of the Prince whom she has selected as her future husband, also holds out to the country political prospects not undeserving of the attention of this House. We all know how family alliances tend to mitigate those asperities which from time to time must be produced by those diversities of policy which inevitably arise occasionally between great and independent powers; and therefore I trust that this marriage may also be considered as holding out an increased prospect of goodwill and of cordiality among the great Powers of Europe." The noble Lord moved an address to the Crown, which

was seconded by Mr. Disraeli, and agreed to *nem. con.*

A few nights afterwards the Chancellor of the Exchequer moved that the House should go into Committee to consider the Royal Message. In the meantime the nature of the proposition which would be made by the Ministers for a settlement on the Princess having transpired, and some discussion having arisen upon it in the public press, objections to the intended arrangement had been started in some quarters, which found a spokesman in the House of Commons in Mr. Roebuck. The honourable Member for Sheffield now rose, and made a statement of his views previously to the Speaker leaving the chair. He described himself as fulfilling a divided duty—to the Sovereign and to the people; as anxious to meet the wishes of the Queen, who had set an example to her people in all the relations of life, but at the same time to be just, and not to press too heavily on the people. What they would do in this case would be a precedent. The Princess Royal may one day be Queen of Prussia; they were not, however, to provide for her as a Queen, but as the wife of a Prince. When the Princess Royal the daughter of George the Third married, the British Parliament voted her a dowry of 80,000*l.* without annuity, but the Irish Parliament gave her an annuity of 5000*l.* a year. Now, he did not wish the country to be hampered with an annuity. He could not forget how England had been recently treated by Prussia. His proposal was, that a provision for the Princess should be made at once by the payment of a suitable dowry.

Lord Palmerston entreated the

House not to discuss by anticipation a proposal not yet before it.

The House then went into Committee, and the Chancellor of the Exchequer made a long statement, describing the position of the Crown deprived of its hereditary resources, and dependent upon Parliament for a maintenance adequate to its dignity; contrasting that position with what occurred in the reign of George the Third. In describing the latter, he went into minute details; quoted Blackstone; and went back for precedents to the reign of George the Second, which excited some laughter. The Civil List of George the Third amounted to 447,436*l.*; that of the present Queen to 385,000*l.* George the Third did not surrender the whole of the hereditary revenues; during his reign he derived 12,705,461*l.* from those revenues, of which 2,600,000*l.* was applied to the public service, and 3,372,834*l.* paid away in prize-money. George the Third received the revenues of the Duchy of Cornwall during the minority of the Prince of Wales; Her Majesty has applied a part of that revenue in payment of the education of the Prince of Wales, and the remainder has been vested for his benefit. During the reign of George the Third, the Parliament voted a total of 3,297,000*l.* in payment of debts incurred by the Royal Family. From that system the reign of Her Majesty has been altogether exempt. Allowances were granted to the younger branches of the family of George the Third; no grant of the kind had been made to the children of Her Majesty. Queen Victoria had been subjected to large expenses of a public nature. "I allude particularly to the visit which Her

Majesty paid to the Emperor Louis Napoleon at Paris—a visit which was purely for public and state purposes, and not for her individual pleasure. (*A laugh.*) That visit was not merely for the personal enjoyment of Her Majesty, but for the public good, as was well understood at the time, and it was accepted as such by the Emperor Napoleon." The expense of the visits of George the Fourth to Hanover and to Ireland and Scotland were paid by the country. Her Majesty had paid 34,000*l.* for the furniture and repairs of Buckingham Palace; she also paid 6180*l.* a year to the peace and 15,500*l.* to the war income-tax. There are two precedents applicable to the question before the House. The eldest daughter of George the Second received an annuity of 5000*l.* and a dowry of 80,000*l.* Similar sums were granted to the eldest daughter of George the Third.

The precedents had been followed, but with a difference dictated by the change of circumstances. Sir George Lewis proposed that the annuity should be 8000*l.*, and the marriage-portion 40,000*l.*; and he moved a resolution granting the annuity.

Mr. Roebuck moved, by way of amendment, that the marriage-portion be a sum certain, and not an annuity. By voting an annuity, he said, we might get into what was termed "an entangling alliance," and looking to the large family the nation would have to provide for, as representatives of a hard-working people, they ought, while generous, to be just.

Mr. William Williams seconded the amendment.

Lord J. Russell considered that there was nothing extravagant in

the proposal of the advisers of the Crown; that a capital sum of 40,000*l.* and an annuity of 8000*l.* was by no means an exorbitant provision for the eldest daughter of the Queen, and he saw no advantage in adopting the proposal of Mr. Roebuck. He believed that no class in the country, however poor, would refuse this mark of affection for the Sovereign.

Mr. Disraeli observed that this was one of those subjects upon which unanimity was most desirable. He had always been of opinion that the Crown of England was placed upon these occasions in a painful position. But the House should remember the cause of these appeals—the jealousy of Parliament, which, in his opinion, was carried too far; and, remembering this, it became them to consider in a generous spirit an appeal not only necessary, but which all were ready to welcome with sympathy and respectful affection. The point in discussion was of a very trivial character. If the principle of the grant had been opposed, it would be different; but the principle not being in dispute, the House ought to consider the question in a spirit that would bring it to an amicable and unanimous decision.

Being urged by Lord Elcho and other Members, Mr. Roebuck eventually withdrew his amendment, and the Committee voted the annuity—the grant of the principal sum being passed in Committee of Supply.

On the bringing up of the report of the 25th of May, however, some further opposition appeared to the proposed settlement. Mr. Coningham, M.P. for Brighton, objected to the vote of the annuity on principle, and as a precedent

for other votes hereafter. He objected also to the amount, and moved that it be reduced from 8000*l.* a-year to 6000*l.*

Lord Palmerston expressed his regret that Mr. Coningham should again have raised this question, and hoped that the House would abide by the vote of the committee.

After a few remarks from Mr. French and Mr. Gilpin, the House divided, when the resolution was affirmed by 328 to 14. On the Report of the Committee of Supply the grant of 40,000*l.* was opposed by Mr. Maguire, who considered that the annuity constituted a sufficient marriage portion.

Mr. Coningham and Sir J. Trevellyn likewise opposed the vote; but it was affirmed on a division by 361 to 18.

Soon after the assembling of the new Parliament, Mr. Spooner, the pertinacious opponent of the grant to Maynooth College, gave notice of his intention to repeat his usual motion in condemnation of that system. Having secured an early day for the consideration of his subject, the hon. member for North Warwickshire submitted it once more to the House of Commons on the 21st of May. In stating the reasons which induced him to take this course, Mr. Spooner disclaimed any animosity towards the Roman Catholics and all personal motives, the task being, he said, a very painful one which an imperative sense of duty alone compelled him to undertake. He proceeded to argue that Parliament, by this grant, paid for the teaching of doctrines hostile to the Protestant constitution and to the principles of civil and religious liberty, destructive of morality, and antagonistic to the Reformed

Established Church, which the Sovereign by the Coronation Oath, and Parliament by the Oath of Allegiance, were bound to maintain. He denied that there had been any Parliamentary contract in this matter; Sir R. Peel, on introducing the measure of 1845, distinctly stated that it had not been a subject of stipulation or contract. As upon former occasions, he read extracts from works of Roman Catholic writers of high authority, enunciating doctrines subversive of morals, which, he said, were only a few samples of a most abominable system; and he asked whether these doctrines and the denunciation of those who were stigmatized as heretics—doctrines immoral and rebellious—ought to be taught at the expense of a Christian and a Protestant assembly. He warned the Government of the effects which must be produced in time by the instilling of such principles with the money of the public into the minds of the ignorant, and called upon the House to consent to the motion, and thereby restore the Protestant character of the nation.

The resolution he proposed was, "That this House do resolve itself into a committee to consider the Acts for the endowment of Maynooth, with a view to the withdrawal of any endowment out of the Consolidated Fund, due regard being had to vested rights and interests."

Very little debate took place on the motion, the opponents having, as it appeared, concerted to negative it by votes without entering upon a new discussion. General Thompson made a few remarks, saying that Mr. Spooner's argument resolved itself into an as-

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sumption that he was right and his antagonists wrong. Mr. Gilpin hoped that the question of religious grants would soon be removed from that House, which did not sit to promote orthodoxy or heterodoxy, but the equal rights of all good citizens.

Mr. Hadfield spoke strongly against the appropriation of public money to any particular sect.

The House divided, when there appeared:—

For the motion . . . 91

Against it . . . 125

Majority . . . 34

After the division some altercation took place as to the proceeding by which the debate had been brought to a close. Mr. Newdegate alleged that his honourable colleague's speech had not been answered. Mr. Henry Herbert rejoiced that Mr. Spooner's own friends had forsaken him, there having been only two or three members on the opposition benches during his speech. Mr. Spooner said that this was quite true. The members on his side of the House had not thought it worth their while to attend. But although his opponents had triumphed by force of numbers, they had not answered his arguments, which remained unrefuted. Lord Palmerston said that Mr. Spooner's speech—than which he had never heard one more inciting dissent—had only been unanswered because members were unwilling to enter upon an irritating polemical discussion.

A motion was made early in the present Session for leave to bring in a Bill to abolish the charge commonly known as "Ministers' Money" in Ireland, which had formed for many years a topic of

complaint and irritation. Mr. Fagan, M.P. for Cork, was the originator of this motion, to which Lord Palmerston, on behalf of the Government, expressed his assent. Mr. Disraeli opposed the motion in decided terms. He said that every Government within his recollection had resisted such a measure, which struck at the root of all church property. A measure involving so great a principle ought to have originated with the Government.

Sir George Grey said that it would have been very ungracious to take the measure out of Mr. Fagan's hands. The Bill was founded on the report of a Committee which sat in 1847.

Leave was then given to bring in the Bill.

On the 19th of May, being the day appointed for the second reading of the Bill, a rather important debate took place in the House of Commons.

Mr. Fagan, in moving the second reading, gave a succinct history of the question from the date of the imposition of the tax in the reign of Charles II., citing in the course of it the argument of Lord Derby (when Mr. Stanley) against church cess in Ireland. He then adverted to the funds at the disposal of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, which were, he said, annually increasing, and he contended that, although the expenditure was wasteful, there was an ample surplus out of which to pay this charge of Ministers' Money. The principle, he maintained, had been conceded when Sir John Young's Act passed in 1854, although that measure was a compromise.

Mr. Napier moved to defer the second reading for six months. The principle of the Bill, he argued,

violated the rights of property, and contravened the settlement of the Irish Church question contained in the Church Temporalities Act, which was understood to be final and complete, and it had hitherto been resisted by every Government. He insisted that Ministers' Money was a tax upon property, and that it belonged to the United Church by as good a title as that by which any landed proprietor held his estate, and that a Roman Catholic taking property liable to the tax, took it subject to the charge. Was the debtor to be relieved, he asked, because he was a Roman Catholic, and the creditor a Protestant? Some of the proprietors subject to this charge, however, were wealthy Protestants. He protested against the application of what was termed the surplus of the fund in the hands of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners to this tax; that fund was subject to certain trusts, and the first claimant upon Church property was the Church itself. He contended that Sir John Young's Act was an equitable adjustment of the question, and that the funds of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners were insufficient for the purposes to which they were properly applicable. If we really have a United Church, let the same rule that Church property is sacred property be applied to the Irish Church as to that of England.

Sir G. Grey stated the grounds upon which the Government deemed it to be their duty to support the second reading of the Bill. He denied that its principle had been resisted by preceding Governments, which had never recognised the doctrine that this tax was the property of the Church, and could not be alienated. He had, in 1849 and 1850, argued that, when the

funds of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners were sufficiently augmented, this tax should be transferred to them. The real practical question was, whether, when the objects in the contemplation of Parliament, at the time when the Ecclesiastical Commission was established, had been satisfactorily provided for, it would not be better that the charge upon the towns subject to it should not be paid out of the funds in the hands of the Commissioners, thereby contributing to the efficiency of the Established Church in those towns, than to prolong a series of litigation, and nourish a spirit of ill-will? Parliament, he insisted, had adopted the principle of this Bill in the Act of 1854, under which the greater portion of the tax had been actually paid by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, the funds in whose hands, he believed, had augmented to an amount amply sufficient to defray this tax, amounting to 12,000%. The only question, therefore, was, whether the House would require the Government to persevere in a course of irritating litigation.

Mr. Whiteside said, it was a poor argument in favour of this measure that, having conceded something, everything must be given up. The tax was originally imposed by a lawful authority and for a good purpose, and why, he asked, was this charge upon property, which had never been abused, to be repealed? Of the conscientious objection to the payment of the tax, Mr. Whiteside gave a whimsical exposition from the evidence of a witness before the Select Committee, and he read an extract from a speech of Lord Palmerston, in which he declared that "the tax had nothing to do with any religious question; that it was a tax on pro-

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perty, and that it would be perfectly preposterous to make a rate upon a house to depend upon the religion of the owner." He reviewed the manner in which this question had been dealt with by Mr. Horsman, and complained that the Irish Government had encouraged agitation respecting it, instead of enforcing the payment of the tax, which, if they had been firm, he said, would have been paid. It was only a debt which those who had justly incurred it did not wish to pay.

Mr. Horsman replied to Mr. Napier and Mr. Whiteside, observing that, although he had never denied that this question was one of great difficulty, its difficulty had been increased by them and their colleagues, who, under Lord Derby's Government, had pledged themselves to bring forward a measure upon this subject. This it was that first gave a real parliamentary importance to the agitation against Ministers' Money in Ireland. All the difficulty now attending the question was, he said, the result of the Bill of 1854, which was, in reality, the concoction of the ingenuity of Mr. Napier, whose suggestions had been adopted by Sir J. Young. He explained at some length, and vindicated the course he had taken with reference to this question, and the pledge given by the Government in the last Parliament, which, he contended, was perfectly consistent with the support they gave to this Bill.

Mr. Blake, in supporting the Bill, urged the impossibility of enforcing the tax, which the corporations, he said, would not collect.

Sir F. Thesiger said he had anticipated, when Mr. Horsman rose, that he would have encountered the arguments of Mr. Whiteside, but he had never addressed himself

to those arguments, which remained untouched. He called this a question of property, for Lord Palmerston, in 1854, had distinctly given that character to it; and the Churches of England and Ireland being, by the Act of Union, inseparably bound up together, the question concerned the rights of both. This tax was originally laid upon property, and no proposition had ever been entertained by any Government for the repeal of this tax without a substitute being suggested. This had been admitted by Sir J. Young, whose Act recognised this as a charge upon property, removing all objections to it for the sake of making it a permanent tax. The parties appointed to collect the tax, however, resolved to resist it. The principle of this Bill, if carried out, must extend to other subjects; the consequence of passing it would be to establish the principle that property was no longer to be held sacred and inviolable.

Mr. J. D. Fitzgerald declined to discuss this question upon sectarian grounds, the tax being obnoxious to both Catholic and Protestant—to the clergy as well as the occupiers. He described the difficulty of carrying out the provisions of the Act of 1854. If a judgment was obtained against a corporation, it could not be enforced if the corporation had no property. Was it wise, just, or politic, he asked, to keep up this litigation, when a substitute existed? The funds in the hands of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners had doubled, and the annual receipts now amounted to 160,000*l*.

Lord J. Russell observed that, although he had no doubt as to the vote he should give, he wished shortly to state the grounds of it.

He was not satisfied with the statement that the necessity of this measure arose from the imperfections of the Act of 1854. He concluded that the difficulty of enforcing the Act had arisen from other causes. It appeared to him that the measure could be justified upon one simple ground. The Act of 1833 took away a church revenue amounting to 70,000*l.* a-year, and charged it upon another fund, on the ground that the church cess was vexatious and oppressive, and kept up hostility to the Established Church; and it appeared to him that this impost of 12,000*l.* a-year was liable to the same objection, being vexatious and oppressive. The only question, then, was, whether the Ecclesiastical Commissioners had sufficient funds at their disposal to meet this charge, and he was of opinion that they had.

Mr. Walpole reminded Lord J. Russell that the conclusion to which he had come was diametrically opposed to that upon the subject of church rates, and expressed his confidence that the principle of this Bill, if acted upon, would lead into difficulties which Lord John would be the first to lament. He thought, if this Bill passed, that it would furnish a powerful argument to those who wished to repeal the Maynooth grant, and he maintained that, until the trusts attached to the funds of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners were satisfied, there would be no surplus applicable to this charge.

Lord Palmerston trusted that the House would consider this question upon its own merits, and not be led to combine it with other measures. All must admit, he said, that this tax was objectionable, and attempts had been made to mitigate its evils. He believed

the Bill of 1854 had introduced a great improvement by placing the reduced stipends of the clergymen upon the funds of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners. But experience had shown that the experiment had not completely succeeded. Those funds were amply sufficient to bear the charge of 12,000*l.* a-year, and, with a view of putting an end to heartburnings and dissension, he thought it was expedient to place it permanently on those funds.

Upon a division there appeared :
For the second reading . . . 313
Against it 174

Majority . . . 139

The Bill had, however, strenuous opposition to encounter, and narrowly escaped rejection in the House of Lords.

Earl Granville, in moving the second reading of the Bill on the 18th of June, briefly explained the grounds which had led the Government to adopt the Bill, and he pointed out the defective nature of the present arrangements, which, as regarded the collection of the money, were almost totally inoperative. It would, doubtless, be contended, he said, that under no circumstances should the Legislature interfere to diminish the property of the Church, but in the present instance the diminution was nominal rather than real, and the revenues at the disposal of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners were sufficient to cover the small deficiency which might arise from the abolition of the impost. He trusted that Lord Derby, if he felt obliged to oppose the second reading of the Bill, would at least have some practical remedy to suggest, in lieu of an Act, the machinery of which was totally inoperative, and only a

fertile source of odium and ill-will.

The Earl of Derby unhesitatingly opposed the measure. The only argument brought forward in favour of the abolition of Ministers' Money was that of expediency, which, if deemed a sufficient excuse for such innovations, would have justified the Government at least as well in abrogating the tithe system. It was absurd to call the impost a tax on religious opinions. It was a rate levied on property, and of the existence of which the purchaser was well aware before he bought it. But even on the low ground of expediency, he was prepared to contest the further progress of the Bill, and to show that the fund at the disposal of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners was inadequate to meet this additional burden of 12,000*l.* per annum, which would be thrown upon it if the measure became a law. The noble Earl then referred to documents and reports of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, to prove how inefficient was the sum which remained in their hands to meet so formidable a drain upon their resources, and that it would, in fact, compel them to abstain from carrying out the very objects which they were constituted to advance. He looked upon the Bill as an open confession on the part of the Government, that they were unequal to carrying out the law, and that, in compliance with an unfair agitation on the part of the taxpayer, they had consented to violate the sacred rights of property. He moved that it be read a second time that day six months.

The Earl of Harrowby defended the proposed measure. This country had rejoiced at the peaceful state of Ireland. Would it be wise,

then, if their Lordships threw out the Bill, to go on as at present, compelling reluctant corporations to pay this impost against their will, and so to excite that feeling of religious animosity which unfortunately had so often disturbed the peace of that country?

The Bishop of Kilmore condemned the Bill as calculated to inflict a great blow upon the interests of the Established Church of Ireland. It was most unjust now to seek to throw the tax upon the revenues of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, when they were wholly required for the erection and enlargement of churches. Instead of bringing peace to Ireland, he believed it would have a directly contrary effect, inasmuch as one party would regard it as a triumph, and the other as a most grievous wrong.

After a few remarks from the Earl of Cork in support of the Bill, and from Viscount Dunganon, the Earl of Wicklow, and the Earl of Donoughmore, who protested against it as both unnecessary and unjustifiable,

Lord Talbot de Malahide contended in favour of the provisions of the proposed enactment. More would be done for Ministers by relying upon private contribution, than by anything which could be levied in the form of Ministers' Money. He was convinced that the resources of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners would be found sufficient to bear with ease the payment of the sum now raised under an Act which was odious to so large a class of Her Majesty's subjects in Ireland.

The Earl of Ellenborough said, he thought there was some difficulty in coming to a decision upon the matter before their Lordships,

but, viewing the subject as a whole, he could not refrain from expressing his belief that it was desirable that Ministers' Money should be done away with at once and for all. He could not, however, say that he quite agreed with the proposal to levy the amount raised from the tax out of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, who, so far from having a surplus, were, in fact, almost bankrupt. There was an extensive establishment to administer the Irish Church temporalities, by which great extravagances were committed, and the Government might effect a sufficient saving to replenish the amount of this tax by transferring the management of the temporalities to the Irish Board of Works. In the hope that this proposition would receive the attention of Her Majesty's Government, he would vote for the second reading of the Bill.

The Duke of Newcastle was inclined to give his hearty support to the principle of the Bill, and he should vote for its second reading. At the same time he could not refrain from remarking that while the law existed as it now did, it was the duty of the Lord Lieutenant to enforce it; and, without at all bringing forward any accusation, he trusted that Her Majesty's Government would feel that some explanation was due upon that point. Many of their Lordships might object to withdrawing any portion of their funds from the control of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners,

but as a friend to the Established Church in Ireland, as one wishing to see her spiritual influence increase, and because he saw that the abolition of Ministers' Money was likely to strengthen the Church greatly in the affections of the people, he would vote for the second reading.

Earl Granville replied, and said that in regard to the suggestion made by the Earl of Ellenborough, though he did not presume to pledge Government on the subject, yet it was a suggestion well worthy of attention, and which, if feasible, might be productive of a great saving and great good.

After a brief conversational discussion, in which Lords Granville, Derby, and Campbell took part, their Lordships divided, when there appeared :—

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When the Bill went into Committee, it again encountered objection from several noble Lords, and on the third reading was once more put to the ordeal of a division, but was carried and passed by a majority of 24 to 7.

CHAPTER V

ADMISSION OF THE JEWS TO PARLIAMENT—On the 15th May, Lord Palmerston moves for leave to bring in a Bill to alter the Oaths taken by Members of the House of Commons—His Speech—Sir F. Thesiger declares his opposition to the Measure—Remarks of Lord John Russell, Mr. Newdegate, Mr. Henley, and other Members—The Bill brought in and read a Second Time without discussion—On committal, Sir F. Thesiger moves as an Amendment to retain the words, "on the true faith of a Christian"—Some of the Roman Catholic Members oppose the Bill, as retaining the distinction between the Oath taken by them and by Protestants—Speech of Mr. Deasy—Answer of Lord Palmerston to this objection—Sir J. Pakington declares his adhesion to the Bill—Speeches of Mr. Whiteside and Lord John Russell—After Debate, Sir F. Thesiger's Amendment, as well as one moved by Mr. Roebuck, are negatived by large Majorities—On the passing of the Bill a question is raised as to the eligibility of Jews to high offices of State—Mr. Seymour Fitzgerald proposes a Clause, disqualifying them for the office of Lord Chancellor, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, and other high offices—Lord Palmerston assents to this Clause, which is inserted in the Bill—Strong protests are made against the Measure by Mr. Wigram, Mr. Newdegate, Mr. Bentinck, and other Members—The Third Reading is carried by 291 against 168—The Second Reading is moved in the House of Lords on the 10th of July—Speeches of Earl Granville, Lord Lyndhurst, the Duke of Norfolk, the Bishop of London, the Earl of Albemarle, and Lord Brougham in favour of the Bill, and of the Earl of Derby, the Earl of Shaftesbury, and the Bishop of Oxford against it—The Bill is thrown out upon a Division by a majority of 34—Lord John Russell makes another attempt to remove the Disability of Jews by moving to bring in a Bill to extend the operation of the Act 1 & 2 Vict. c. 106, giving a discretion as to the forms in which certain Oaths may be administered—Leave is given after considerable Debate and a Division in favour of the Motion of 246 to 154—Pending the progress of the Bill, a new solution of the difficulty is proposed, by applying to the case the Act 5 & 6 Will. IV. c. 62, which allows a Solemn Declaration to be substituted in lieu of an Oath—Lord John Russell moves for a Select Committee to consider the applicability of this Act to the case—Lord Palmerston assents to the Committee, which is appointed, and finally reports that the Act is not applicable to Oaths taken by Members of the House—Lord John Russell gives notice that early in the ensuing Session he shall bring the subject again before Parliament.—THE BALLOT—Mr. H. Berkeley renounces his Annual Motion on the 30th of June—His Speech—The Motion is

seconded by Sir John Shelley—The Chancellor of the Exchequer and Lord John Russell speak in opposition to the Motion, which is rejected on a Division by 257 against 189.

THE question of the admission of persons professing the Jewish religion into Parliament, which had been for so many years agitated without success, derived a fresh impulse from the general election, as well from the fact of Baron Rothschild being again returned by the City of London, as from the attention called to the subject and the pledges given by candidates to their constituents at the various elections. The alteration of the oath taken by members in the House of Commons, with a view both to the admission of Jews to sit and to the rejection of the absurd and useless abjurations which the existing form contained, was one of the first objects which Lord Palmerston announced among the measures of his Government for this Session. On the 18th May the House of Commons went into Committee for the consideration of this subject. Before stating the alterations that he should propose, Lord Palmerston apologised to Lord John Russell for taking out of his hands a question which he had dealt with in a manner that entitled him to great credit. He assured him that he now took up the subject solely because it appeared likely that the measure proposed would have more chance of passing if it originated with the Government.

The moment was peculiarly favourable for dealing with the subject, because every member had recently been compelled to subscribe to oaths containing many things repugnant to his feelings. The changes intended to be proposed applied solely to oaths taken

by persons not Roman Catholic; the object of the change being to relieve Christians from oaths they ought not to take, and do away with those words that exclude Jews from Parliament. After reading portions of the oaths with a running commentary, and explaining what he should keep and what throw away, Lord Palmerston read the form of the one oath, which he proposed to substitute for the three.

"I do sincerely promise and swear that I will be faithful and bear true allegiance to Her Majesty Queen Victoria, and will defend her to the utmost of my power against all conspiracies and attempts whatever which shall be made against her person, crown, or dignity; and I will do my utmost endeavour to disclose and make known to Her Majesty, her heirs and successors, all treasons and traitorous conspiracies which may be formed against her or them; and I do faithfully promise to maintain, support, and defend, to the utmost of my power, the succession of the crown, which succession, by an Act intitled 'An Act for the further limitation of the Crown and better securing the rights and liberties of the subject,' is and stands limited to the Princess Sophia, Electress of Hanover, and the heirs of her body being Protestants, hereby utterly renouncing and abjuring any obedience or allegiance unto any other person claiming or pretending a right to the crown of this realm: and I do declare that no foreign prince, person, prelate, state, or potentate, hath or ought to have any jurisdic-

tion, power, superiority, pre-eminence, or authority, ecclesiastical or spiritual, within this realm."

Lord Palmerston concluded with a brief recapitulation of the chief arguments for the admission of the Jews.

"The exclusion of the Jews is the last remnant of prejudice and intolerance with which we have to deal. What is it that you fear from admitting Jews to Parliament? Are you afraid that the admission of a few Jews will shake the Christian religion? Why, sir, I have heard of many Jews who have become Christians, but it never fell to my lot to hear of a Christian who became a Jew. The progress of mankind is governed by laws which admit of no retrogression. The Old Testament prepared the way for the New Testament, but the New Testament will never lead us back to the Old. Of what, then, are we afraid? We cannot for a moment suppose that the introduction into this House of a few persons professing the Jewish religion will at all affect the Christian character of the country. I am convinced that such members, from their knowledge and intelligence, would render us material assistance in our deliberations; their position as men of considerable property would be a guarantee for their interest in the welfare of the country; and by admitting them to Parliament we should carry out that system of liberal legislation for the establishment of religious liberty which has of late years made so much progress. I trust, therefore, that the House will give its most serious attention to this subject. Many Members of the House are unfettered by pledges, and are free to act upon their own judgment. I do trust that this

measure will be carried by a large majority of the House; and then, if the opinion of the House should be stamped upon the Bill in approbation of the principle it contains, I cannot but indulge the sanguine expectation that those obstacles which elsewhere have hitherto impeded the realisation of the ardent wishes of my noble friend the member for the City of London may give way to an impulse proceeding from a new House of Commons, and that at last we may have the satisfaction of giving the finishing stroke to that which has been too long delayed, but which I hope will now be conceded."

Sir Frederic Thesiger said he should not oppose the introduction of the Bill; but he wished, for the sake of consistency, that the Government had treated this question as it had treated all other questions of Parliamentary reform. Mr. Locke King was told the other night not to carry further his Bill dealing with property qualification. This was a question of oath qualification; why should not it also be postponed? For the benefit of the new members, Sir Frederic gave a history of the Jew question from 1831 to the present time. It was not a question of civil and religious liberty, but a question of power.

Lord John Russell, in reference to the apology offered by Lord Palmerston, said that he should have given him the same advice as those most interested in the question. The measure had a far better chance of success in the hands of Government; and as he only desired to see it carried, he could not feel at all envious. He briefly replied to Sir Frederic Thesiger. Sir Frederic was not under the ban,

and could talk at his ease about civil and religious liberty; but what would he say if it were proposed to exclude all the gentlemen of the long robe?—and there might be some plausible reasons for such a measure—the saving of the time of the House, for instance—would he not exert himself to show that it was impossible for a House that respected civil liberty to exclude “a most respectable class of persons?” Lord John said he thought the Bill was now put in a shape that would best effect the object in view, and he should give it his hearty support.

Mr. Newdegate and Mr. Henley regretted that the removal of some useless phrases from the oaths had not been separated from the question of the admission of the Jews. After a few words from Mr. Locke King, leave was given to bring in the Bill, which then passed its first stage.

The second reading of the Bill was passed by consent without discussion, with a view to taking the debate on the committal of the Bill. On the 15th June, this stage being reached, Sir F. Thesiger, pursuant to notice, was prepared to move that the words at the end of the existing oath, which contain the profession of the Christian faith, should be added to the proposed form. A new objection, however, was interposed by some of the Roman Catholic members of the House, who wished to get rid of the distinction now existing between the oaths taken by members of their Church and by Protestants, and to substitute a simple declaration of allegiance and of fidelity to the established settlement of the Crown.

In an able and temperate speech, Mr. Deasy stated that his object

was simply to place the Roman Catholic members on a footing of equality with all the other members of the House. He said he was actuated solely by a sense of duty to his Church. There should be but one test of admissibility to the House—that of bearing true allegiance to Her Majesty, and of promising to continue that allegiance in the line of succession pointed out by the Act of Settlement. He asked them to abolish the distinction that exists between Protestant and Catholic, as Lord Palmerston asked them to abolish the distinction between Christian and Jew. The oldest and greatest of the Christian Churches should not stand in an inferior position to the unbelievers in our common Christianity. If it is unnecessary and offensive to exact from Protestants an abjuration of the doctrine that sovereigns deposed or excommunicated by the Pope may be murdered by their subjects, and a declaration that they take the oath without mental reservation, is it not offensive and unnecessary to exact them from Roman Catholics? Why not repose confidence in the loyalty of the one as well as the other? It is said that there was a compact in 1829 that prevented Roman Catholics from seeking to alter the oaths: but he denied that it was so; he quoted Sir Robert Peel to show that Sir Robert did not regard them as necessary although he proposed them, and Sir Charles Wetherell to show that the oath really did not restrict a Roman Catholic from seeking to injure the Church Establishment. The formidable foes of the Established Church are not the Roman Catholics, but the Protestant Dissenters. He showed that the Roman Catholic members

regarded the language of the oath as ambiguous, by quoting three different constructions put on it by the Duke of Norfolk, the late Mr. Shiel, and Mr. John O'Connell. It is now an opportune time for effecting a change that would not impair the security of the Church, and would gratify the wishes of millions of their fellow-countrymen. Mr. Deasy moved that the words "temporal or civil" should be substituted for "ecclesiastical or spiritual" in clause 1.

Lord Palmerston said that he should imitate the temperate tone of Mr. Deasy and avoid religious disquisitions. He thought it would be desirable, if practicable, that there should be only one oath. If he had power to frame the oath, there are parts which he should not think necessary. But the question was, not whether Catholics should be placed on a footing of equality with those now excluded, but whether, while Protestants are relieved from superfluous declarations, we should at the same time admit a section of our fellow countrymen who for years have been excluded from Parliament. Mr. Deasy should consider the question as one of prudence as well as principle. If he succeeded in altering the oath, it would cause the failure of the aggregate measure. Mr. Deasy said the oath was not a part of the general arrangement of 1829, and he quoted Sir Robert Peel; but the stronger the evidence adduced to show that the oath was not in conformity with the opinions of Sir Robert Peel, the clearer the inference that it was a compact between Sir Robert and those opposed to him—a bridge by which some might pass over to support the Bill—an arrangement that

would justify others in ceasing their resistance. Lord Palmerston trusted that the Committee would not acquiesce in the amendment.

"At the same time, I would add, that those who vote against this proposition do not thereby pronounce an opinion that the Catholic oath is exactly in all respects such as they would wish it to be; for I am sure that there must be many who think with me that there are things undoubtedly in that oath which are unnecessary, but that this is not the time for disturbing the settlement which was made in 1829."

Mr. Henry Drummond thought that the time had come for putting an end to these distinctions and trying the effect of confidence. Mr. Stapleton objected to the amendment because it would imply an acknowledgment of the ecclesiastical and spiritual power of the Pope. Mr. Walpole also opposed the amendment.

Mr. Roebuck said there was one quality of an oath that had entirely escaped attention—truth. Is it true, as the oath declares, that no foreign potentate has any power, authority, or pre-eminence, ecclesiastical or spiritual, within these realms? In the course of his life he had been twenty times called upon to swear an actual lie, for there is not a man in the House who does not know that the Pope does exercise ecclesiastical and spiritual dominion in the realm, nay in this very city. To declare that he does not, is swearing to a lie knowing it to be a lie; and as he disliked such formal lying, he should vote for the amendment.

Sir Frederic Thesiger said that construction of the oath astonished him. The oath involved a de-

claration of the supremacy of the Crown; it did not mean that the Pope had no *de facto* jurisdiction, but that his authority was not a legal authority. Sir Frederic could not consent to omit words which he regarded as the keystone of the arch on which the Protestant religion rests in this country. In 1849 Sir Robert Peel objected to the omission of these very words, because it would give rise to a presumption that he recognised the existence of spiritual jurisdiction on the part of the Pope of Rome.

Mr. A. B. Hope opposed and Mr. Moore supported the amendment. On a division it was negatived by 393 to 83.

Mr. Roebuck then moved an amendment to the effect that the Pope had no ecclesiastical or spiritual power "by law" within these realms. This amendment was also rejected by 243 to 68.

Sir F. Thesiger next moved the amendment of which he had given notice, to add at the end of the oath, after the word "realm," the words "and I do make this promise, renunciation, abjuration, and declaration, heartily, willingly, and truly, on the true faith of a Christian." He argued that these words were essential; that they preserved the Christian character of Parliament, which had subsisted to the present time; that the onus was upon the advocates of the right of Jews to a seat in that House to show that right, whereas they had never, he said, approached the vital part of the question. They must, he contended, maintain either that it was a mistake to suppose that the House had a Christian character, or that the time had arrived when it was no longer necessary to

retain that character. He maintained, on the contrary, that it was impossible to abandon that bulwark of our constitution—the Christian character of the Legislature of this country.

This amendment was supported by Mr. Stanhope, Mr. Wigram, and Mr. Warren, and opposed by Mr. Kinglake and Mr. Evans.

Sir J. Pakington said that hitherto he had given a silent vote in favour of the principle embodied in the amendment; but having reflected more anxiously upon the subject, the result, he was bound to say, was, that he could not conscientiously continue to vote for the exclusion of Jews. He thought it would be desirable, however, to retain in the oath the words "on the true faith of a Christian," and he was sorry that the Government had decided to change the shape of the oath in that respect. It would have been a better course, in his opinion, to allow Christians to take the oath with the solemn conclusion to which they had been so long accustomed, and to effect the emancipation of the Jews by a Bill similar to that by which Roman Catholics were emancipated, going directly to the object. But the Government having decided upon another course, as he had made up his mind that he was no longer at liberty conscientiously to resist the admission of Jews to Parliament, it only remained for him to support that course. Sir John then proceeded to argue in favour of the admission of Jews, denying that it would, as alleged, unchristianize that House, which, in the sense used by the opponents of their admission, was unchristianized already. The addition of some few Jews could not, he said,

deprive the House of the character of being, in the best and wisest sense, a Christian assembly.

Mr. Whiteside, in an eloquent oration, went at some length into history to show that the Jews had not only been excluded from Parliament by the jurisprudence of the country and the practice of the constitution, but that they had no rights, and, as Mr. Macaulay said, it was with difficulty they could keep their teeth in their heads. He reminded the House that the common law still regards all those as criminals who write against the Christian religion; and that if Baron Rothschild wrote a short exposition of the doctrines he conscientiously holds, the Attorney-General, if he could spare a moment from the British Bank delinquents, would appear in the Queen's Bench and prosecute Baron Rothschild. The question they were called upon to decide was, whether Christianity should continue to be exclusively the religion of the State. Fifteen hundred years ago the Roman Senate decided that question for themselves, and "the temples of voluptuous heathenism were overthrown, the statues of the false gods were shivered, the idols and the groves were desecrated, and Christianity became the religion of the Senate and of the Empire." The argument against the Jew was, that he resisted the lessons which the wisdom of Newton, of Pascal, and of Locke, inculcated; that he was untaught by the divine song that Milton sang; and that though the sun was darkened, though the earth quaked, and the graves gave back their dead to testify to the Creator's triumph, yet, unlike the centurion of old, Baron Rothschild

would not believe. (*Cheers and murmurs.*) He came there to triumph over our ancient faith, over our ancient customs, over our ancient establishments, and over the principles of our constitution. And he would add insult to victory; for after this bill became law, no Christian man, however sincere he might be, would dare to utter at that table the words "on the true faith of a Christian." It was not enough that he should not himself utter the words "on the true faith of a Christian"—no other man was to be permitted to do so. And those were charged with bigotry who stood up to oppose this state of things, and for the maintenance of that system that had for centuries preserved our common Christianity in the land. He glorified the Conservative party as "the true party after all." It is their business "to stand up for the maintenance and supremacy of that faith which they believe has been revealed from above, and for the establishment of which, in its present form among us, immortal patriots laboured and blessed martyrs died." (*Much cheering.*)

Lord John Russell protested with some warmth against the persecuting doctrines of Mr. Whiteside, for, not content with a reference to times before the Reformation, when Roman Catholics persecuted, he had gone back to the days of the Roman Senate, where the persecuting spirit, in spite of the change of religion, remained, while the Christians, instead of being persecuted, became persecutors. This was not an example to be followed. "It is not by imprisonment, and still less by capital punishment, that the Christian religion is to be promoted. I be-

lieve that if you open your doors wide, and the Jew is permitted to come into the House, the greatness and glory of Christianity would be more truly seen, and that you would do more to diffuse a Christian spirit, and induce others to respect and follow Christianity, than by acting upon the intolerant laws of a former time. I therefore am of opinion that to refer to those former examples is leading the House entirely astray, and I trust that the House by its decision to-night will show that it is guided by better examples and better precepts." (*Cheers.*)

After speeches from Mr. Napier, Mr. Horsman, and Mr. Newdegate, Lord Palmerston wound up the debate, and having first complimented Sir J. Pakington upon the frank avowal of his change of opinion, replied to the objections offered to the proposed form of the oath, observing that that House was not a religious, but a political assembly, and that it was not entitled to inquire into the religious opinions of its members, except so far as they may tend to influence and sway their political conduct.

Upon a division, there appeared:
For the amendment . . . 341
Against it 201

Majority 140

Some discussion then took place upon the question of the eligibility of the Jews to hold high political offices under this Bill. It was alleged that the effect of it would be to enable Jews to hold offices which Roman Catholics could not hold.

Lord Palmerston answered that the Government had no intention of making any alteration in the Bill as it stood. But if any member wished to raise a discussion on the points now started, there

would be a further opportunity of doing so.

Acting upon this view, Mr. Seymour Fitzgerald, when the Oaths Bill came before the House for consideration of the report, moved a series of provisions intended to exclude Jews from holding a number of high offices, such as Regent, Lord Chancellor, Lord High Commissioner of the Great Seal, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, Lord High Commissioner to the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland, and to prevent Jews from advising Her Majesty touching the disposal of ecclesiastical preferments, and providing that where the right of presentation to a benefice belonged to a Jew, it should be exercised by the Archbishop of Canterbury.

Lord Palmerston at once acceded to these amendments. He said, "When, upon a former stage of this Bill, I was asked whether it was the intention of Her Majesty's Government themselves to propose to put into the Bill provisions resembling those which the honourable member has moved, I stated that it was not our intention to make such a proposition; and the reason was, that the contingency which these provisions were intended to guard against appeared to me to be so very unlikely to happen, that it was scarcely worth while to make special provision in an Act of Parliament for these assumed cases. But we are exceedingly anxious that this Bill should pass. (*Cheers.*) We think it would be a very advantageous measure, both as regards members who have to take the oaths now, and persons who are at present excluded from this House. If, therefore, as we are led to believe, the adoption of the clauses pro-

posed by the honourable member would tend in any degree to render more likely the passage of this Bill into a law, we should hold ourselves deeply responsible if, from any fancied objection, we raised an opposition to that which we felt was so desirable. Therefore, Sir, upon that ground—not ourselves attaching any great importance to the provisions, but thinking them wholly unobjectionable, and thinking that by their adoption we may render more probable the successful issue of this Bill—I am happy to give my support to the clauses of the honourable gentleman." (*Cheers.*)

Sir F. Thesiger said he did not know what the result of this extraordinary unanimity would be. (*A laugh.*) Of course, if the clauses were agreed to, there was an end of the question; but he begged to say, that if any honourable member divided the House, he should not vote at all upon the question, because he should not sanction in any way the principle of admitting Jews to Parliament.

Mr. Wigram, Mr. Newdegate, and Mr. Bentinck objected to the measure in terms equally strong, notwithstanding the assent of the Government to the clauses. They considered that the clauses afforded a strong argument of objection against the measure. The Bill declared persons not Christians to be capable of framing laws for Christians, and yet not capable of administering those laws. The clauses were then agreed to.

On the third reading of the Bill being proposed, the Marquis of Chandos, seconded by Mr. H. Drummond, moved that it be put off for six months. After some discussion on the part of the Roman Catholic members, some

declaring their intention to oppose the Bill, while Mr. Deasy and others, unwilling to vote against a Bill that would remove an unjust disability from the Jews, said that they should not vote at all, the House divided, when the Bill was read a third time and passed by 291 to 168: majority 123.

It was in the House of Lords, however, in this as in preceding sessions, that the measure had to undergo its chief ordeal. On the 10th July, the Bill came on for a second reading in a full House.

Earl Granville, in the speech with which he prefaced the motion, pointed out the absurd and profane nature of the oaths as they at present existed—equally absurd and profane to Protestants and Roman Catholics—compelling the former to take God to witness that they did not believe what even Roman Catholics did not hold, and forcing the latter to invoke the name of God with reference to a family which did not exist. As those oaths applied to their Jewish fellow-subjects, they were both oppressive and intolerant in their operation, for it was not less oppressive to keep from a man that to which he had a right, than to strip him of that of which he was already possessed. A favourite argument in their Lordships' House was, that the admission of the Jews would unchristianize the Legislature, though not one of the noble speakers who stated this ever attempted to support the assertion by any sound reasoning. A Legislature could scarcely be more Christian than the people for which it legislated; and the people were a mixed community of all creeds, including large numbers of Jews and Unitarians, both of whom could vote for the election of mem-

bers of Parliament, while Unitarians and open infidels could sit in the House of Commons itself. In some few countries the disabilities of Jews were maintained, but through the great Catholic kingdoms of France, Sardinia, and Belgium, and even in some parts of Italy, and the Protestant country of America, they had treated the question in a far more enlightened spirit. The subject, he admitted, was one which excited no very strong or passionate feeling out of doors; but none could doubt that the cool and deliberate judgment of the people was in favour of the measure, and he appealed to their Lordships, by assenting to the second reading, to do an act of justice to a deserving, peaceable, and orderly class of the community.

The Earl of Derby, after paying a high tribute to the prudence, ability, and moderation which characterised the members of the Jewish persuasion, said he felt himself compelled by a sense of duty to move that the Bill be read a second time that day six months. The Hebrews were scattered by a Divine decree over the entire face of the earth, but they still retained their nationality unbroken, looking forward to the time when their ancient rights and privileges should be restored, living in seclusion from their fellow citizens, between whom there was, in fact, an impassable gulf. To use the words of Lord Lyndhurst on a previous occasion, "They were looked upon as aliens in blood, religion, and in language." He was surprised to hear the argument adduced by Lord Granville, that Jews had a right to sit in the Legislature, as at the very time the oath complained of became the law of this country, all

the members of that persuasion were under a sentence of banishment from the land. He did not for a moment attempt to deny to Jews the full possession of all the civil rights which were enjoyed by the rest of the community, but he was prepared to dispute the propriety of conferring upon them the power of legislating for a Christian nation so widely differing in customs, interest, character, and religion. Lord Granville complained that it was persecution to withhold the right to sit in Parliament from any person on account of his religious opinions. Yet it was not greater persecution to prevent his being a member of Parliament than to prevent his being Lord Chancellor, to which high office, under the clauses of this Bill, he could never attain. To some offices, no doubt, a Jew would find himself peculiarly adapted, but there were situations which he (Lord Derby) would own he would not feel comfortable at seeing filled by members of that persuasion—such, for instance, as the post of Chancellor of the Exchequer. He trusted that their Lordships' House would assert its independence on this great question of principle. He trusted they would not be led away by the bait attached to this objectionable measure, that they would, rejecting all compromise and combination, refuse to sanction a law against the policy of which he believed their Lordships were as decided now as they had been on previous occasions.

Lord Lyndhurst supported the second reading of the Bill, and entered at length into the question of the alteration of the oaths at the time of the revolution of 1688, expressing his conviction that no man's religious opinions ought to

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affect his right to civil office. It was now 25 years since a measure similar to the present Bill had first been introduced into their Lordships' House, and since that period the feelings with which the Bill had been viewed had undergone much change. At the last dissolution the question was presented to the various constituencies, and in general most warmly supported, and the Bill now came before their Lordships from the House of Commons with an increased majority in its favour. These were facts which their Lordships could not afford to despise or consider lightly, nor could they afford to place themselves as a barrier to the progress of liberal legislation.

After a few words from the Earl of Winchilsea in support, and from the Duke of Somerset in opposition, to Lord Derby's amendment,

The Duke of Norfolk said he should give his vote upon the Bill, not in reference to the particular clauses which it contained, but on the broad principle of whether or not Jews should be admitted to sit in the Legislature. That principle he cordially approved, for he could not conceive why an electoral body, composed of persons professing every shade of religious opinion, should not be at liberty, independent of religious considerations, to return to Parliament the man whom they considered best qualified to represent their interests. As a mere act of justice, he considered the Jews should be admitted, and he trusted that the decision of their Lordships that night would set at rest the constantly-recurring differences upon the subject between their Lordships and the House of Commons. He confessed there were many portions of the Bill to

which he entertained the strongest objections, but to those he should defer his opposition.

The Bishop of London was afraid that many persons entertained a strong opinion that the religion of the Legislature was concerned in this matter. Having carefully considered the question for many years, he confessed he could not regard it at all as affecting the religious opinions of either House of Parliament, for the religious position of the Legislature depended not upon the maintenance of any oath which excluded a portion of the community from a full enjoyment of their civil rights, but upon the strong religious feeling which existed throughout the country, and which, he was glad to say, was deepening. He should vote for the second reading of the Bill, on the simple ground that it was a wise and just measure.

The Archbishop of Canterbury felt compelled to support the amendment.

Lord Albemarle supported the Bill.

The Earl of Shaftesbury said he was opposed to the admission of Jews to Parliament, but felt that he could not vote against the second reading if by so doing the Oath of Abjuration was to be retained in its present form. The first part of that oath was laughable, the second almost blasphemous, and he could not take upon himself to do anything which might fix it upon future generations.

Lord Brougham ridiculed the notion of the admission of Jews to Parliament unchristianizing the Legislature. If that objection was ever worth anything at all, it was useless now, since the House of Commons had declared by large

majorities in favour of the principle; and surely, when both the House of Commons and the country were in favour of it, it could not be contended that their Lordships withholding their assent to the principle was all that stood between the nation and an unchristianized Legislature.

The Bishop of Oxford thought that their Lordships were being led away upon a false scent, by their attention being directed to the Oath of Abjuration, which was entirely foreign to the subject at issue. He was prepared to brave the charge of intolerance in the cause of truth, and should unhesitatingly give his vote in support of the amendment.

The Duke of Argyll vindicated the Government from the charges which had been brought against it in the course of the debate, and animadverted upon the inconsistency of the Earl of Derby in bringing forward such accusations. He begged to remind their Lordships that upon several occasions the Government had brought under the consideration of Parliament a Bill the object of which was directly the admission of the Jews to legislative duties.

After a few words from the Earl of Galloway, the Lords divided, when there appeared:—

For the second reading—

Present 91

Proxies 48

— 139

For the amendment—

Present 109

Proxies 64

— 173

Majority for the amendment 34

The Bill was therefore lost.

Although the measure of the

Government thus shared the fate of all former attempts, direct or indirect, to induce the Legislature to open their doors to the Jews, Lord John Russell, the persevering advocate of the measure, was not deterred from making another experiment in the same direction. The mode in which the noble Lord now attempted to effect his object, was by a modification and extension of an existing statute, the 1 & 2 Vict. c. 106, intituled "An Act for removing Doubts as to the Validity of certain Oaths." The noble Lord, in introducing his motion for leave to bring in a Bill, said that his object was to bring in a Bill declaratory of what he believed to be the principle of the law of this country, and to apply it to the High Court of Parliament. That principle, established in the case of *Omichund v. Barker*, was that oaths were to be taken in the form and manner binding upon the consciences of those who took them. In the Oath of Abjuration, the words "On the true faith of a Christian," it was clear from the origin of the oath, were not meant as a test of Christianity, but of loyalty to the Crown; and the practice of Parliament in regard to the Quakers showed that those words were not of the substance, but only of the form of the oath, to make it more binding upon Roman Catholics. It appeared to him that, with the concurrence of the Government, and with a large majority of the House of Commons in its favour, the House of Lords would not be likely to reject this Bill. Looking to the course taken by that House in the case of Lord Wensleydale, he thought it was somewhat humiliating to the House of Commons to be told that it had

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not the power to permit a member elected by the City of London to take his seat in that House.

Mr. Walpole argued that the course proposed by Lord John Russell was not the proper course for attaining the object he had in view, and that it involved a danger of bringing about a collision with the House of Lords, which would cause a greater degradation and humiliation than the noble Lord had anticipated. He thought the House ought to take steps, either by Bill or resolution, to settle this question; but the power of Parliament was one thing, and that of the House of Commons another. The oath in question had been enacted by the two Houses of Parliament, and one of his three objections to the motion was, that the Bill must inevitably bring about a collision with the House of Lords.

Mr. Dillwyn desired to avoid a collision with the House of Lords, but thought that House should not be allowed to sit in judgment upon the proper privileges of the House of Commons. At the same time he had a doubt as to the expediency of the course proposed to be taken by Lord J. Russell, though he should support his motion.

Mr. Newdegate contended that, according to the standing orders of the House, this, being a religious question, should have been introduced by a resolution of the House in a committee.

Mr. Liddell, though an advocate of the admission of Jews to Parliament, considered this a matter rather of policy than of principle, and could not make up his mind to vote for the motion. He thought there was another mode of settling the question, by a resolution of the

House. Why, he asked, should not that House be competent to lay down rules for the admission of its own members as well as the House of Lords?

Mr. Ayrton did not think that that House could, or rather should, proceed in this case by resolution. It being now part of the settled law of the land, that the words, "on the true faith of a Christian," were an integral part of the oath of abjuration, if the House proceeded by resolution, it must hold that Baron Rothschild, if he did not take the oath in the present form, did not comply with the law, and could not take his seat without an Act of Parliament exempting him from penalties. He would have no objection to a Bill limited to the oath to be taken in that House, but he deprecated the discussion of this question unless it was discussed in earnest, and with the full concurrence of the Government.

Mr. Packe said that, apart from the question of the admission of Jews, he gave his most earnest opposition to the motion for leave to bring in a Bill for the same object as one which had been rejected this Session in the House of Lords.

Lord Palmerston said he should support the motion, though he must reserve his observations upon the Bill until he saw more clearly what its provisions were. But he could not undertake to postpone Government business for the purpose of passing this Bill.

Mr. Gladstone said he was not prepared to forego confidence in the House of Lords, and if that House withheld its assent from any particular measure, nothing but the highest necessity should induce the House of Commons to interfere. As to proceeding by

resolution, very great objections offered themselves to this course, which might render a Bill of Indemnity necessary. With respect to the Bill of Lord J. Russell, he did not consider it as a substantial repetition of a proposition already carried up to the other House. It did not propose to confer upon Jews a right of admission to either House of Parliament by a modification of the oath, but to give a discretion to the authority called upon to administer the oath to do so in a form binding upon the conscience of the party taking it.

Mr. Whiteside observed, that if the exposition given of the Bill by Mr. Gladstone was correct, members would be admitted to that House not according to the fixed law of the land, but according to the particular order which the House at any particular time might give its officers as to the administration of the oath. He deprecated proceeding by resolution, which would, he said, bring the House into direct collision with the courts of justice.

Mr. Hildyard thought no one could doubt that this Bill would meet with the same reception in the House of Lords as the former Bill.

Mr. Horsman observed, that in the House of Lords, throughout the whole discussion respecting the case of Lord Wensleydale, the principle was laid down that that House was the sole judge of the grounds of admission to its own body.

Lord J. Russell repeated the statement he had given on Friday of the general purport of the Bill; and, adverting to the remarks of Lord Palmerston with reference to the state of public business, observed that he could hold out no

hope that it would be in his power to carry the measure through Parliament this Session; but he had done his duty.

The opponents of the motion having divided the House against the introduction of the Bill, it was carried against them by 246 to 154.

Pending the further progress of this Bill, however, a new method of effecting the desired object suggested itself to the advocates of the claims of the Jews. The Act of the 5 & 6 Wm. IV., cap. 62, was passed with the view of enabling a solemn declaration to be substituted in lieu of an oath in those numerous cases in which that solemn obligation had been required by Acts of Parliament to be taken either for purposes of revenue, or on still more trivial occasions. The desire of diminishing the number of these oaths, the present taking of which had led to much perjury and profanation, had induced the Legislature to pass this Statute, which enabled various public bodies and inferior jurisdictions, in cases where the taking of an oath had formerly been necessary, to adopt a declaration instead. It had, however, never been suggested hitherto that the terms used by the Act were large enough to include the oaths required to be taken by Members of the Houses of Parliament. That was the question which Lord John Russell now sought to raise by moving, on the 3rd of August, that it be referred to a Select Committee to inquire whether the Act in question were applicable to members of the House of Commons, and, if so, in what manner the Act could be so applied. In stating the grounds on which he proposed this motion, the noble Lord said that

he had a Bill upon the paper—the Oaths Validity Act Amendment Bill—which stood for a second reading that evening; but Baron Rothschild had informed him that he had been advised that, under the Act referred to, the House might, by an order, enable him to make a declaration in lieu of the Oath of Abjuration, and that, if the House took that course, he was ready to make such declaration. Anticipating an objection that the declaration must contain the words “on the true faith of a Christian,” Lord John argued, upon the strength of Mr. Pease’s case, and upon other authorities, that the House might omit these words. If the House could do so, he was sure that it would be a great relief to many; and where a person had been duly elected a member, and had a *prima facie* right to take his seat, it would be desirable to find that the law interposed no insuperable obstacle.

Sir F. Thesiger said he did not intend to divide the House upon the motion, although it proposed to delegate the functions of the House to a Committee; but he argued, from the proceedings in Mr. Pease’s case, and in that of Baron Rothschild, that the omission of any reference to the Act in question was owing to a belief that the Act had no bearing upon the question. He showed what he considered to be the inconsistency of Lord J. Russell’s present course with his past opinions upon this subject, and he read the words of the Act, contending that it never could have been intended by the Legislature that the House of Commons should be comprehended therein. That House, he insisted, had no power to omit the words “on the true faith of a Christian” from a declaration in lieu of the

Oath of Abjuration, Mr. Pease, he observed, having been seated, not by a resolution of that House, but under the Act of the 22nd George II., which authorised the omission of those words.

Lord Palmerston said he should consent to the motion, considering the matter to be of sufficient importance to justify referring it to a Select Committee.

The motion was agreed to; and, after some discussion as to the mode in which it should be constituted, it was resolved that it should consist of a certain number of eminent members taken from either party, and of all the gentlemen of the long robe being members of the House. On the 10th of August, the Report of the Committee was made in the following terms:—

“The Committee have considered the matters referred to them. The following resolution was proposed by a member of the Committee: ‘That, in the opinion of this Committee, the House of Commons is included within the following words of the 8th section of the 5 & 6 Wm. IV., cap. 62—that is to say, All bodies now by law or statute or by any valid usage authorised to administer and receive any oath.’

“Upon deliberation the resolution was passed in the negative.”

In moving that the report should be laid upon the table, Lord John Russell said that he did not propose to proceed further with the Oaths Validity Bill, and he moved that the order be discharged. At the same time, he wished to say that the subject was in that state which made it necessary that it should be considered by Parliament at the commencement of the next session. He therefore gave notice, that early

in the next session he should bring the subject of Parliamentary oaths before the House.

On the 30th of June, Mr. H. Berkeley, M.P. for Bristol, brought on his annually-repeated motion in favour of taking the votes at elections by ballot. On a subject so repeatedly discussed, both in Parliament and by the press, it is not to be supposed that much novelty could be elicited; but Mr. Berkeley, as usual, enlivened his argument with some pungent remarks, and with illustrations drawn from the recent general election. Lord Palmerston, he observed, had told the House to wait, for that he had a Reform Bill in prospect that was to swallow up all other Reform Bills; but he (Mr. Berkeley) declined to wait without knowing what they were to wait for. He, therefore, asked whether it was the intention of Her Majesty's Government to adopt the ballot as a part of their Reform Bill next session. If the answer was in the affirmative, he had nothing to do but to sit down; but if in the negative, he must submit his case to the House. There being no audible response to this inquiry (although the Chancellor of the Exchequer rose from his seat), Mr. Berkeley said he must take silence to express dissent, and presume that it was not their intention to entertain the vote by ballot; he should, therefore, pursue the course he had taken on former occasions, and reply to the objections offered to the ballot. He then reviewed the leading arguments employed by the opponents of secret voting and by the advocates of open voting, contending that, had the former system been adopted, the abolition of the Corn Laws and other beneficial measures would

have been greatly accelerated; and he expatiated upon the advantages of that mode of voting in those countries where the ballot was in operation, drawing largely from authorities. He described what he termed the appalling features of the late election in England, referring to particular cases of intimidation or coercion exercised over voters, making a passing attack upon the Corrupt Practices Prevention Act, and contrasted these scenes with the order and tranquillity which prevailed at Victoria, in Australia, since the ballot had been introduced, which was the more remarkable, he observed, because, under open voting in that colony, the same features were exhibited as were apparent here. Mr. Berkeley concluded by entreating the Government to give the people the ballot, which they would now receive as a boon, rather than wait until they should be compelled to surrender it to them as a right.

Sir John Shelley seconded the motion, adducing some cases of pressure exercised upon the electors of Westminster at the late election, in confirmation of his arguments. Mr. Green also strongly supported the ballot.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer was unable to adopt the views of Mr. Berkeley, or to form so sanguine an estimate of the beneficial effects of the ballot; but, on the contrary, he shared the alarm with which he believed the ballot was generally regarded by the opposite side of the House. He would consider this question, he said, in a practical view — whether the mode of voting proposed was adapted to the wants and circumstances of this country. He adverted, first, to the ballot as prac-

tised on the continent of Europe, arguing that the different state of things existing there destroyed all analogy between the case of continental countries and England. He next examined the principles of this mode of voting in the United States of America, where the votes, it appeared, were not secret, but by tickets; and all we could understand from the American practice was, that if a voter chose to conceal his vote he might do so; but secrecy was not, as Mr. Berkeley seemed to assume, an essential part of the vote by ballot in America. In Massachusetts, where the ballot had been practically open, a system of compulsory secrecy was introduced, and continued in force two years, when the old system was reverted to, and there was now no State in the Union in which the votes were compulsorily secret. In considering what would be the effect of acceding to this motion, the House must ask what was the system Mr. Berkeley recommended. Was the secrecy to be optional or compulsory? The experience of the United States was against compulsory secrecy, and his (Sir George Lewis's) conviction was, that the attempt to introduce it into this country would be to row against an irresistible current, and that such an institution would be repugnant to the nature of the people. If a system of optional secrecy was adopted, which some regarded as a panacea for all the evils of our electoral system, it was his confident opinion that the great majority of the electors were ready and even desirous to avow their vote. In order to protect all voters, secrecy of voting must be made compulsory, which was not done in the United States. In his opinion we must look to

moral influences, and not to laws, for an amendment of the practices complained of.

Lord J. Russell observed that Mr. Berkeley rested his case upon three assumptions, all of which he believed to be erroneous; first, that at this moment there prevailed so much intimidation that it was impossible that the opinions of those who were entrusted with the elective franchise could be fairly ascertained; second, that the voter had an indefeasible right to give his vote without reference to any one but himself, and without being brought before any tribunal to answer for his vote; and, third, that there is a very general and prevailing opinion throughout the country in favour of secret voting. Admitting that there were cases of intimidation, he denied that, in general, tenants voting with their landlords voted against their will and their conscience. He protested against the doctrine that freeholders and 10*l.* voters were to be accounted infallible, and that in their hands was to be left a free and despotic power of voting as they pleased, without that responsibility, control, and criticism to which the highest functionaries in the State were subject. This was a doctrine contrary to the principles of the British constitution. He insisted that the country had a right to know how the franchise was exercised by those who were entrusted with it. As to the last assumption, although there were many persons who advocated the ballot, yet he did not believe that the general opinion of the country was in favour of secret voting. In America the ballot was not synonymous with secret voting. There would be no resource under the ballot but compulsory secrecy; no

man being allowed to state what his vote was. Did anybody believe, he asked, that this would take place in England more than in America? He was convinced that the evils of such a system would far overpower the good it might produce, and he would always raise his voice in favour of open voting.

After a short reply from Mr. Berkeley, the motion was negatived by a majority of 68, the ayes being 189, and the noes 257.

Another proposition, which had on some former occasion been submitted to Parliament, was again broached by Mr. Roebuck, but was not favourably entertained by the House of Commons. This was the abolition of the office of Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland—a measure which had some high authorities to recommend it, and had at one time been seriously contemplated by the Ministry of the day. Objections and difficulties had, however, been raised, the effect of which was to prevent, or at least postpone, the consideration of the question. It will be seen, from the debate which arose on the present motion, that it was opposed by some members rather on account of the time and the mode in which it came before the House, than on its substantial merits and expediency. Mr. Roebuck's speech was, as usual, vigorous and to the point. He brought forward this motion, he observed, which had been made at various periods under very different circumstances, at a most auspicious time. Ireland was now not only an integral part of this great country, but she was happy in her government and in her external and internal circumstances, except in this one particular. Ireland ought to be a frac-

tional part of this country, a part of the United Kingdom; he wished to make her like a county of England, and the measure he proposed would take away the last badge of her subjection. What advantage, he asked, did Ireland derive from her separate Government? She had a Viceroy; but what did he do for Ireland? The separate Government was a focus of intrigue at Dublin, and made Ireland depend, not upon her own individual exertions, but upon her Government. After insisting upon the inutility of a separate Government located at Dublin, considering the virtual approximation of the two capitals, he anticipated the objection that he expected would be offered to the resolution in the shape of the previous question, which could only be founded, he said, upon the plea that this was not the proper time to propose the measure, whereas, he repeated, no time could be more propitious.

Mr. M'Cullagh said he had listened to the speech of Mr. Roebuck without being able to understand on what ground he asked the House to consent to this motion. He (Mr. M'Cullagh) objected to it because he did not think this was the proper mode of dealing with such a subject, or that this was a time for bringing it forward. It was a question that should be taken up by the Government, and ought to form part of a Government measure. Mr. Roebuck, he observed, proposed to pull down, without building anything up, having offered no plan for the future government of Ireland. He moved the previous question.

Mr. Grogan, one of the representatives of the City of Dublin, offered a decided opposition to the motion, fortifying his case by citing

the opinion of the Duke of Wellington and other eminent authorities, who were adverse to the measure. Mr. Vance, his colleague in the representation, urged strongly the loss which his constituents would incur by the abolition of the Viceregal Court, and contended that they would suffer by a reduction in the value of house property and otherwise, and would be entitled to claim compensation for the injury.

Mr. Whiteside said, if Mr. Roebuck had proposed to identify the policy by which Ireland was to be governed with that of England, and had a plan for working out that object, he would support his resolution. But such a plan required a vast amount of preliminary inquiry and consideration, and this was, in his opinion, a fatal objection to the motion. He was bound to say that he did not think the prosperity of his country bound up with a Lord-Lieutenant.

Sir W. Somerville, who had been Chief Secretary for Ireland, supported the original motion. He regretted the unavoidable absence of Lord J. Russell, whose opinion in favour of the abolition of this office, he knew, had undergone no change; he (Lord John) thought the conciliatory measures adopted of late towards Ireland, the practical diminution of distance, and the advantages attending a direct intercourse between Ireland and Downing-street and Whitehall, took away the reasons for retaining the office. He (Sir W. Somerville) thought the present a roundabout, unsatisfactory system, and that Ireland would gain by its removal. Believing that the abolition of the Viceroyalty would not only tend to the improvement of Ireland, but would benefit the inter-

ests of the empire and allay party feeling, he should repeat the vote he gave in 1850.

Mr. Bagwell opposed the resolution. He asked whether it was proper that a measure of reform should be introduced which was not called for by the people, there being no movement in Ireland in its favour. Ireland, he said, had been swindled out of the Union, and that was a reason why the real wishes of the people should be consulted upon this question.

Mr. Maguire pronounced the office of Lord-Lieutenant an utter and a worthless sham, and denied that the Viceroy had any hand in bringing about the present prosperity of Ireland. If applied to, he acknowledged himself to be a mockery, being obliged to consult his superiors, the Cabinet in England. The influence of the Viceregal Court was injurious, he said, to all classes, and was especially demoralising to the people of Dublin. He should not, however, vote for the resolution, which did not offer any equivalent.

Mr. Horsman replied to certain remarks of Mr. Whiteside upon the appointments made by Lord Carlisle, who, he asserted, had adopted a strict rule postponing political influence to competency and merit. With reference to the question before the House, acknowledging the moral as well as material improvement of Ireland, he remarked that she was but just beginning to find her feet, and required to be watched as a convalescent, and the question was, whether the abolition of the office of Lord-Lieutenant would conduce to her well-being. He had conversed with all ranks and classes in Ireland regarding its good government and future, and he had

found their opinion favourable to the abolition of the office. At the same time, they would not have voted for this motion for the same reason that influenced him. It was one thing to condemn and another to re-construct, and unless the Government saw what was to be substituted for the Lord-Lieutenant, they could not adopt the resolution. He thought this was one of the questions of reform which should be left to the consideration of the Government.

Mr. P. O'Brien considered the retention of the Viceroyalty to be a matter of contract with the Irish nation.

Mr. Blake made some observations in vindication of the present Lord-Lieutenant.

Lord Palmerston said there was no denying the importance of this question; but this was an abstract resolution which, if adopted, ought to be followed up by some practical measure to carry it into effect. Mr. Roebuck, however, had left that task to others, without suggesting any arrangement by which the Government of Ireland might be carried on, after the adoption of a resolution, at the conclusion of the session, condemning the existing state of things, rendering that state of things inefficient for the Government during a long period of time. This was a very inconvenient method of proceeding on a grave question of this kind. The question was one surrounded with great difficulties, and he was not prepared at the present moment to propose any arrangement that would be satisfactory. He should vote for

the previous question, and even those who thought that, as an abstract proposition, the office of Lord-Lieutenant might be dispensed with, might vote for the previous question, which meant that the motion was not one which it was desirable for Parliament to entertain. Lord Palmerston pronounced a warm eulogy upon the present Viceroy of Ireland, observing that there never was a Lord-Lieutenant who enjoyed more fully the affections of the people he was sent to rule.

Mr. Disraeli said the motion was unquestionably of no ordinary character; it proposed to make a great alteration in the Administration of Ireland, and the House should have the reasons before it which rendered such an alteration expedient and necessary. No reasons of that kind had, however, been laid before the House. Accusations had been made against the Lord-Lieutenant, but they were not justified in voting for the resolution unless the enormities of the office were so obvious, the public discontent so overwhelming, and the Ministry so negligent that the House of Commons ought to come forward to provide a remedy for the wrong. This was not their position, and their only course was to vote for the previous question, which implied that it was not convenient at the present time to discuss the motion.

After a few words from Mr. Conolly, and a reply from Mr. Roebuck, the House divided, when the previous question was carried by 266 to 115. Consequently the original resolution was not put.

CHAPTER VI.

GREAT MUTINY IN INDIA—*Discussions in Parliament on that subject*—*The Earl of Ellenborough, on the 9th of June draws the attention of the House of Lords to the state of affairs in the East Indies—His Speech, and Earl Granville's Answer—Mr. D. Kinnaird moves Resolutions in the House of Commons with respect to Grievances in the Administration of India—Speeches of Mr. Vernon Smith, Sir E. Perry, Lord John Russell, Mr. Mangles, and other Members—The previous Question is moved and carried by 119 to 18—On the 29th of June the Earl of Ellenborough again makes a Statement in the House of Lords, and offers various suggestions as to the Measures required in the alarming position of affairs in India—Lord Granville offers Explanations on behalf of the Government—In the House of Commons Mr. Disraeli addresses a series of Questions to the President of the Board of Control—Speech of Mr. Vernon Smith in answer—On the arrival of further news from India, Lord Ellenborough again presses the Government with inquiries and suggestions—Speeches of Lord Granville and of Lord Melville—Lord Palmerston in the House of Commons gives an account of the Measures determined on by Government—Debate on the best mode of transport for troops to India—Preference given by Sir Charles Wood to sailing ships over steam vessels—Unfortunate result of that decision—On the 29th of July Mr. Disraeli makes a formal Motion on the Administration of India, which he introduces in a long and elaborate Speech—Speeches of Mr. Vernon Smith, Sir E. Perry, Mr. Whiteside, Mr. Mangles, and Lord John Russell, who moves as an Amendment an Address to the Queen, expressing the resolution of the House to support the Crown in quelling the rebellion—Lord Palmerston and other Members—After a Division negativing by a great majority the adjournment of the Debate, Lord John Russell's Amendment is carried, nem. con.—Debate in the House of Lords on East Indian Administration, on the Motion of Lord Clanricarde.—**THE WAR WITH PERSIA**—Mr. Roebuck moves Resolutions impugning the conduct of the Government in regard to the hostilities with Persia—The Chancellor of the Exchequer vindicates the War and the Government—Speeches of Mr. Baillie, Lord Bury, Mr. Danby Seymour, Lord John Russell, Mr. Walpole, Mr. Vernon Smith, Mr. Gladstone, Lord Palmerston and Mr. Disraeli—The Motion is negatived by 352 to 58—The Chancellor of the Exchequer proposes a Vote to contribute one moiety of the expenses of the Persian War in aid of the East India Company—After a desultory Debate, the Motion is agreed to.—**EMBODIMENT OF THE MILITIA**—Lord Panmure moves a Bill to give the*

Government powers to embody the Militia during the recess of Parliament—The Earls of Derby and Hardwicke taunt the Government with their vacillation on this subject—Earl Granville replies to the charge—On the Third Reading of the Bill in the House of Commons a general Debate ensues on the military preparations and measures in India—The Bill is passed.

IN another part of this volume will be found a narrative of that disastrous military insurrection in the East Indies which forms the most prominent event in the history of the present year. The first intelligence of the outbreak reached this country at the commencement of the month of June, and excited a profound feeling of anxiety and alarm, although it was not until some time afterwards that a sense of the full importance of the calamity penetrated the public mind, and the imminent danger which menaced the Empire with the total loss of our vast possessions in India was adequately realised. The public feeling on the subject found, as might naturally be expected, an echo within the walls of Parliament, and, as intelligence of the increased diffusion of the mutiny reached our shores from time to time, questions were put to the Ministers, and discussions raised from time to time in both Houses, regarding the events which were now beginning to absorb all other topics of interest in the public mind. One of the first to notice these matters in Parliament was Lord Ellenborough—a nobleman who had paid peculiar attention, and had had special opportunities of gaining information with respect to Indian affairs. On the 9th of June the noble Earl invited the attention of the House of Lords to the mutinies of which such alarming accounts had recently arrived. He said he should not have done so had he not read on the preceding

night the report of the incendiary fires at Umballah and the telegraphic message respecting the mutiny of the cavalry at Meerut.

"I read," said the noble Lord, "in the latest accounts from India, that between the 16th and 25th of April there were seven incendiary fires, and that the 3rd Regiment of Light Cavalry was in open mutiny. How it can be possible that a regiment having no more than 400 sabres could for one half-hour be in a state of open mutiny in the cantonment of Meerut is what I cannot comprehend. At that station there is, I believe, a force of 54 guns, 42 of European and 12 of native Artillery; there is a regiment of European Cavalry, the Carabineers; a battalion of the 60th Regiment, Queen's troops; and two regiments of Native Infantry. The officer who commands that division had the means of putting down any mutiny in half-an-hour. Open mutiny is open war, and it is to be met only as open war carried on by an enemy in the field. I cannot but think that there must have been some strange misrepresentation and exaggeration in the accounts which we have received from India. I have, however, looked most carefully into all the statements which we have received as to these mutinies in the Bengal territory, and I can come to no other conclusion than that the source of all that discontent and mutiny is the apprehension that there is an intention on the part of the Government to inter-

fere with the religion of the natives. It is impossible to come to any other conclusion. Now, what has the Government done to put an end to that erroneous impression? When the 19th Regiment was disbanded at Barrackpore, there was a passage in a long official paper emanating from the Governor-General in Council, and read to the soldiery, which was to the effect that no one could pretend that the Government had at any time endeavoured to interfere with the religion of the people; but I cannot find that any notification has been made, as it should have been, at the quarters of every regiment and throughout the country, of the determination of the Government to adhere to its ancient policy of respecting the feelings and prejudices of the natives. I see no trace of there having been any general notification to that effect. It has been left entirely to the officers at the different stations to make any such notification as they should think fit under the circumstances. When the regiment was disbanded at Barrackpore, General Hearsey addressed it in terms which it is impossible to surpass in reasoning or in eloquence, and he afterwards addressed the whole of the native infantry at that station, and I do not recollect ever to have read at any time or in any history, attributed to any general in command of an army, or to any statesman who had to administer the Government of an empire, any oration more thoroughly reasonable, or more completely eloquent and convincing than the speech of General Hearsey addressed to the army on that occasion. ('Hear, hear!') And what should the course of the Governor-General have been? Ought he not, with his own hand,

in three sentences to have communicated to the whole country his cordial concurrence with everything which General Hearsey had said, and should he not have made his concurrence with that speech as public as the speech itself was necessarily made throughout the country? I am convinced that if the Governor-General had pursued that course we should have heard no more of the incendiary fires, nor of the open mutiny at Meerut. But that course was not taken, and although I absolve the Government of India, as a Government, from any intention to interfere with the religion of the natives, I must say that there have been of late—and daily increasing of late—circumstances which were calculated to excite in the minds of the natives great apprehension upon that subject. I saw in a newspaper which I read yesterday, the names of six or eight colonels, and of important persons in the civil administration of the country high in office, mentioned as being connected with missionary operations, and to my great astonishment—I can scarcely believe it now to be true, though I saw it distinctly stated in the papers—that the Governor-General himself, Lord Canning, largely subscribes to every society which has for its object the conversion of the natives. My Lords, the Governor-General of India can do nothing in his individual capacity. ('Hear, hear!') He cannot separate himself from his public character as Governor-General. He is essentially the Government of the country. No one looks to anybody else. There may be others who think that they are of importance, but they are not. The only man looked to in India is the Governor-General. It is not in Eng-

land alone, but more particularly in India, that it is generally understood that if a man at the head of the Government earnestly desires anything, it is his intention to enforce his desire and to effect his purpose. I deem that fact of these subscriptions of Lord Canning, the Governor-General of India, to societies having for their object the conversion of the natives, if it be true, to be one of the most dangerous things which could have happened to the security of our government in India. We must maintain that government as we have acquired it, by acting on the principles of Ackbar; but we cannot maintain it by attempting to act on the principles of Aurungzebe. You may depend upon it, that if persons holding high office in the Government of India, and, above all, at the head of the Government, are permitted to act on this principle, and to indulge their own personal feelings—I do not doubt but they may be acting from conscientious motives—for the purpose of changing the religion of the people, you will see the most bloody revolution which has at any time occurred in India. The English will be expelled from India; and, expelled from that country, they will not leave behind them a dozen sincere converts to Christianity. The question which I wish to put to the noble Earl opposite is, whether instructions have been sent, or will forthwith be sent, to India, directing the different Governments to make known at every station of the army throughout the country that the Government will, for the future, as in times past, protect all its subjects in the undisturbed exercise of their religion."

Earl Granville said he thought

that the remarks just made would have a mischievous tendency in India. No information respecting the mutiny at Meerut had reached the Government except by telegraph, and it was impossible to rely entirely on the accuracy of information so forwarded. He was astonished at the attack made on Lord Canning. He did not know whether Lord Canning had subscribed to any missionary society, but he knew that the most unfounded and ridiculous remarks had been circulated—such as that Lord Canning had given a pledge to Lord Palmerston that he would convert the whole population. Lord Canning's first exercise of the veto was to arrest a police bill, because it might affect the religious feelings of the natives. Had he issued a notification like that recommended by Lord Ellenborough, he would have appeared to acknowledge that there had been a change of policy. The Government entirely approved of his course.

The Earl of Malmesbury said he could not believe that Lord Canning had mixed himself up personally with those missionary associations. The Marquis of Lansdowne asked the House to suspend its judgment until it had more specific information. He was prepared to say, from repeated communications, both public and private, from Lord Canning, that there was not a man in England—not even the noble Earl himself—who was more aware of the danger of countenance being given to such movements than he was. From day to day he had a full sense of the danger before his eyes, and he showed the greatest anxiety that it should not be possible for any one to deduce from his conduct the inference that he would be guilty of

such a charge as the noble Earl had brought forward. Having the strongest public and private friendship for Lord Canning, he was yet prepared to state that if by any error or mistake of judgment—which he did not believe, and which he would not believe without proof—Lord Canning had so acted as to give countenance to such a belief as the noble Earl inferred, he would no longer deserve to be continued in his office as Governor-General of India.

Lord Ellenborough said that what had fallen from the noble Marquis was perfectly satisfactory. He had said that if it were the fact that the Governor-General had subscribed to any societies having for their object the conversion of the natives, he ought to be removed from the office he held, and thus all danger arising from the error would be completely removed.

The subject then dropped.

About the same time the subject of the administration of our Indian dominions was brought under the notice of the House of Commons by Mr. Kinnaid. The hon. member moved two resolutions, to the effect that there is reason to believe that the administration of the lower provinces of Bengal does not secure to the population the advantages of good government, but that the mass of the people suffers grievous oppression from the police, and the want of proper administration of justice; and that it is desirable that Her Majesty's Government should take immediate steps with a view to the institution of special inquiries into the social condition of the people, and to ascertain what measures have been adopted in consequence of the oppression under which a large proportion of the inhabitants of the

Lower Provinces are now said to be suffering, more especially with reference to the system of landed tenures, the state of the police, and the administration of justice. In support of the resolutions, he dilated upon the alleged oppression, misery, suffering, and debasement of the ryots of Bengal, whose condition was, he said, deteriorating, owing to the nature of the tenures, the tyranny of the zemindars, the inefficiency, abuses, and corruption of the rural police, and the defects in the administration of criminal justice, respecting all which matters he read much documentary evidence.

The motion was seconded by Mr. Dunlop, who cited additional documents.

Mr. V. Smith said he did not wonder at the thinness of the House (of which Mr. Dunlop had complained) upon a motion for inquiring into a subject upon which inquiry had been carried to the utmost, and a motion, too, which was not of a practical nature. The speech of Mr. Kinnaid was almost a continued chain of extracts from papers; and Mr. Dunlop's was of a similar character, proving that inquiry was unnecessary for obtaining information. He denied that the East Indian Government was answerable for the mischiefs complained of. The chief allegations, he observed, were the deficiencies of the police and of the administration of justice, and the answers to these allegations were contained in papers already presented to the House, extracts of which he read. Questions connected with the land tenures of India were beset with difficulties. With respect to the police, inquiries were being instituted by the Government, and remedies for ascer-

tained grievances were in operation, while the Legislative Council of India were passing Bills for the improvement of the judicial administration. In dealing with matters involving any interference whatever with native prejudices, it was of infinite importance that the proceedings of the Government should be slow and cautious. He reminded the House of the spirit which had manifested itself in some, he hoped a very few, of the Sepoy regiments in India, which had been easily put down; but there was a prevalent notion among them that the Government were intent upon compulsory conversion. He pointed out a passage in the petition of the missionaries in Bengal upon which Mr. Kinnaid had founded his resolutions, characterizing in terms calculated to give them much offence the religious notions of the natives of India.

Sir E. Perry supported the first resolution. The question, he observed, was whether the statements of the missionaries were true. As regarded the social condition of the peasantry of Bengal, no Englishmen could have equal opportunities for obtaining information with the missionaries. But the facts did not depend upon the statements of the missionaries, which were confirmed by the indigo-planters scattered over Bengal. He condemned in strong terms the employment of young men and civilians from the revenue department, and without legal training, in the Company's courts in India. There were very few points of contact between the Indian and European races; but upon one field they could meet upon a footing of perfect equality—that of justice.

Lord John Russell concurred with Mr. Smith as to the inexperience of the natives of India.

diency of further inquiry in this matter, and could not agree to resolutions so broadly condemning the Government of India. While he thought there were serious faults in that Government, he could not say that the process of remedy would be forwarded by adopting the resolutions. At the same time, the evils were of the greatest magnitude. According to Mr. Halliday, the police of India was so defective and bad as to be an engine of oppression, and the courts of justice were insufficient. If this was true, the benefits of government were to a great degree lost; and yet, in the opinion of Mr. Halliday, these evils admitted of remedy. The Government were, therefore, bound to take the subject into their consideration, and he could not doubt that they would do so. On the whole, he rejoiced that the subject had been brought under the consideration of the House, though the adoption of the resolutions would not, in his opinion, further the object in view.

Mr. Mangles regretted the course taken by the missionaries in this matter; they ought not, in his opinion, to interfere with the concerns of Government. He discussed the causes of the comparative backwardness of the peasantry in Bengal, insisting much upon the feeble character of the Bengalees. It was the duty, however, and would be the endeavour, of the Indian Government, he said, to provide for the people the best system of justice; but he deprecated the extension of the Queen's courts, of which he drew a fearful picture, citing Mr. Macaulay's alarming description of the Supreme Court at Calcutta.

After some brief remarks by Lord Bury and Mr. A. Mills, Mr. [K]

Ayrton, urging the many difficulties which surrounded all subjects connected with the government of India, said he should move the previous question. Mr. Kinnaird said that after what had fallen from Mr. Vernon Smith and Lord John Russell, he should prefer to withdraw the motion. Mr. Hadfield, however, objected to this course, and insisted upon a division.

Mr. Puller defended the conduct of the missionaries. He moved the previous question, which, being put, was carried by 119 to 18, consequently the resolutions of Mr. Kinnaird were not put to the vote.

On the 29th of June the alarming position of the British Government in India, as indicated by the intelligence then recently received from that country, formed the subject of inquiry in both Houses of Parliament, at the instance of the Earl of Ellenborough and Mr. Disraeli. The noble Earl entered at some length into the state of affairs just announced from India, which surpassed, he said, his worst forebodings. About three weeks ago he had asked whether the Government of India had made known at every station that it would protect all its subjects in the undisturbed exercise of their religion. Lord Granville then said that the Government acted judiciously in issuing no such proclamation. Yet the Lieutenant-Governor of Agra and the Governor-General had in fact issued such a proclamation, though not until the mutiny at Meerut and the proclamation of the King of Delhi were known. The Indian Government had ample warning. There was an incendiary fire in the cantonments near Calcutta in January, a thing almost entirely unheard of. It was

well known that the natives were apprehensive of some interference with their religion. The 19th Regiment mutinied in February, and was disbanded in March. There were indications of a bad spirit at all the great stations. On the 3rd of May, Sir Henry Lawrence, expecting an outbreak, quietly surprised and disarmed the 7th Native Oude Infantry. He took the initiative; but at Meerut, it was the mutineers who took the initiative. The officer in command at Meerut, whose name, it is said, is Hewitt, was an unknown man, who had never served with the troops at all. Government is not justified in placing a man, of whom the troops know nothing, in an important command. But where was the Commander-in-Chief? *he* knew of the dangers; yet he went to the hills in April, leaving the dangers on the plain behind him. Lord Ellenborough said that General Anson would have two enemies to contend with, the hot season and the want of carriage. His only hope was that the inhabitants of Delhi would be cut off from the supply of water they derive from the canal and the Jumna. They would then have to rely on a tank, established by Lord Ellenborough, but which the Indian Government, anxious to "obliterate every trace of my ever having been in that country," had allowed to go to ruin; so that, fortunately, it would not furnish a supply to the rebels for any time. Further describing the position of things, Lord Ellenborough pointed out, that General Anson would be obliged to leave Europeans in charge of the cantonments, since the police battalions established by him when Governor-General had been abolished; that in drawing troops to Bengal, Bom-

bay and Madras had been left almost defenceless; and that we are really now "in a position in which it becomes necessary for us to use every effort which this country can make to maintain—perhaps it may be to recover—that great empire which we have acquired in the East." We have sent the naval force, that should have been left on our own shores, "to carry on a contest between Sir John Bowring and Commissioner Yeh." We have concluded an unsatisfactory peace with Persia; and this great calamity in India may cause a change in Persian policy. He recommended that, in addition to the number of troops which it is proposed to send to India, we should send ten regiments of infantry, three regiments of cavalry, and six batteries of artillery. But, to be at the same time secure at home, we should embody the Militia and call out the Yeomanry. He wished to know what measures the Government intend to adopt for reinforcing the troops in India, and at the same time for placing us at home in security while we cope with that great empire. (*Loud cheers.*)

Lord Granville replied that before the arrival of the recent news, 10,000 men, consisting of four fresh regiments and reinforcements for regiments already serving in India, had been placed under orders for embarkation. Since that news arrived, four more regiments had received the same orders, making in all about 14,000 men. With regard to the position of affairs in India, the Government had every reason to be satisfied with the energy and determination displayed by the Lieutenant-Governors of the districts in which attempts at mutiny had occurred, while with regard to the Governor-

General himself, letters had been received from him, in which, while discussing the events which had taken place with all due gravity, he spoke so cheerfully of the ultimate result as to inspire the Government with the greatest confidence.

Some further discussion took place, in which Lord Brougham and the Earls of Hardwicke and Albemarle took part. The subject then dropped.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Disraeli put a series of questions to the President of the Board of Control. In the speech with which he prefaced his inquiries, he referred to the Russian war, pursued because Russian policy had a tendency to endanger our Indian empire—to the Persian war, of which the cause was so little known, and the object undefined—the war with China in which we engaged, because, it was said, that it is of the first importance that the reputation of England in all Eastern countries should be upheld. After these great exertions for the safety of our Indian empire, we found its existence imperilled, and the ancient capital of India in the possession of rebellious troops. Under these circumstances, Parliament had a right to ask what the Government intended to do. The House of Commons, he was sure, would hold everything subordinate to the determination to support the Sovereign in all measures required by the emergency. The calamity had not been sudden; for some time dark rumours from India had made men anxious and thoughtful. "I want therefore to know, not only what, in the opinion of the Government, has been the main cause of these calamitous events, but whether they were forewarned. I

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wish to know whether, in their opinion, the cause is political or religious—whether it has originated in the mal-administration of our affairs, or in some burst of fanaticism, which ought, perhaps, to have been foreseen, even if it could not have been prevented. I wish to know what has been the nature of the communications received by the Government from the highest authorities in India, military and civil, upon this subject. I wish to know whether it be true or untrue, that, months ago, the highest military authority in India warned Her Majesty's Ministers of the unsatisfactory state of our army there. I wish to know whether there have been placed before the Ministry statements and complaints that our army in India is under-officered. I wish to know whether it has been represented to Her Majesty's Government that the habit of employing our regimental officers in civil and diplomatic services, without substituting men of equal experience and rank in their places, has exercised an injurious influence upon the discipline and the spirit of the army. I wish to know whether the civil and the military authorities of India have been in accord as to the information they have given and the representations they have made—whether the highest civil authority in India is not agreed with the highest military authority there in the policy which he recommended, and the views which he wished to enforce. I would ask even of Her Majesty's Ministers, whether the Governor-General of India, at this moment, has resigned the high office which he held." He added to these questions one observation on the state of India. Little as his confidence has ever been in the Government

of India, he could not take those despairing and desperate views too often prevalent; he could not regard our tenure of India as a frail tenure; but, considering that India is inhabited by 25 nations, different in race, religion, and language, he thought everything possible to an inefficient and negligent Government.

Mr. Vernon Smith said that he readily responded to the call of Mr. Disraeli, so far as the occasion would permit. Feeling that confidence in the House of Commons to which Mr. Disraeli referred, the Government had immediately determined on sending out reinforcements of European troops to India. He hoped that by the middle of next month (July) there would sail 10,000 men from England—7690 reliefs and recruits to the Queen's army, and 2250 of the East India Company's recruits. But this was not all; on the application of the Board of Directors, 4000 fresh men would be sent out, bringing up the whole to 14,000. These measures had been determined on, not because the Government over-estimated the danger—it was a measure of security alone.

"I cannot agree," continued Mr. V. Smith, "with the right hon. gentleman that our Indian empire is imperilled by the present disaster. I say that our Indian empire is not imperilled, and I hope that in a short time the disaster, dismal as it undoubtedly is, will be effectually suppressed by the force already in that country. I need not detail to the House the transactions which have taken place, because every gentleman has read in the journals of the day a pretty faithful narrative of them; but I might say that I

am proud of the manner in which the Indian service have acted. I think that no better example could be found in civil life than that which was set by Mr. Colvin and the two Lawrences in Oude and the Punjaub, and the Governor-General has expressed his delight and satisfaction at having to act with men of such sound and vigorous judgment. (*Cheers.*) Everything that can be done is being done in India, and troops have been already marched up to surround Delhi. Luckily the outrage has taken place there, because it is notorious that Delhi may be easily surrounded, so that if we could not reduce the place by force we could by famine. But I have no doubt that it will be reduced by force immediately that a man of the well-known vigour of action of my gallant friend General Anson appears before the walls of Delhi; and, at the date of the mail leaving, we had advices that General Anson would shortly be in ample force before the town, with infantry, cavalry, and artillery. Unfortunately, the mail left on the 28th ult., and I cannot, therefore, apprise the House that the fort of Delhi has been razed to the ground; but I hope that ample retribution has, by this time, been inflicted on the mutineers." With regard to the causes of disaffection, Mr. Smith referred simply to the withdrawal of the military men for the civil service, long the habitual custom of the Indian Government, to the alleged interference with the religion of the native troops, and other matters that require and will receive anxious investigation; but he was not aware that they had ever been brought so prominently before the Government as to justify a charge of neglect for not having remedied

them. As to the difference between the Governor-General and the Commander-in-Chief, he "was not aware that there were such differences between them as might not be allowed between all men acting together in public life." "Then the last question which the right hon. gentleman asked was, whether the Governor-General had not actually resigned. Resign in such a crisis as this! (*Cheers.*) Why, Sir, I should imagine that there is no one less likely to allow such a thought to enter his head; and I am happy to state, that neither on this occasion nor on any previous occasion has my noble friend tendered his resignation. Lord Canning has behaved in this emergency with the vigour and judgment which I should always have anticipated. (*Cheers.*) His letters show no want of calmness, no lack of confidence. He says that he is certain that he shall be able to put this revolt down; and he adds, that when he has done so he shall turn his mind to ascertaining the causes which have led to it, and the best means of remedying them. There has been no lukewarmness on his part, no backwardness, no shillyshallying. His letter breathes that calm confidence and self-possession which best become a noble and generous mind. I have no hesitation in prophesying that my noble friend will prove himself perfectly equal to the occasion; and when people talk of the panic which exists in India, the best possible test of that, probably, is that delicate barometer of the state of public feeling—the funds. They have not been disturbed, and I believe that the Company's paper remains in exactly the same state as it was before these occurrences took place."

In conclusion, Mr. Vernon Smith repeated his disbelief in the existence of any serious danger to our position in India. There were troops there, he asserted, who were equal to any emergency. "I do not believe that any danger does exist further than that any outbreak may happen periodically in India from fanaticism or other causes, to be put down as surely as the present outbreak will be. Therefore, I anticipate no danger, but I express no surprise or objection on account of the right hon. gentleman, under the existing grave circumstances in India, and considering the loss of life which has taken place, accompanied by horrors I should be sorry to detail, having brought the subject under the notice of the House, and called for an explanation, which I hope I have tendered, however imperfectly, with all frankness.

On the 13th of July, when further news had arrived from India, describing the continued progress of mutiny among the native regiments, the Earl of Ellenborough again pressed the Government to state what measures they proposed to adopt; and he at the same time took a rapid survey of the state of the country, and sketched out the measures which he considered necessary to be taken. He observed that every successive telegraphic despatch told us that the danger was past—that things had been at their worst. But it is not so. In a case of this kind things go on from worse to worse, until the strong hand of power suppresses resistance to authority. But no indication has been given of the existence of such a power on the part of the Government of India. It depends on Lord Palmerston whether he shall obtain a repu-

tation similar to that of Lord Chatham, "or allow his Government to go down to posterity as the most calamitous, the most disastrous, and the most disgraceful since the time of Lord North." He approved of their conduct so far—of the appointment of Sir Colin Campbell as Commander-in-Chief of India; but to give full effect to his high abilities, he must be relieved from "the thralldom of politicals," and supported by the whole strength of the Governor-General. Seeing that Sir Patrick Grant would cease to command as soon as Sir Colin Campbell arrived, he suggested that Sir Patrick Grant should be appointed as extraordinary member of council and military adviser of the Governor-General. He thought it unreasonable to feel disappointment because Delhi had not been taken. No one could blame a commander who in the time anticipated had, without carriage, marched 180 miles. That the insurgents had fought outside Delhi showed two things—that they were stronger than was supposed, and that they had no leader. Happening to know the ground, he was not surprised that they had lost all their guns. He described in warm terms the previous character of two of the mutinous regiments—the 16th Grenadiers and the 26th Light Infantry, and expressed his opinion that there must have been a continuance of mismanagement before the nature of those noble soldiers could have so changed. It becomes us to consider what will be our position on the 1st of November, when our troops will arrive, and when after the rains it will be possible for them to act. Assuming that Delhi would be taken, he maintained that all our

troops could do would be to hold their ground. There were to be six European regiments at Calcutta, five of them drawn from Bombay, Madras, and Burmah: these would all be required to protect the capital, Allahabad, and Lucknow. Of the eight regiments ordered from home, three would be required to relieve those drawn from Madras and Bombay; and there would therefore be only five for any operations from Allahabad into the disaffected districts. Now five are totally insufficient. That force ought to consist of at least nine regiments of infantry, three regiments of cavalry, and six batteries of artillery. But the artillery and horses for the cavalry must be sent out from this country. There should also be a movement of troops by the line of the Indus and Sutlej to connect itself with the force from Allahabad, and crush all opposition. If the Government adopt his suggestions, British authority will be firmly re-established in April next; if not—if the Government act undecidedly—there will be campaign after campaign, and our Indian empire will be imperilled.

Earl Granville said that the Government had no desire to conceal the real state of affairs, whatever it might be, nor did they treat the matter lightly or underrate the importance of the crisis. They did not, however, concur in Lord Ellenborough's representations as to disaster and disgrace. He declined to follow Lord Ellenborough into military details. So far as the Government was informed, they fully approved every act of the Governor-General. They intended to act with the utmost vigour in the present conjuncture, but would

not give way to unfounded apprehensions of calamity.

Lord Melville made an interesting statement respecting the condition of the Bengal army. Want of discipline, he said, was no unusual occurrence in that body. One of the causes was, that native officers were appointed, not, as in the Madras and Bombay armies, for merit or fitness, but old men, already disaffected because they have not obtained their discharge, are raised from the ranks. The late General Anson, regarding that discipline as the worst possible, had deemed it his duty to point out the absolute necessity of increasing the European force in India—a recommendation to which no attention has been paid. When Lord Melville returned from India in 1850, he expressed the greatest disapprobation of the condition of the Bengal army; but he was told not to utter those opinions in public, as it was extremely undesirable that foreign nations should be acquainted with the real state of affairs. To prove the correctness of his statements, he gave three instances—the mutiny of two regiments in the Punjab in 1849; the refusal of some Bengalees to work in the trenches at Mooltan; and an attempt of three officers of Bengal Engineers to smuggle plunder through the lines after the capture of the place. He urged upon the Government the necessity of reorganizing the Bengal army.

The Earl of Albemarle attributed the prevalent discontent to the fact that the men enlisted in the Bengal army are exclusively of high caste.

In reply to questions put by Mr. Disraeli in the lower House, Lord Palmerston stated what the Government had done. "Immediately on the receipt of the informa-

tion, steps were taken by my noble friend at the head of the War Department, in conjunction with the Commander-in-Chief here, to select an officer to go out to India to take the place of General Anson. The offer was made to Sir Colin Campbell, who accepted it. Upon being asked when he would be able to start, the gallant officer, with his ordinary promptitude replied 'To-morrow;' and accordingly, the offer having been made on Saturday, he was off by the train yesterday evening. (*Cheers.*) A telegraphic despatch was sent to Marseilles, to stop the steamer which is to take the mail which left London on Saturday night, until the arrival of Sir Colin Campbell, who, therefore, would not lose a single hour in reaching his destination. The House is aware that 14,000 men were under orders to go out to India before the arrival of the recent intelligence. Additional troops will now be sent out, and the House may rest assured that the Government will take all the steps necessary to meet the emergency. Lord Canning had in the meantime, on his own responsibility, done that which has been entirely approved of. He wrote to Lord Elgin, whom he thought his despatches would find at Ceylon, to request that he might divert for the Indian service a part of the force now on its way to China. I have no doubt that those despatches reached Lord Elgin, and the Government have made such arrangements with respect to China that, even if those troops should be for a time diverted from their original destination, still there would be found on the China station ample means to carry on the operations there."

To the statement thus made

Lord Palmerston added, a few days afterwards, a more general explanation as to the defences of the country, Mr. Bentinck having, by a motion on that subject, called the attention of the House of Commons to the question, with a view of eliciting an explanation of the plans of the Government.

Lord Palmerston said that, out of office and in office, he had always urged Parliament to make ample provision for the defence of the country. He hoped that the Government would have credit for not being neglectful of the accomplishment of the object. Looking to the state of Europe, he did not see any reason why Parliament should be asked to give a greater number of men than had been originally voted. There is no prospect of any outbreak in Europe. "But it is quite true that events, unexpectedly arising in India have compelled us to send from this country a portion of that force which had been intended to remain here for the purposes of national defence, or for furnishing reliefs upon those stations where they might be needed. We, however, took steps to fill up the gap that would be created. We at once ordered the most active recruiting to take place. The only immediate way in which a drain of this kind can be met is by enlisting fresh recruits to augment the establishment of regiments remaining at home and in other places, or for the purpose, if it becomes necessary, of raising second battalions with a view of increasing the number of corps for relief abroad; but that operation will go on without any assistance from Parliament up to the amount which Parliament has already sanctioned for the military establishment of the country. Parliament

has voted a certain number of men, and a portion of that number being sent out to India, we are able to fill up by recruitments the gap thus created, and to restore the establishment to the same amount at which it stood before these events occurred. I hope that at an early period that gap will be filled up by the ordinary process of recruiting. If not, it will become the duty of the Government to see what other steps may be required. Some members have proposed that the militia should be called out; if that were done, many would volunteer into the line, but it would be a most expensive way of raising men, for you would have to pay three-fourths of a regiment in order that one-fourth might volunteer. It was also said that the militia should be permanently embodied; but the Government have not the power to do that except in case of war, and we are not at war. It is possible, no doubt, that events may have happened in India, of which we may receive information before Parliament rises, which will necessitate so large a detachment of forces from this country that the ordinary process of recruiting will not be likely to fill up the gap; and I admit that, without any apprehension of particular danger at home, or anticipating any unfavourable change of political circumstances in Europe, it would not be right and fitting to leave this country, I will not say entirely destitute, but with any diminution for any length of time of the force that is necessary for its home defence. It might, therefore, in such a case, be proper to ask Parliament to give the Crown, for a limited period, powers to embody a portion of the militia, though not in a state of war. I merely mention that, as

one of the possible events that might make a recourse to Parliament necessary, though I hope no such necessity will arise." The force sent out or being sent out is, in round numbers, 20,000 men; and "rather exceeds that which the Governor-General in his last communication thought it was essential he should have. If, unfortunately, further accounts should necessitate our sending larger reinforcements, we shall then consider what steps we ought to take, and whether it may not be necessary to have recourse to Parliament for further powers."

Some discussion arose on the same occasions as to the relative merits of screw steamers and sailing vessels for the conveyance of troops to India. Mr. Lindsay and Sir C. Napier recommended screw steamers. Admiral Walcott urged the Government either to man screw line-of-battle ships for the purpose, or to employ screw steamers. Sir John Elphinstone advocated the use of ships fitted with small screw auxiliary engines.

Sir Charles Wood said the average time taken by the fastest sailing ships to reach Calcutta was from 90 to 100 days. He mentioned four auxiliary screws which had undertaken to perform the voyage in 74 days. One occupied 107, a second 121, a third 100, and a fourth 90 days. Some clipper ships had been taken up, and their owners were willing to be bound in heavy penalties if they did not beat the screw ships starting at the same time.*

* The result of this experiment signally falsified the calculations of the Government. Some of the screw steamers by which troops were sent started a month later than the sailing ships, and yet reached Calcutta before them.

The last and most important discussion on the Mutiny in India which took place in this Session was upon the motion of Mr. Disraeli on the 27th July. The right honourable gentleman, on that occasion, delivered an elaborate speech, in which he reviewed the past policy of the British Government in the East Indies, and dwelt especially on the system of administration pursued by the last Governor-General, Lord Dalhousie. After noticing the suddenness of the intelligence of the mutiny among the native troops, which had taken the Government by surprise, their impression being that it would speedily pass away, he observed that even after they had time to consider the events, the House had been told by a principal member of the Cabinet—the Chancellor of the Exchequer—as the result of its mature opinion, that the revolt of the Bengal army was a sudden impulse, occasioned by a superstitious feeling. It was of the greatest moment that the House should have a clear notion of the cause of these events. It was said to be only a military mutiny, but it was of primary importance to know whether it was a military mutiny or a national revolt. He presumed, therefore, to address the House upon two points of inquiry—first, what were the causes of the present state of affairs in India; and, when the House had arrived at a conclusion upon that point, what were the proper measures which, under the circumstances, should be adopted. That the state of the Bengal army had been unsatisfactory, the House knew from the fiery criticisms of the late Sir Charles Napier and the calmer reflections of Lord Melville; but he contended that the mutineers

in the Bengal native army were not so much the avengers of their own individual injuries as exponents of general discontent, and that they had at last been drawn into its vortex. He ranged under three heads the various causes which, in his opinion, had led to the general discontent of all classes with our rule—namely, first, the forcible destruction of native authority in India by our Government; second, the disturbance of the settlement of property; third, tampering with the religion of the people. Directly or indirectly, the principal causes of the public discontent in India ranged, he contended, under these three heads. Under the first head he referred to what he termed the new policy of the annexation of States on the ground of the failure of natural heirs, although adoption was sanctioned by the Hindoo law, and he specified particular instances, including those of the well-known Rajah of Sattara and the Rajah of Berar. These violations of the Hindoo law, he observed, shook the confidence not only of princes, but of large and powerful parties. This led him to the second head, and he argued that, as the law of adoption applied to landed proprietors, our new system touched all jaghiredars and possessors of enam lands. Inquisitions had also been prosecuted into the titles to landed estates, and he believed that the amount obtained by the Indian Government by the resumption of estates was not less, in Bengal alone, than 500,000*l.* a-year, while in Bombay, he had been assured the annual amount was 870,000*l.* The Government had further reduced guaranteed pensions by curtailment and conversion into annuities. All these proceedings

had, he said, estranged numerous classes from our authority. He now proceeded to the last head—tampering with the religion of the people; and here he hesitated in attributing any part of this cause to missionary efforts. So far from the Hindoo looking with suspicion on the missionary, he was convinced that he was ready to discuss any point of religion. But what the Hindoo did regard with dread and apprehension was the union of missionary enterprise with the power of the Government. He was much misinformed if the Government had not furnished ground for suspicion in relation to native education; but there had been two Acts passed within these few years by the Legislative Council of India which had greatly disquieted the religious mind in Hindostan. One enacted that no man should lose his property on account of changing his religion: the other permitted a Hindoo widow to marry a second husband. Both these Acts had spread the greatest alarm and disturbance among the Hindoos. Mr. Disraeli then adverted to the "startling event" of the annexation of Oude, the consequence of which, he said, was to inspire the Mahomedan princes with apprehension, and to unite them in a common cause with the Hindoos. He had been informed, besides, that in our Bengal regiments there were no fewer than 70,000 natives of Oude, who, in returning to their villages, would find them in the possession of the East India Company, and those who were owners of land would be subject to the hard and severe system of our land revenue. It was after this event that the circulation of symbols in the forms of cakes and lotus flowers throughout the Bengal army proved

the existence of a general conspiracy. He thought it was impossible that the Indian Government could have been ignorant that the Bengal troops were in a state of chronic insubordination, and it was their duty solemnly to impress upon the Government at home, and they must have done so, that the time had come when they must seriously consider the state of our Indian army. The greasing of the cartridges Mr. Disraeli dismissed with the remark that nobody believed that to have been the real cause of the outbreak. In the last place he proceeded to inquire, assuming that the views he had developed were correct, what were the measures which the Government ought to adopt in the emergency. Regarding the revolt as a national one, military measures were not sufficient, and the measures of the Government were inadequate; there should be an expedition up the Indus; our force in India should be doubled. But, further, the population of India should be told that there is a future hope; they should be taught at once that the relations between them and their Sovereign, Queen Victoria, would be drawn nearer; and a Royal Commission should be sent from the Queen to India to inquire into the grievances of all classes. He concluded by moving for certain papers.

Mr. V. Smith could not help asking what was the use of Mr. Disraeli's three hours' oration, and whether there was not very great mischief in bringing forward this subject in the manner he had done? He had represented the mutiny as a national revolt, but he had adduced no evidence to show that it was owing to national discontent. No native prince had

been concerned in it, and there was not a shadow of evidence of any conspiracy among the native princes. The system pursued by Lord Dalhousie in regard to adoption might be right or wrong, and before that question was decided the law of succession in each State must be inquired into; but this subject had no connection whatever with the revolt. With regard to the disturbance of property, there had been a commission to inquire into enam lands, some of which had been acquired by fraud and corruption, and this may have created a good deal of discontent among certain classes. The interference with religion was a matter of immense delicacy; and he had no hesitation in saying that it would be the best policy at once to interfere and prevent the exercise of missionary zeal by our civil and military servants. He coincided with Mr. Disraeli entirely in thinking interference with the religion of the natives of India highly objectionable. On the subject of annexation, he was an enemy to systematic annexation; but the question of Oude was this: the subjects of Oude were kept in subjection by our force, and we made ourselves responsible for everything the King did; Lord Dalhousie, therefore, thought it better to annex the territory, which was done with the least possible injury to the parties concerned. The attempt to connect this annexation with the mutiny had completely failed. He denied that the Government had received any warning of the mutiny, or that there was the slightest indication of any disaffection among the native troops. Lord Dalhousie and Sir W. Gomm had borne testimony to their loyal spirit down

to a very late period, and he did not believe that Sir C. Napier had made any representation to the Indian Government founded upon the criticisms he had left behind. It was premature to say what was the real cause of the mutiny; but he thought there must have been some mismanagement at Meerut, and mismanagement at the beginning often led to serious results in such cases. There had been of late years a severance between the men and their officers in the native regiments, and he was sorry to hear that the latter sometimes spoke of the Sepoys at their mess as "niggers." After reviewing other portions of Mr. Disraeli's speech, Mr. Smith proceeded to consider the remedies he had proposed. The sending a Royal Commission would, in the first place, supersede the Governor-General, which would be, he thought, one of the most fatal errors that could be committed. Then Mr. Disraeli would connect the name of the Queen with the whole Administration; but the present machinery of the Indian Government had been deliberately approved by the Legislature. He thought, however, that it might be advisable, with the sanction and authority of the Governor-General of India, to send out a Commission, not to supersede him, but to inquire into various matters, and, among others, the re-organization of the native army, certain points connected with which Mr. Smith indicated as worthy of consideration.

Sir E. Perry observed that Mr. Disraeli had treated this question as an Indian question ought to be treated in that House—without any reference to party politics. The grave question was whether

this revolt was confined to the army, or was a reflex of the national mind; and his deliberate opinion was, that the military revolt was sympathised with throughout the country. He agreed, too, with Mr. Disraeli as to the causes of this sympathy, especially the new policy of annexation, and the resumption doctrine, which invalidated titles of 40 years' standing. He wished, he said, that Mr. Disraeli had brought forward at an earlier period his views upon a question which had been too much neglected.

Mr. Campbell, on the contrary, declared he had never heard a more unpatriotic and injudicious speech than Mr. Disraeli's.

Mr. Whiteside detailed at some length the opinions of Sir Charles Napier, who, when commanding the army in India, communicated to the Indian Government, he said; his opinion of the Bengal troops, and distinctly stated that Delhi ought to be defended by 12,000 picked men. He cited other proofs that the Government were aware of the necessity of reorganizing the Bengal army, and of increasing the European force upon that establishment. Mr. Disraeli, he observed, had raised questions of great interest; one was that a large number of the mutinous Sepoys had been enlisted in Oude, and the petitions of some of them, in reference to land in Oude, were not answered; and this, he contended, must have made an impression upon their minds, and must, of course, have influenced their actions.

Lord J. Russell said he had no wish that the House should enter upon this discussion, and, in presence of what had been rightly termed an awful calamity, he could

not conceive anything less tending to the advantage of this country, or of India, than such a discussion, if it was to end either in a vote of censure, or a transfer of India to the Crown. Neither of these measures was proposed in the motion, which was only for the production of papers. Mr. Disraeli, he observed, had never ventured to say that the great mass of the people of India had suffered under oppression. It appeared to him that we had trusted rather too much to Indian troops, and troops of one particular kind, and had had too large an army. He thought that 50,000 Europeans and 100,000 natives would afford a far better security than our present force. The first matter, however, upon which the House of Commons ought to pronounce an opinion was, that the Government ought to be supported; he thought the House ought not to separate without expressing such opinion, and he accordingly moved, by way of amendment, an address to Her Majesty, to assure Her Majesty that they will support Her Majesty in any efforts necessary to suppress the disturbances in India and in any measures required for the establishment of tranquillity.

Mr. Mangles dwelt upon the universal good feeling of the princes, landholders, and people of India. In the Punjaub, he said, the population were with us to a man. He explained the principle upon which Lord Dalhousie had acted in the matter of adoption, and stated the case of the Rajah of Sattara in some detail. He denied that the Indian Government had been warned of the state of the Bengal army, and he read from official reports of Sir C. Napier,

in which he spoke in the warmest terms of the native troops; "I have never seen," he said in a general order in 1853, "a more obedient or a more honourable army." He noticed a few other points in Mr. Disraeli's speech.

Mr. Ayrton moved that the debate be adjourned. On this motion a division took place, when there appeared,—

Ayes	79
Noes	203
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Majority	124

Mr. Disraeli made a general reply, directed chiefly to the speeches of Mr. Smith and Mr. Mangles. Mr. Thomas Baring expressed his inability to understand why Mr. Disraeli had kept his opinions to himself until the present crisis, when it was desirable that the utmost confidence should be exhibited in the Administration. He could not approve of the course taken by the right honourable member, but it had produced one good result, the statesmanlike and patriotic resolution of Lord John Russell, to which he hoped the House would assent.

Lord Palmerston said he was content to leave the speeches of Mr. Mangles and Mr. Smith as the antidotes to that of Mr. Disraeli. As to the papers moved for, one did not exist, and the other related to defences against external aggression. He thought that Lord John Russell had suggested the most proper course, and hoped the House would adopt the proposed address. Lord John Russell's motion was accordingly agreed to without a division.

In the House of Lords on the same evening, the Marquis of Clan-

ricarde mooted the subject of Indian administration. He complained of the system of government pursued by the Company; of the ill discipline of the army—the abstraction of European officers from native regiments—the disgraceful state of the tribunals—the spoliation of native chiefs, and the arrangements made with regard to pensions.

The Duke of Argyll observed, that all sorts of suggestions had been made as to the causes of the present state of things in India—suggestions that seemed to take their colour from political and party feelings. One said that the mutiny was caused by our treatment of the native States, like the conquest of Scinde and the annexation of Oude; another that it arose from keeping up so many native States; a third, that the ryots had no protection against the zemindars; others, that the evils arose from the missionaries. These contradictory statements showed the propriety of abstaining from comment. But the cause most generally supposed to have led to the mutiny was the smallness of the number of European officers doing regimental duty. That arose chiefly from the increase in our territories, and the acquisition of territory could not fairly be ascribed to the policy of the Court of Directors. It might turn out that the evil is more deeply seated than he at present believed it to be; but neither Parliament nor the public ought too hastily to abandon the opinion that it is possible to restore the Indian army to its former state.

The conduct of our Government in reference to the hostilities which had been commenced with Persia, gave occasion to a parlia-

mentary discussion on the motion of Mr. Roebuck, who on the 17th July, on the proposal to go into Committee of Supply, moved the following resolutions:—

“That the war with Persia was declared, prosecuted, and concluded, without information of such transactions being communicated to Parliament; while expensive armaments were equipped without the sanction of a vote of this House.

“That it is the opinion of this House, that such conduct tends to weaken its just authority, and to dispense with its constitutional control over the finances of the country, and renders it requisite for this House to express its strong reprobation of such a course of proceeding.”

Mr. Roebuck said, that if the conduct of the Government in this matter were allowed to pass without comment, it would go far to jeopardise the authority of the House. England was distinguished from other nations mainly by the power of the House of Commons. The charge he brought against Lord Palmerston was, that he, a professed Liberal Minister, had, in the matter of the Persian war, entirely passed over the authority of the House of Commons—that he had declared war and made peace without consulting that House—and that the first intimation given to the House of these transactions was a demand to pay a bill amounting to 1,800,000*l*. Did anything of the kind ever take place before? The House was called upon to furnish money, but no explanation was offered.

“I say, if the House of Commons is prepared to undergo this insult—for insult it is—we had better shut our doors and go back

to our constituents. I know the power of the noble Lord. I know that he has—God knows how—obtained in the country a wonderful opinion. Why the people concede to him that opinion, I cannot for the life of me imagine; but I fully acknowledge that he is allowed to do things which others dare not do. Fancying I have a duty to perform, I will, however, raise my voice, feeble as that voice is, and call upon my countrymen to point their finger at the conduct of the noble Lord. I point my finger at the conduct of the noble Lord, and I say no conduct since the House of Commons has been a House of Commons was ever so insulting as that which the noble Lord has pursued on this occasion.”

The next charge he brought against the Minister was, that by denuding India of her defences, in spite of warnings, to send an army to Persia, he had led to the mutiny at Delhi. “The state of India at the present moment is one of the most striking evidences of the mistakes of the noble Lord. Events are occurring there which involve the interests of England. If we lose our empire in India—and we may lose it—(*Cries of ‘No, no!’ from the Opposition*)—I understand that exclamation, it is a thoroughly English ‘No.’ (*cheers*)—no doubt, in spite of the mistakes of Lord Palmerston, the indomitable energy of our countrymen will overcome the difficulty.” Yet he would say upon this question of the Persian war, that “the noble Lord has been an enemy of the House of Commons and of England.”

The Chancellor of the Exchequer stated the ground upon which the war had been under-

taken—namely, the occupation of Herat by Persia; and, in reply to Mr. Roebuck's objection, that no special communication had been made to Parliament upon the subject of the war, he observed that none had been made on the former expedition to Karrak and Bushire, there being no doubt of the prerogative of the Crown to declare war, and of the right of the Governor-General of India to commence hostilities in the East. He was at a loss, therefore, he said, to know how Mr. Roebuck could maintain that there had been any irregularity committed, or the smallest disrespect offered to Parliament. He denied that the events in India could be connected, as Mr. Roebuck had attempted to do, with the withdrawal of troops from India to the Persian Gulf.

Mr. Nisbet, speaking from experience and observation in India, attributed the mutiny principally to over-indulgence towards the high caste Sepoys, and the paucity of European officers.

Mr. Baillie assumed as a fact that money had been expended in the Persian war without the consent of Parliament. He then considered what was the real object of the war, which he contended was the dismissal of the Sadr Azim, the Persian Minister, all other demands having been conceded at Constantinople by Ferukh Khan, and this object had not been attained. Lastly, he discussed the past conduct and policy of this country towards Persia, which, he maintained, had been short-sighted and injudicious, and he indicated what in his opinion ought to be our policy.

Lord Bury condemned the war as tending to no good end, and as

backed by no good cause, considering the alleged object of the war entirely chimerical. He reviewed the history of our political relations with Persia from the time of Sir John Malcolm and Sir Harford Jones, and insisted that the march of a Russian army through Central Asia, even with Herat as a base of operations, was impracticable.

Mr. Danby Seymour observed that the question was whether the Government had done right in declaring and prosecuting the war with Persia without communicating to Parliament, at an unusual time of the year, a war which was essentially an Indian war, for it was undertaken because Persia persisted in a course which had been held by Indian statesmen one of direct hostility to our empire in the East. He admitted that it was our interest to cultivate the friendship of Persia, but if, in the guise of neutrality, she took advantage of her position to break her treaty engagements, we should make her feel our arms; and this had been the attitude taken by Her Majesty's Government.

Mr. Willoughby approved the policy adopted by the Government towards Persia, though opinion might differ, he confessed, as to the mode in which that policy should be carried out.

Sir W. Williams observed that, within his personal knowledge, the designs of Russia upon India were the theme of conversation throughout the East. Under these circumstances the war with Persia was, in his opinion, politic. If the finger of Russia was seen at Herat, that of England was seen at Hammerah.

Lord John Russell said Mr. Roebuck had raised two questions,

—first, as to the control of the House over grants of money; and, secondly, the policy of the Persian war. With regard to the first, the House having been in a great measure a consenting party, and although he did not think the Government altogether without blame, it did not amount to so grave a charge as to render it necessary for the House to come to so strong a resolution. As to the second question, he believed that as good a convention might have been had as we had got without a war, upon the basis of the concessions made by Ferukh Khan at Constantinople, or by the means of temperate diplomatic discussions. In conclusion, he observed that the only way to keep peace was by endeavouring to smooth down quarrels, and telling our agents that it was not our interest or our wish to inflame differences.

Mr. Walpole said, with regard to the policy of the war, he agreed with Lord J. Russell; but, in respect to the constitutional question, as to the commencement of the war, and involving the country in expense without any communication to Parliament, he was disappointed at the tone of that noble Lord. It was clear from the papers, that the Government had actually incurred expenses on account of this war long before any announcement was made to Parliament, which ought to have been called together as soon as any expenditure had been resolved upon. This was a constitutional question of the greatest magnitude, and the House had a right to ask from the Government some more satisfactory information than it had hitherto received. He should not negative Mr. Roebuck's motion; VOL. XCIX.

he should vote for going into a Committee of Supply, but upon the distinct understanding that the Government of this country were not to involve it in the expenses of a war without the knowledge of Parliament.

Colonel Sykes defended the Government, entirely concurring, he said, in the measures adopted by them for preventing Persia from taking possession of Herat, which was the key of India.

Mr. V. Smith denied that it was constitutionally the duty of a minister of the Crown to consult Parliament before going to war or making peace; and he questioned, moreover, the policy of disclosing to the world our intentions when hostilities were contemplated. The calling Parliament together specially might have been prejudicial to the public interests. When Parliament did meet, the papers were laid before it as soon as the negotiations were brought to a close. In considering the policy of the war, he alluded to the unfriendly temper manifested for a series of years by the Persian Court, and to the proofs that it eagerly coveted the possession of Herat, which, he contended, ought to be in the hands of an Afghan chief. He denied that the same treaty could have been had at Constantinople as at Paris. The powers of Ferukh Khan were defective at the former place, and the negotiations were broken off by him.

Mr. Gladstone observed that the question raised by Mr. Roebuck's motion was one of extraordinary gravity and interest. He took an unfavourable view of the policy of the Persian war, and was sceptical as to the world-wide importance ascribed to the city of Herat. The

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power of England had nothing to fear so long as it was exercised with justice, though our own folly might create difficulties and dangers. The policy of the Persian war, however, was not embraced in the terms of the motion; but, as peace had been made on terms less unfavourable to Persia than Persia herself had offered, we had gone to war for an object which, as soon as we commenced hostilities, we found it inexpedient to pursue, or unattainable, the original *sine quâ non* being the dismissal of the Sadr Azam. As to the constitutional question, the authority of Parliament would be greatly curtailed if whatever could be done by a minister by means of an Indian army and an Indian executive might be begun, continued, and ended without its assent; but he denied that the Persian war ought to be exempt from the control of Parliament. Adverting, however, to the fact that the circumstances referred to in the first resolution occurred prior to the dissolution, he was willing to waive pressing home that resolution, provided he had a security that the liberties and privileges of that House were guaranteed against the formidable dangers involved in the precedent.

Lord Palmerston admitted that the question was one on which Parliament was entitled to an explanation. The earliest moment at which it could have been right to call Parliament together was the 16th of December, when it was known that war was declared. But Parliament could not have met until the first or second week in January; it stood prorogued to the 3rd of February; if there was any default it applied to the interval between the middle of

January and the beginning of February. It was thought it would be attaching too much importance to the matter to call Parliament together a fortnight before the appointed time, to announce that operations were going on in Persia.

"But we did in the Speech from the Throne at the opening of the session communicate to the Legislature the fact of these disputes with the Shah, as well as the naval and military operations which had taken place. Where was the honourable and learned member for Sheffield, then? where was his constitutional jealousy? where was the right honourable member for the University of Oxford? where was the right honourable member for the University of Cambridge? where were these constitutional champions? Silent as the grave!" (*Laughter.*) Mr. Roebuck waited until the country had been roused and agitated by the news from India; he did not even give the usual notice. "No, sir; the honourable and learned gentleman suddenly bethought himself at six o'clock yesterday afternoon that he would draw the attention of the House to the ill-doings of the Government at the end of last year, and he gave notice then of what he was going to do at five o'clock this afternoon." Mr. Roebuck had introduced other topics besides the conduct of the Government. "He has been pleased to say that he does not much anticipate the success of his motion, because the Government and the person who is at the head of it have acquired—unduly, as he thinks, and why he can't imagine—the general confidence of the country. (*Cheers and laughter.*) Sir, I can tell the honourable and learned gentleman one thing which

has given us the confidence of the country. His resolutions — his votes of censure. The honourable and learned gentleman was interrupted during his speech, when he was anticipating the possibility of the overthrow of our power in India by a cry of 'No!' from gentlemen on the other side. 'Ay,' he said, 'those are British noes.' Sir, I wish that I could say that the honourable and learned gentleman's speeches and resolutions were British speeches and British resolutions; but it is because the country has felt that the spirit which animates the honourable and learned gentleman in these matters is not a British spirit, and that his thoughts and feelings are not the thoughts and feelings of the people of England, that his votes of censure have recoiled upon himself and upon those who have been found ready to support him." (*Cheers.*)

Lord Palmerston, in conclusion, defended the policy of the war and the share of Government in the negotiations, and ridiculed the idea that the Bengal mutiny had been caused by the employment of Bombay troops in Persia.

Mr. Disraeli supported the views of Mr. Roebuck, and attacked Lord Palmerston's speech.

"The First Lord of the Treasury, speaking of the Shah of Persia, said he had a habit of boasting in his Darbar. Well, there are other great men who boast—in places which we were once fain to hope were almost as august as the Darbar of a Persian king of kings. The noble Lord, having been accused of being a most popular minister, yields to the soft impeachment, and, in the Persian style, says, 'True it is, I am most

popular—(*Laughter, followed by cheers from the ministerial side*); true it is, that I possess the confidence of the country: but what is the cause? (*Cheers from the ministerial side.*) I know why I possess the confidence of the country. (*Laughter and cheers.*) It is,' said the noble Lord to the honourable and learned member for Sheffield, 'in consequence of your resolutions.' Now, what were the resolutions of the honourable and learned member for Sheffield? I need scarcely remind the House of what was, perhaps, the most memorable occasion on which the honourable and learned gentleman brought forward a resolution. It was a resolution for an inquiry into the state of the English army before the walls of Sebastopol. Was that an un-English resolution? Was it an unconstitutional resolution? Why, the noble Lord, who was one of the guilty ministers, yielded to the vote when that resolution was carried." (*Cheers.*) There was another occasion when Mr. Roebuck came forward with an un-English resolution, carried it by a scant majority, and enabled the noble Lord to continue his mischievous career. Having answered the "light part" of Lord Palmerston's speech, Mr. Disraeli proceeded to describe Mr. Roebuck's motion as inconsistent with the facts, because there was an announcement of the Persian war in the Speech from the Throne. He could not agree that all Indian wars should be taken from the control of the House; he thought the minister had acted erroneously, but he could not vote for the resolution.

Upon a division, the motion for going into Committee of Supply

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was carried, thereby negating Mr. Roebuck's resolutions by 352 to 38.

Upon the following evening in Committee of Supply the Chancellor of the Exchequer moved a resolution granting 500,000*l.* towards reimbursing the East India Company, a moiety of the expenses of the Persian war, and he at the same time stated the view which the Government had taken of the war,—that it was mainly to maintain the independence of Herat, and, looking to the general politics of Asia, they had felt themselves justified, he said, in undertaking to pay to the Indian Government half of the extraordinary expenses of the war, conditional on the assent of Parliament. There would be a further vote for a payment to the East India Company on account of the last China war, and a vote of credit for the naval and military operations in China of 400,000*l.*, besides a supplementary vote in the Navy Estimates of 100,000*l.* Some apprehensions, he observed, had been entertained of a pressure upon the English Exchequer on account of the occurrences in India; but whatever additional military forces might be furnished to India, the burden would fall upon the Indian finances, not on those of England, so that he did not anticipate the necessity of calling upon the House the present session for any additional estimates for the military force sent to India. He would now show, he said, that the Exchequer would supply ample means to meet the additional votes proposed. The expenditure of the last financial year had turned out less than he had estimated by 1,860,000*l.*,—that is,

comparing receipts and expenditure, there was a gain beyond his estimate, to that amount. In addition there was a gain beyond his estimate of 500,000*l.* on tea, coffee, and sugar, and the malt duty had been more productive than he had calculated by 500,000*l.*, so that, up to the present time, the Exchequer was richer than he had estimated it would be in February last by 2,860,000*l.* Against this sum there was the amount required for the redemption of the Sound Dues and other charges which he had not included in his estimates, and these, added to the votes now proposed, made 2,210,000*l.* against 2,860,000*l.*; so that the Exchequer was in a state to meet these charges.

The debate upon the Chancellor of the Exchequer's resolutions, under the latitude of discussion allowed in Committee, spread over a large area, embracing not only the policy of the Persian war, the financial state of England and of India, and other topics, but diverged into the Chinese war, which Mr. Gladstone took the opportunity of again censuring as flagitious and unjustifiable.

The necessity of providing an adequate force for the protection of the country during the abstraction of a large proportion of the regular military forces for service in India, led the Government to fall back on the aid of the Militia, and on the 3rd of August, a Bill was introduced by Lord Panmure, the Secretary of State for War, for enabling the Government to embody the Militia without having to call Parliament together, as the existing law required, within fourteen days after the embodiment taking place. In making his motion,

the noble Lord explained the position of the case. "Previously to the year 1854, as your Lordships are aware, the Militia of this country could only be embodied upon the expectation of an insurrection, or upon the invasion of the country itself; but in that year Parliament passed a Bill to enable the country to have its Militia embodied in the event of a war with a foreign country. Neither of those exigencies exists at present; but a state of things does prevail in our Eastern possessions which occasions as great a drain upon the resources of this country as if we were at this time carrying on a foreign war. It is necessary, therefore, to supply the vacuum which is created by the demand in India for forces from this country. In order to do that, the Government have determined in the first place to raise ten new battalions, to supply the place of those that have already left this country; and they have also determined to raise the battalions of the regiments at home from 840 rank and file to 1000, and to raise those in India from 1000 to 1200. All that, however, can be done without going beyond the powers of the present Mutiny Act, which provides that the charge for regiments going to India shall fall upon the revenue of the East India Company, and not upon the revenue of the Imperial Treasury. But it will take time, especially at this season of the year, to raise those additional men; and, therefore, during that period, while our country is to a certain extent being drained of its troops, while our garrison duties require to be performed, and while our position must be maintained in the face of foreign nations, it may be

necessary to call out and to embody certain regiments of Militia; from which it is no exaggeration to say that we may expect to derive the same good service that we should derive from a similar number of regiments of the Line We shall not exercise the power which this Bill gives us unless it shall appear to the Government to be necessary to do so; but if it shall so appear, it will be exercised."

The Earl of Hardwicke said that the Government had a remarkable faculty for being too late in their announcements. When the disastrous news arrived from India, those who sat on the Opposition side of the House recommended that the Militia should be embodied and all the disposable troops sent to India; but the Government said it was a matter of small importance, and issued a circular, stating that the Militia would not be wanted. They had been compelled to act at last as they should have acted at first.

Earl Granville said that the advice of the Opposition—the immediate embodiment of the Militia—was bad advice to have adopted in the middle of the hay harvest and before the beginning of the corn harvest. It would have been difficult to execute the measure, and it would have been very unpopular. The Government had never said they would not embody the Militia, and no disadvantage had resulted from the delay.

The Earl of Derby said it must have been seen by every one besides the Government that the militia would be required. He did not complain of the course now taken by the Government, only he thought that they should have recognised the necessity of adopting it somewhat earlier.

Lord Panmure said the views of the Government had undergone no change. The Bill did not refer to the present time, and did not interfere with any order in Council. The Bill merely enabled the Government to do that when Parliament was not sitting which they could do if it were.

The Bill was then brought in, and was passed in the House of Lords without further discussion. On the motion for the third reading in the House of Commons, just before the rising of Parliament for the recess on the 21st of August, a discussion of some interest took place, embracing the topics of the national defences, the position of affairs in India, the various modes of sending reinforcements of troops to that country, and the measures to be taken for the suppression of the mutiny. Several members of the House, of high military rank and experience, volunteered their suggestions to the Government.

Sir Frederick Smith commended the proposed embodiment of the Militia, and remarked that the recruiting operations were going on with success. He suggested that 1000 Sappers and Miners should be sent to India, where they were in great demand.

Sir De Lacy Evans concurred in this suggestion. He expressed his astonishment that only 10,000 Militia would be called out, and that the number of seamen would only be increased by 2000. He suggested that small steamers should be sent to India to operate in the rivers; and that our steam line-of-battle ships should be employed in conveying troops to India. He recommended that the Commander-in-chief in India should be empowered to confer the Victoria Cross on the field, and

that he should be enabled to fill up vacancies and grant promotion; that General Jacob should be recalled from Persia and restored to command in Scinde; that the Government should reconsider their decision on the subject of sending troops through Egypt; and that they should show its gratitude and satisfaction at the loyal conduct of Scindiah, Holkar, and other Native Princes. The Government should make arrangements to finish the matter in a second campaign, and the troops ought to march with triumph through the disturbed districts next November.

Sir William Williams expressed a hope, that in future more attention would be paid to the fortification of our stations in India. He had been in all the Presidencies of that country, and he had seen, so to speak, the nakedness of the land—station after station without a single stronghold. The consequence was, that when we were attacked all went over like a pack of cards. He was perfectly sure that Her Majesty's Government would never at the commencement of this session have reduced so many of the regular troops of Great Britain had it not been for the pressure from without. He was satisfied, therefore, that it was not their fault. He remembered how the noble Lord the member for London, and the right honourable Gentleman the member for the University of Oxford, vied with each other—bade, as it were, against each other—with regard to those reductions; and he was persuaded that had the Government attempted at that time to retain those troops, they would have been defeated. Let us hope that what had taken place would be a

warning to them—"Hear, hear!" *from the Opposition*)—and he trusted that honourable gentlemen opposite who said "Hear, hear," would assist them with their votes when these matters came under consideration in future.

A member on the Opposition side—"We have never done otherwise."

Sir Harry Verney contended that the Government alone were responsible for the cutting down of our establishments.

Sir John Ramsden, speaking with reference to the Militia, said that the Government held 10,000 to be sufficient. If more troops were required for India, we must draw more largely on the Militia.

Admiral Walcott suggested that Admiral Seymour should be ordered to send to India all the small steamers and gun-boats he had at Hong Kong.

Lord Palmerston, in the course of a general reply, pointed out the inexpediency, with reference to the vital point of domestic security, of sending away a large portion of our naval force so far as India, and repeated the objections he had previously urged to the conveying troops across Egypt. As to the employing of a flotilla on the Ganges, he reminded the House that the rivers of India were thickly studded with sand-banks and abounded with shallows. He assured the House, however, that the suggestions made would receive the utmost attention of the Government, which was most anxiously directed to the sad events in India.

Mr. Disraeli said he wished to see a nearer relation established between the regular regiments of

the Line and the Militia, which would be of advantage to both. Adverting to the operations in India, he observed that much depended upon the fate of Cawnpore, the defence of which was, in his opinion, a more important point than the recapture of Delhi. He wished to know what portion of his garrison the Governor of the Cape was prepared to contribute to the European force in India, there being, he believed, no danger of a Caffre war. In reply to Lord Palmerston, he considered what were the duties of Government in questions of retrenchment, with relation to the exigencies of the country. The Government, he said, ought to have been aware of the condition of our Indian empire, and prescient of what would happen there, and they could not relieve themselves of responsibility for sanctioning a policy of reduction, which was most unwise, and had been most injurious to the country.

Mr. V. Smith denied that the Government were in any way responsible for the events in India, and defended the measures taken by them for expediting reinforcements thither. They had, he said, sent positive instructions to Sir George Grey to forward two regiments from the Cape to India, and as many more troops as he could spare, and he (Mr. V. Smith) had not the slightest fear that Sir George would carry out the instructions with spirit and promptitude. There had been no lack of consideration as to the force necessary to put down the mutiny. After that was done, measures would be taken to reorganize the army in India, making a large addition of European force.

Mr. Henley protested against any reproach being cast upon the House for having obliged the Government to reduce unduly the establishments of the country.

Mr. Spooner regretted that no distinct and specific recognition

had been made, either by Lord Palmerston or Mr. Smith, of an entire dependence for success in India upon the blessing of Providence.

The Bill was then read a third time and passed.

CHAPTER VII.

LEGAL AND SOCIAL REFORMS.—THE TESTAMENTARY JURISDICTION BILL—*Introduced and explained by the Lord Chancellor on the 18th of May in the House of Lords—Passed in that House, after undergoing some alterations—The Attorney-General moves the Second Reading in the House of Commons on the 26th of June—His Speech—Mr. Henley seconds the motion—Speeches of Mr. Collier, Mr. Rolt, Mr. Cairns, and other Members—An important Amendment is carried in Committee against the Government—The Attorney-General intimates that the Bill may be withdrawn in consequence; but Lord Palmerston concedes the point, and the Bill is passed.*—MARRIAGE AND DIVORCE BILL—*It occasions a warm conflict in Parliament, and leads to protracted debates—The Lord Chancellor moves the Second Reading of the Bill, and states the grounds on which it is introduced—Speeches of the Archbishop of Canterbury, Lord Lyndhurst, Lord Wensleydale, Lord Campbell, the Duke of Norfolk, Lord Redesdale, the Bishops of Salisbury, Oxford and London, and other Peers—The Second Reading is carried by 47 against 18—The Bill is fully discussed in Committee, and undergoes several alterations—Debates on the question of Re-marriage of Divorced persons, on the Action for Crim. Con., and other matters—The Third Reading is warmly opposed by the Bishop of Oxford, Earl Nelson, and Lord Redesdale—It is passed by 46 against 25—In the Commons the opposition is still more vigorous, and the debates are protracted to great length—Mr. Henley moves to defer the Second Reading for six months—The House rejects the motion by 217 to 139—The Attorney-General moves the Second Reading in an able Speech, taking a comprehensive survey of the law of Marriage and Divorce—He is opposed by Sir William Heathcote, Lord John Manners, Mr. Drummond, Mr. Wigram, Mr. Bowyer and Mr. Gladstone—Sir George Grey and Mr. Walpole vindicate the Bill—It is carried by a majority of 111—It is stoutly contested, clause by clause, in Committee—Amendments adverse to the Government are carried by Lord John Manners—Much debate on the question of the grounds of Divorce, the punishment of Adulterers, the Abolition of the Action of Crim. Con., the Re-marriage of Divorced persons, &c.—Major Warburton moves an Amendment to relieve Clergymen having scruples of conscience from the obligation to re-marry such parties—Powerful argument of the Attorney-General against this proposition—Mr. Walpole and other Members press strongly for exempting the Clergy, and the Government reluctantly concede the point, but with a condition as to the use of the Parish Church—This condition is opposed by some Members with much energy, but is carried by 73 to 33—The*

Third Reading is delayed by long discussions in Committee until the 21st of August—Debate on this stage of the Bill—Remarks of Lord Palmerston on the circumstances under which the Bill had been carried through Parliament—It is passed, but meets with further obstruction in the Upper House—Lord Redesdale attempts to prevent the Amendments being considered, but is obliged to give way—The Amendments made by the Commons are agreed to, with some unimportant exceptions, but the Bill is at last saved by a very narrow majority, and becomes law.—FRAUDULENT TRUSTEES' BILL—Occasion of this Measure being proposed—Statement of its object and proposed enactments by the Attorney-General—It is passed through the Commons with little opposition—Lord St. Leonards suggests some objections in the House of Lords, and introduces a Bill with a view of qualifying its apprehended effects, but ultimately withdraws the Bill, and the Measure of the Government is passed.

TWO measures, having an important bearing on the social life and interests of the community, were at length, after many difficulties and much opposition, added to the statute book, and may be considered the most valuable legislative fruits of the year 1857. One of these was an Act for establishing a new jurisdiction in regard to wills and administrations, the other for substituting a new court of divorce in place of the anomalous legislative remedy hitherto afforded by the House of Lords. Both measures, but especially the latter, which was much resisted on ecclesiastical grounds by the High Church party, encountered a vigorous opposition in Parliament, but the determined attitude of the Government, who stood firmly by their resolve to carry them through before the session ended, eventually prevailed, and both the Bills became law. The first of these measures, the Probate and Administrations Bill, had been originally introduced by the Lord Chancellor in the short session preceding the dissolution, but it was again brought in, improved by several important modifications

which the criticism of some members of the House of Lords had suggested, soon after the New Parliament met. On the 18th of May the Lord Chancellor moved the second reading, and proceeded to state the alterations made in the measure since it was brought forward last session. In the first place, he proposed that the present judge of the Prerogative Court should be the first judge of the new Court of Probate, with a working salary of 4,000*l.* and a retiring salary of 2,000*l.* a-year. As under the new Bill all disputed matters of fact would be tried by a jury in the common law courts, the labours of the court would be much reduced; he therefore proposed that the judge of the Court of Probate should be the judge of the Matrimonial and Divorce Courts, and that ultimately whenever a vacancy occurred in the Court of Admiralty he should be judge in that court also. On this point he was fortified by the opinion of Dr. Lushington, who had recently repeated evidence which he had given twenty years ago, to the effect that the duties of all these courts might be very well discharged by one and the

same judge. All the proceedings before the new Court of Probate were to be *visâ voce*; and in cases of wills, where the property disposed of did not exceed 200*l.* personalty, or 800*l.* realty, the judges of the County Courts were to have jurisdiction. District registrars, if the testator died within the limits of the district, were to have jurisdiction if the property bequeathed did not exceed 1500*l.* The originals of wills proved in these districts would be kept in the country registry, but copies would be sent to the chief registry in London, and in the Probate-office in London there would be a department where testators might deposit their wills so that their relatives might know where to look for wills supposed to be in existence. The present Bill did not propose to establish a probate for real property, and the right of appeal would be to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council. Certain officials who might be deprived of emoluments by the Bill would be compensated, and the whole business of the new Court of Probate would be left in the hands of the Proctors. The noble Lord concluded by moving the second reading of the Bill.

After some observations from the Bishop of Bangor and the Bishop of London, who expressed a hope that the claims of the existing ecclesiastical registrars and chancellors would be considered in Committee, Lord Campbell gave his cordial assent to the Bill, especially as all approach to the Court of Chancery was now avoided.

The Bill, after undergoing considerable discussion and some emendation from the criticism of the Law Lords in the Upper

House, was sent down to the House of Commons, where it came on for the second reading on the 26th of June. On that day the Attorney-General, who had for some years taken a warm interest in the objects of the measure, in moving the second reading began by noticing the many attempts made for a series of years to abolish the testamentary jurisdiction of the Ecclesiastical Courts, which would have succumbed long ago, he observed, but for the difficulty of agreeing upon a substitute. He then explained the state of the law of wills since the passing of the Act of 1837, in order to show how far the provisions of this Bill met the necessity of the case. The first object was the appointment of a tribunal competent to try once for all the validity of wills, whether relating to real estate, to personal property, or to both. The next requisite was, that there should be one uniform and simple mode of procedure, with trial by jury, unless both parties desired to submit the question to the decision of the judge. The *desiderata* were uniformity, simplicity, and economy, and they were attempted to be secured by this Bill, which abolished all the existing testamentary courts, and established in their room a Court of Probate, in which was vested the voluntary as well as contentious jurisdiction in all testamentary matters. Where the personalty was under 200*l.*, and the real estate below 800*l.*, it was proposed to give to the judge of the County Court in the place where the deceased died, the contentious jurisdiction and authority of the Court of Probate. Having thus sketched the outline of the measure, he proceeded to fill up

the minute details, describing the forms of procedure in each branch of the jurisdiction, adding that it was proposed that, on the next vacancy, the jurisdiction of the Court of Admiralty should be united to that of the new Court of Probate, the same form of procedure being adopted in the Consolidated Court. With respect to compensation for loss of emoluments, the Bill proposed to compensate persons who held office in the courts at the time of the passing of the Act 6 & 7 William IV., c. 77, and clerks to registrars who had been employed in their office for fifteen years. In regard to the proctors, those in the Prerogative Court of Canterbury would still have the monopoly of the common form business in the metropolis.

The motion having been seconded by Mr. Henley, who approved the principle of the Bill with some reservation as to details,

Mr. Collier, considering this to be the smallest possible measure for dealing with the testamentary jurisdiction, observed that, although it had many good points, it contained very serious defects, which, if he did not think they might be remedied in committee, would indispose him to assent to the second reading. His main objections to the Bill were—first, that there was no necessity to create a new court at all; second, that the court which the Bill created was an inefficient court. His opinion was, that the contentious business should be transferred to the courts of common law. He was decidedly opposed to giving the Admiralty jurisdiction to the new court, and he objected to separating the non-contentious local jurisdiction from

the contentious, giving the former to the diocesan districts, and the latter to the County Courts, as proposed by the Bill.

Mr. Rolt, after some remarks upon the difficulties and embarrassments attending the question of the testamentary jurisdiction, advised the House to adopt the recommendation of the last Commission, which was, to sweep away every one of the existing courts, and establish one jurisdiction in its stead. Mr. Collier and others, he said, laboured under a misapprehension as to the nature of "common form business," which required great knowledge and experience. He thought the Bill had been rightly framed, and although it was susceptible of amendment, he was opposed to any amendment at variance with the recommendation of the commission for the establishment of one jurisdiction.

Mr. Malins supported the principle of the Bill, but contended strongly for the right of the London proctors to compensation. Several other members also supported this claim. Sir Erskine Perry and others resisted it.

Mr. Cairns suggested that when an heir-at-law disputed a will and appealed to a jury, the issue should not go, as the Bill proposed, to a court of law, but be tried in the Court of Probate. He also objected to the appeals from that court being referred by the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council to the House of Lords. He pointed out other details in the measure which he thought objectionable; and, with regard to compensation to the London proctors, the question, which was a peculiar one, should be open to further consideration.

Mr. Headlam warmly supported the Bill, which, after a good deal more discussion, was read a second time.

The progress of the Bill through Committee, however, was somewhat endangered by the adoption of an amendment carried against the Government, in two successive divisions, by Mr. Westhead, one of the members for York. The Bill had limited the power of local registrars to grant probate for sums exceeding 1500*l.*, and many members protested against that infringement of local administration. The Attorney-General, however, strongly opposed this amendment. He said that the commissioners upon whose report the Bill had been framed had come to their conclusion after great deliberation, upon the evidence of experienced practitioners, who had represented the danger of extending the limit. "Skill and vigilance are required to guard against fraud and mistakes. If probate is improperly granted, and money paid under its operations, the persons who pay it would have to pay it over again. As great critical nicety, great care, and a knowledge of law, are required in dealing with wills, it is desirable that the district registrars should not be entrusted with the granting of probates in cases in which a larger amount is involved."

Mr. Henley, who had been one of the commissioners, said that he had always objected to the limit of 1500*l.*, and had divided the commission against it. He was still of the same opinion, but rather than risk the passing of the Bill, he was prepared to accept the restriction.

Sir John Trollope said that the evidence on which the Attorney-General relied emanated from per-

sons connected with the courts in London. Sir John's own experience went to prove that the business which had been brought under the consideration of the district courts had been most satisfactorily discharged.

The amendment having been carried in spite of the strong protest of the Attorney-General, he intimated that its adoption might risk the loss of the Bill. On a subsequent day, however, he proposed, as a compromise, to fix 3000*l.* as the limit of jurisdiction for the local registrars. To this proposal, however, the House equally refused to accede, and Lord Palmerston, seeing how strongly the tide of opinion ran, came to the rescue of the Bill, and consented to give up the limitation altogether.

The only further amendment of importance introduced by the Bill was a clause for the compensation of the proctors of London, which, at the instance of Mr. Malins and some other members, was conceded by the Attorney-General. Under this clause the proctors were awarded a sum equal to half their professional profits on an average of years preceding the passing of the Bill. Thus this long-contested measure of reform at length received the sanction of the Legislature.

The Divorce Bill was more obstinately contested. In both Houses it occasioned a great deal of warm and vigorous discussion, and caused the prolongation of the session in consequence of the length to which the debates upon it extended, Lord Palmerston having declared his fixed intention to carry through the Bill, however its progress might be delayed by the opponents. The Bill was originally brought in

before the dissolution of Parliament, but was re-introduced by the Lord Chancellor in the following session. It came on for a second reading on the 18th of May, when that noble and learned Lord stated the grounds on which it was proposed by the Government, and he briefly explained the state of the law of marriage in this country before and after the Reformation. In 1850 a commission was appointed to inquire into the whole subject, and it was on the recommendations contained in the report of that commission that the present Bill was founded. He proposed to create a new tribunal, consisting of the Lord Chancellor, one of the Chief Justices, and an ecclesiastical judge. According to the present practice, before a divorce *a vinculo matrimonii* could be obtained, proceedings must be taken in the Ecclesiastical Court, a verdict must be obtained against the adulterer, and the facts must be established at the bar of their Lordships' House. His proposal was, to substitute one tribunal to investigate the matter once for all, and that the proceedings should take place by *viva voce* evidence. Whatever interpretations might be put upon texts of Scripture, he believed it would be most unwise to attempt to extend divorce to anything short of adultery. The Bill would give the wife a right to apply for a divorce in the case of incestuous adultery, bigamy, and unjustifiable desertion. He had not retained the clause which prohibited the adulterer marrying the adulteress. He believed it calculated to do more harm than good. By the standing orders the action of *crim. con.* was a necessary preliminary to a divorce; but he proposed that hereafter the action should be

founded on a divorce that had been obtained. This was the present law of Scotland. The jurisdiction in cases of divorce *a mensâ et thoro* would remain, as now, with the Ecclesiastical Court. After a divorce so obtained by the wife, her *status* would in all respects be that of an unmarried woman. If he succeeded in this measure he should have accomplished a great object. His Lordship then moved that the Bill be read a second time.

The Archbishop of Canterbury said the subject before their Lordships was one which affected the social life of the community, and at the same time was one most difficult to deal with, as it was impossible to foresee the consequences that might result from legislating upon it. The facilities of divorce in many States on the Continent were no doubt intended not to injure morality, but to obviate existing inconveniences; but those facilities had ended in so great a laxity of morals that there was a strong desire in those countries to remove them. On that account he felt great comfort that in legislating on marriage they had an authority to quote which could not lead them wrong. But while, therefore, he was willing to vote for the second reading of the Bill, he must oppose in committee the clause which permitted the guilty parties to be united in legal marriage.

Lord Lyndhurst was most anxious for the success of the Bill. He believed it was a Scriptural doctrine that marriage might be dissolved in the case of adultery; but our law on the subject was derived from the system which prevailed when the country was under Roman Catholic rule. 150 years

ago recourse had been had to palliatives, but these means were available only for the rich. The law ought to embrace both rich and poor. Upon this principle it was impossible that any solid objection could be made to the alterations proposed by the Bill. Instead of facilities for severing the marriage tie being demoralizing, he contended that the present law led to great immoralities among the poorer classes of the people, because they now had no redress against the adulterer. But he was of opinion that the Bill did not go far enough. One objection he had to the Bill was its great inequality between the two sexes. He called upon their Lordships to do justice. The more their Lordships considered this part of the measure, the more they would be satisfied of the unsoundness of the argument urged against women who applied for a divorce on the ground of adultery on the part of the husband. But, if their Lordships could not concur in that suggestion, he hoped they would allow wilful desertion to be a sufficient ground for a divorce. By deserting his wife the man violated the very purposes for which marriage was instituted. He could not concur with the Lord Chancellor in postponing the action of *crim. con.* till after the divorce, because in many cases the injured party would be unable to obtain a divorce by reason of the expense, and the consequence would then be, that he would have no action at all against the adulterer.

Lord Wensleydale said that, for the sake of the good the measure contained, he would not oppose the second reading; but he had some misgivings as to how the measure would work.

The Earl of Malmesbury would not oppose the second reading,

but in committee would propose a clause to prevent the guilty parties intermarrying.

The Duke of Norfolk said, according to the doctrine of the Roman Catholic Church, marriage could not be dissolved; he should therefore oppose the Bill at every stage.

Lord Campbell said, although that might be the Roman Catholic doctrine, all the Protestant churches held that for adultery marriage might be dissolved, and that it was mere quibbling to attempt to put any other interpretation on the words of our Lord.

Lord Dungannon observed that, however hard and unjust it might be that relief could not in all cases be afforded in the matter of adultery, yet he very much questioned whether the remedy proposed was not worse than the disease. He viewed the Bill with misgiving and dismay, and he should therefore move that it be read a second time that day six months.

Lord Redesdale opposed the Bill. He believed that there was no country in the world in which marriage produced so much happiness as in this, and he believed that this had mainly arisen from the almost impossibility that existed of dissolving the marriage tie.

The Bishop of Salisbury said it was true our blessed Lord did permit separation, but no sanction was given in the New Testament to divorce a *vinculo matrimonii*. He would urge their Lordships to sweep away the *privilegia* which they were in the custom of granting, and put themselves in this respect on a level with the poor man.

The Bishop of Llandaff said that though he could not vote for the amendment, there were some portions of the Bill to which he should object in committee.

The Bishop of Bangor opposed,

and the Bishop of Durham supported, the Bill.

The Bishop of Oxford entered very elaborately into the scriptural argument on the subject of marriage and divorce, and said that, after having studied the matter, he was the more strongly brought to the conclusion at which he had arrived when the subject was formerly discussed by their Lordships. He objected to the Bill, because he thought it was dealing with a most grave subject in a most imperfect manner. The Bill came before them under false pretences, because it assumed to give to the poor man the same law as it gave to the rich, but which it was impossible it could do.

The Bishop of London altogether disagreed from the Bishop of Oxford, and felt himself justified in giving his hearty approval to the Bill.

After a few words from the Duke of Argyll in favour of the Bill, and from the Bishop of Lincoln against it, their Lordships divided, when there appeared:—

For the second reading . . . 47

Against it 18

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Majority 29

The Bill was then read a second time. Upon being committed it underwent a much more full discussion than is usual with Bills in Committee in the Upper House. Many amendments were moved, and some adopted. The principal alterations that were advocated or agreed to may be briefly mentioned.

A motion by the Duke of Norfolk that the Bill should be referred to a select Committee was negatived by 123 to 26.

Lord St. Leonards moved the insertion of words intended to protect a wife in the enjoyment of property acquired in the absence

of her husband. After much discussion this motion also was rejected by 52 to 44.

An amendment proposed by the Earl of Donoughmore to place married women on the same footing as their husbands with regard to divorce *a vinculo matrimonii*, was lost by 71 to 20.

Another by Lord Lyndhurst, that wilful desertion without cause for five years should be a ground for dissolution of marriage, was supported by 8 votes only against 97.

The Bishop of Oxford then moved to expunge from the Bill the clause giving divorced parties the liberty of remarrying. Lord Campbell strongly opposed this motion.

The Earl of Derby drew a distinction between the injured and the guilty party; the former he would permit, but prohibit the latter to remarry.

At his suggestion the Archbishop of Canterbury moved a clause restricting the person against whom the divorce is pronounced from marrying the companion in guilt. This amendment was carried by 53 to 47, and the Bishop of Oxford withheld his own motion. Upon the clause which authorised the dissolution *a vinculo*, the same right rev. prelate moved an amendment exempting clergymen from censures or penalties who may conscientiously refuse to read the marriage service over persons who have been divorced.

The amendment was opposed by the Lord Chancellor, the Bishop of London, and Lord Campbell, who contended that the clergy were bound to obey the law of the land, and that it would be dangerous to admit the plea of conscience as an excuse for dis-

obedience. The proposition was negatived by 78 to 26.

On the clause in the Bill relating to action for criminal conversation, an interesting discussion arose, in which Lord Lyndhurst took a prominent part. He said that the general opinion of the Select Committee on the Bill a year ago was in favour of the total abolition of these actions; but there was some difficulty and great divergence of opinion as to what should be substituted in lieu thereof, and the Committee came to no conclusion. As the Bill now stands, these actions will be continued in a form more objectionable than at present. There is a strong feeling within and without the House against them. When they occur, not only the judge on the bench, but the advocates reprobate them; and on the Continent they are regarded as a scandal to the country. They do not meet the end for which they were devised, the prevention of collusion. They are not intended as a punishment for guilt, but as a compensation for injuries which money cannot compensate. Nothing can be more scandalous than the way the woman is treated in these actions; the whole proceedings taking place behind her back; verdicts being sometimes returned that are unsupported by the evidence; and in one case a verdict of guilty was returned where it was afterwards proved to demonstration, not only that the lady had not been guilty of adultery, but that the marriage had never been consummated. He trusted that an end would be put to this kind of action. Some years ago a Bill to abolish this action was supported in the Upper House by Lord Eldon and in the Lower House by Lord Stowell,

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then Master of the Rolls, Mr. Wilberforce, Mr. Erskine, and others. This was a strong sanction in favour of his observations.

The proposal of the Lord Chancellor was, that actions for criminal conversation should not be brought until the guilt of the wife has been established.

Lord Lyndhurst objected to this. Under this clause a poor man would have to go through a double proceeding, and incur a double expense, before he could get justice. He moved an amendment, striking out certain words, in order to abolish the action altogether.

The opinion of the Committee seemed to be that the action should not be abolished without providing some mode by which an injured party might obtain redress. Such was the opinion expressed by Lord Derby, the Bishop of Oxford, and Lord Wensleydale. After much debate, it was agreed that the amendment proposed by Lord Lyndhurst should be adopted, but that certain words, suggested by Lord St. Leonards, should be inserted, providing that the action for *crim. con.* should cease, but that adultery with a married woman should be made a misdemeanour. With these amendments the Bill passed through Committee, but, as will be hereafter seen, it underwent many other important changes before it was returned to the Lords by the House of Commons.

The third reading being moved on the 28rd of June, no opposition was offered, but on the motion "that the Bill do pass," Lord Redesdale moved the omission of words from section 3, the effect of which would have been to take from the new Court under the Bill the power of granting divorces &

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vinculo. The motion was supported by the Earls of Malmesbury, Carnarvon, and Wicklow, and by the Bishop of Oxford. On the other side it was resisted by Lords Brougham, Campbell, and the Lord Chancellor. The debate was a renewed controversy on the principle of the Bill. The amendment was rejected on a division by 91 to 34. A motion by the Lord Chancellor to strike out the words from the Bill which gave power to the court to inflict imprisonment for adultery as well as a fine, was adopted by 49 to 29. Earl Nelson then moved an amendment on section 5, providing that divorced persons should be re-married by civil process only in order to relieve the conscientious scruples of the clergy. This proposition the House declined to sanction by a majority of 47 to 19. The same result attended a motion by the Bishop of Exeter, that it should be lawful for the judge of the Court of Divorce to declare the parties lawfully married if they signed a formal declaration of their desire to intermarry. The numbers on this division were 88 to 24. Lastly, the Bishop of Oxford delivered an energetic protest against the passing of the measure as one contrary to the divine law and the principles of the Church, and he predicted calamitous consequences to the happiness of social life from the opening thus given to dissolution of marriage. A division being called for upon this last stage of the Bill, the House decided that it should pass by 46 votes against 25.

In the Commons the Bill had to undergo a still more severe ordeal. On the 24th of July, the day appointed for the second

reading, a great number of petitions, one of which bore the signatures of 6000 clergymen, were presented against the Bill. The Attorney-General was about to move that the Bill be read when Mr. Henley interposed with a motion that the order should be postponed for one month. In supporting this motion, Mr. Henley went at length into the provisions of the present and former Bills, and described the inquiries and the changes of opinion that have taken place, in order to show that the subject requires great deliberation—that it is desirable to wait till next session, and to take that course without coming to a decision for or against the principle of the Bill. If the Government proceeded, there must be protracted discussions. He asked for more time for reflection, that they might come to truer and juster opinions on the best mode of dealing with this complicated subject.

Sir George Grey replied, that Mr. Henley had taken a most unusual and most inconvenient course; that there had been already ample inquiry and deliberation; and that the Government were determined to go on with the Bill. Mr. Gladstone gave Mr. Henley's motion his support in a strong speech; discussing the merits of the Bill to some extent, pointing out what he considered defects, and urging the House to come to a vote, not on the principle of the Bill, but in favour of deliberate legislation, in opposition to a course of proceeding both rash and dangerous.

Mr. Henley's motion was supported by Mr. Bowyer, Lord John Manners, Mr. Napier, and Mr.

Malins; and the original motion by the Attorney-General, the Solicitor-General, and Lord Stanley. Mr. Malins, after dwelling on the late period of the session, asked the Prime Minister how long he intended to keep them there, and to what period he thought the House would be able to preserve its intellectual faculties, in such weather as at present.

Lord Palmerston said that the demand for delay was a pretence too shallow to be entertained. It was manifest that Mr. Henley and Mr. Gladstone were opposed to the principle of the measure. As far as they were concerned, the demand for further time was illusory. In reference to Mr. Malins he said: "The honourable and learned gentleman asked me how long I proposed to keep the House sitting. Why, Sir, as long as may be necessary to dispose of the important measures before us. I remember sitting in this House until the middle of September. ('Oh!' *and laughter.*) I hope it may be unnecessary to continue the present session for so long a period; but it is trifling with our duties—it is trifling with the great interests committed to our charge—to say that because it happens now to be the 24th of July we are not to take into consideration a measure so important in itself, so anxiously expected by the country, and which for years has occupied public attention. . . . I therefore entreat the House not to forget the duties cast upon it by our constituencies, and to recollect that we sit here not merely to consider whether it is more convenient to adjourn in July or in August—whether we can carry on our discussions better at a cold than at a hot season, or at a time

more consistent than the present with the intellectual vigour of the honourable and learned gentleman; but that the country will think we are neglecting our duties if we put off this grave and serious question, and that by so doing the character of this House will materially suffer in public opinion."

The House divided, and negatived Mr. Henley's motion by 217 to 130.

On the 30th July the Attorney-General moved the second reading of the Bill. His speech was a learned and comprehensive survey of the subject. His first proposition was, that the Bill introduced no new law or new principle, and that it only gave a local judicial habitation to doctrines which for centuries have been recognized as the law of the land, and which hitherto have been administered through the medium of a legislative assembly. He made out this proposition by a sketch of the state of the law of marriage before and since the Reformation. Before the Reformation, the Roman Catholic Church, holding that marriage was indissoluble, had recourse to fictions to escape the operation of the law. After the Reformation, marriage was regarded as dissoluble for adultery; and Parliament, proceeding upon settled and permanent principles, acted as a tribunal for administering the law of divorce. The first and cardinal object of the present Bill was to give expression to the law, and to transfer its administration to a more convenient tribunal. But it altered the mode of proceeding,—abolishing the action for criminal conversation, and adopting a simple mode of procedure, whereby the whole case might be thoroughly sifted in the

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presence of all the parties, the husband, the wife, and the adulterer. He next entered into an argument to show that the dissolution of marriage for adultery is not contrary either to the spirit or the letter of Scripture. On the question of the intermarriage of the guilty parties, he showed that it had been repeatedly discussed, and had been supported by the precedents of a hundred and fifty years; and on the point whether such marriages should take place *in facie Ecclesiæ*, he expressed a strong opinion that the clergy ought not to be relieved from the obligation of obeying the law. He made a succinct *résumé* of the main provisions of the Bill.

The tribunal to which these cases are to be referred is constituted, he believed, in an unexceptionable manner; and he apprehended that there could be no objection taken to the procedure, except perhaps that it might appear desirable in committee to facilitate a little the mode of appeal. That which he might call the ordinary business, the preliminary inquiry, the investigation into facts, would be conducted before the ordinary judge of the court; but the more important and vital inquiries, and discussions, and determinations, must be had before the full court, which was to consist of three members, of whom the ordinary judge was to be one, the other two being selected from the Lord Chancellor, the Lord Chief Justice of England, the Lord Chief Justice of the Common Pleas, or the Lord Chief Baron of the Exchequer. That is the form of the tribunal; and he thought that no better could be devised for the purpose of accomplishing the great

object in view, of rendering collusion and connivance impossible, of giving relief only in those cases where it is required, and of ascertaining, with as much certainty as human investigations permit, whether there are circumstances in any cases submitted to them which disentitled the husband or the wife to the remedy provided by the Bill. Leaving that subject, the other portion of the Bill, by which, as he hoped, the House would be of opinion that a great improvement in the law was effected, deals with those proceedings, hitherto confined to the Ecclesiastical Courts, which afforded separations *à mensâ et thoro*. These sentences, improperly called divorces, were in reality nothing in the world more than regulations of the terms of mutual separation in cases where it was not consistent with the interest of either husband or wife that the parties should live together, or where the wife was entitled to a separation by reason of the adultery or cruelty of her husband. These divorces, as they have been wrongly termed, are converted by the Bill into judicial separations: but the House was aware that, as the law stood, if a divorce were obtained *à mensâ et thoro* from an Ecclesiastical Court, the consequences of that divorce were exceedingly imperfect and insufficient for the end desired. The wife was still entitled to dower, the husband to the property of the wife. The consequence was, that many cruel and barbarous cases had occurred in which the husband had driven the wife to sue for this sentence, and the wife had afterwards, by industry or by the exercise of intellectual ability, obtained for

herself an independent position, and become the owner of property, till the husband returned, laid his hand on her hard-earned gains, and swept all away to gratify his own dissolute propensities. This reproach of our law, this relic of its savage character as regards the relation of husband and wife, would, he trusted, be effectually removed by the provisions of the Bill. There is one portion of the measure by which the wife is enabled to procure release and protection through the order of a justice of the peace from savage conduct on the part of her husband, which might, he admitted, be open to a good deal of discussion in Committee. With regard, however, to the general tenour of the enactment as between husband and wife on this subject, he thought the law would be found to be greatly improved both in point of actual justice and in point of humanity—with respect both to the condition of women and the protection of the weak against the strong.

Sir W. Heathcote moved to defer the second reading for three months. He regarded Bills of divorce as proofs that by the law of England marriage was not dissoluble, and as protests against a change of the law. He disputed the correctness of the inferences drawn by the Attorney-General from scriptural texts, which were at variance, he said, with the construction put upon them by the early Christian Church, which held the indissolubility of marriage. The *Reformatio Legum*, to which the Attorney-General had appealed, did not support the enactments of the Bill; it recognised the equality of the woman with the man. He believed that if this

Bill passed we should be ultimately brought into the unfortunate condition of Prussia, and that it could not be carried into effect without a wholesale persecution of the ministers of the Church.

Mr. Drummond opposed the Bill, which, he said, was to do badly, or not at all, what it professed to do, and attempted to do what it had no right to do. From the beginning, the idea of the indissolubility of marriage prevailed, and although man may have departed from the will of his Creator, God did not change though man did, and in the Scriptures marriage was always assumed to be indissoluble. This Bill would make that the normal condition of our law which had hitherto existed only in exceptional cases. Parliament, in its pride, might decree the dissolubility of marriage; but it could not extinguish the universal testimony of Scripture.

Mr. Lygon likewise opposed the Bill. He considered the authority of the *Reformatio Legum* as nothing, though it was at variance with the Bill. From the Reformation to the reign of Charles II., the Church of England had held the indissolubility of marriage; and he urged that Parliament ought not to legislate hastily upon so serious a subject.

Mr. Puller said, that there were two features in the Bill which he could not support. One was the obligation which it imposed upon the clergy to marry parties who had been separated. The other was the power given to the judge, on sentence of divorce being pronounced, to fine the adulterer. With regard to the dissolubility or indissolubility of marriage, he was prepared to vote for the second reading of the Bill. The question

was, whether an act of adultery did not terminate the marriage contract, putting asunder those who had been joined together; and he insisted that the result of scriptural authority affirmed this proposition.

Mr. Wigram said, there were two reasons which induced him to vote for the amendment; one was that the Bill was pressed on before the country had time to form and express an opinion upon the subject, and at a time when it could not be properly discussed; the other reason was that the Bill was confined to England, whereas if ever there was a subject on which legislation should be imperial it was that of divorce.

Mr. Hatchell argued against the principle of the Bill.

Mr. Bowyer observed that, although this pretended to be a poor man's Bill, no petitions had been presented in its favour, while petitions from 90,000 persons had been presented against it. The Bill involved the very foundations of society and the fundamental principles of the Divine law. If divorce *à vinculo* were allowed for adultery, it would be impossible to stop there. He maintained that by the law of the Christian Church and the ecclesiastical law of England, divorce *d vinculo* was not allowed. The *privilegia*, as he called Bills of divorce, were a sufficient proof of what the common law of England was, which this Bill would alter. But supposing there was a doubt whether the Divine law did or did not allow divorce *à vinculo*, that was a reason for rejecting this Bill.

Mr. Malins denied that there was any justification for pressing forward this Bill. He was very decidedly of opinion that the

interests of society were best promoted by regarding marriage as indissoluble for any cause whatever.

Lord J. Manners reviewed the two grounds upon which, he said, the Attorney-General had based his arguments in support of this Bill; first, that the dissolubility of marriage was the received law of the Church and the State ever since the Reformation; second, that it was in harmony with declarations in Holy Scripture. He disputed both propositions. A change of this kind was not to be effected without reference to other countries where a laxity of the marriage tie was permitted, and he found that in Prussia the number of divorces was 10 a-day, and he mentioned an instance of a man who had been six times divorced and seven times married. He warmly advocated the claim of the clergy to be exempted from obligations imposed upon them by the Bill, which they felt to be inconsistent with the dictates of their conscience.

Mr. Gladstone warned the House that it was proceeding apparently in ignorance of the strong feeling in the country upon this extensive, difficult, complicated, and important question, especially among the middle classes and the poor. Of the three alternatives—namely, continuing to pass private Acts,—a practice which created a serious difficulty in the question,—or to cease passing them altogether,—or to pass this Bill, the last was, in his opinion, the most dangerous. He denied that there was any force in the argument drawn by the Attorney-General from the granting of *privilegia* by the Legislature. The effect of the Bill, he observed, was to deal with marriage as a whole and in all its characters;

and a great deal of the difficulty which this question presented arose from Parliament undertaking to deal with marriage in its three-fold character—not only to determine its civil consequences and obligations, but the effect of solemn vows between individuals pledged to continue for life, and the religious obligations of marriage. Mr. Gladstone then directed his attention to the arguments of the Attorney-General, disputing his position that marriage was dissoluble by the law of England, and maintaining that this Bill, so far from being, as Sir R. Bethell affirmed, an expression of the existing law, really, for all practical purposes, was an entirely new law. Admitting the incompetency of that House properly to discuss the scriptural argument, which was for an assembly of divines, he insisted that the Attorney-General was in error when he spoke of the discrepancy in the construction of the word *propterea*, since the authorities to whom he had referred were in harmony upon the essential point in the question. He acknowledged that a diversity of opinion did exist as to whether or not divorce, with permission to remarry, was or was not absolutely prohibited by the Scriptures. He mentioned a variety of these different constructions of the sacred texts; but the peculiarity of the Bill was, that it agreed with none of them. The Attorney-General argued that by adultery the marriage bond was broken; but this was not, he contended, the sense of Scripture. Mr. Gladstone then entered upon an extensive critical inquiry into the true effect of scriptural authority on the question as to the indissolubility or dissolubility of marriage, attaching

immense weight to the historical testimony of the early ages of the Church; and he averred that for the first 800 years after Christ there was not a shred or vestige of evidence of a divorce with remarriage for any cause whatever. The writings of Origen, indeed, showed a laxity of ideas upon the subject, but after the first three centuries a change began to appear. He traced this subject historically down to the epoch of the Reformation, upon which the Attorney-General, he said, wished to found his Bill. The *Reformatio Legum*, however, gave no countenance to the measure; it admitted divorce *à vinculo* not for adultery only; it permitted it for various other causes, but it did not violate the cardinal Christian principle of the equality of the sexes, and it treated adultery as a criminal offence. He cited authorities in justification of his assertion that, at the Reformation and in the reign of Elizabeth, divorce *à vinculo* for adultery was not sanctioned by the law of England. Adverting to the religious question involved in this measure, which was not limited, he said, to the clergy, he asked whether it was consistent with the respect and reverence due to the Revelation of God, for Parliament to take into its own hands great mysteries and the remodelling of religious rites? Touching, lastly, upon the social question, he urged the evils to be apprehended from the licence of divorce, and from shaking the idea of the sacredness and indissolubility of marriage, founded upon the great precedents of human history, and warned the House against entering upon a road which would remove us from a point to which Christianity had brought us.

Sir G. Grey said he did not rise

to enter into the theological argument. With regard to the authority of Scripture, he believed that ingenious exertions and inventions to evade the direct meaning of texts, tended to weaken and impair rather than to establish the authority of Scripture. He believed that we were at liberty to enter upon this question, and to adopt those rules and laws for the government of society which were most conducive to human interests. Although Mr. Gladstone, he observed, maintained the indissolubility of marriage, and had so strongly denounced this Bill, he had been a party, as a member of Lord Aberdeen's Government, to a Bill which had been introduced into the House of Lords, and which was identical in its principle and in many of its provisions with the present Bill. Its object was to give a legislative form to what had been the practice for the last two centuries—a practice which had never been objected to by those who opposed this Bill on the ground that marriage was indissoluble. Those who resisted the second reading of the Bill upon that ground would act with the grossest inconsistency if they consented to the passing of those *privilegia*. The testimony of the whole human race, he insisted, was opposed to the doctrine of the indissolubility of marriage. After noticing the predictions of the evil results likely to flow from this alteration of the law of divorce—which was, in fact, no alteration at all—he considered the objection of the clergy to what they regarded as a new obligation imposed upon them by the Bill, observing that this was no new obligation; it existed now by virtue of the law of the land.

Lord Lovaine opposed the Bill,

and the Solicitor-General shortly addressed the House in support of it.

Mr. Henley remarked that Sir G. Grey had not attempted to answer one of Mr. Gladstone's arguments, and he accused him of misrepresenting the opinions of the clergy. He was, he said, one of those who did not hold marriage to be altogether indissoluble. The Attorney-General would make this the single point in the argument; but there were other questions. Was it wise to bring divorce within reach of the mass of the people? and how did the law of divorce work in other countries? He believed the Bill would inflict a deep injury upon society, by weakening the sanctity of the marriage tie, and he believed this had created the great alarm which it had produced throughout the country.

Mr. Walpole, one of the Commissioners, concurred with the Attorney-General that this measure had been misunderstood and misinterpreted. The relations of marriage were, he said, in no degree loosened, as had been supposed, by this measure, the only object of which was to substitute one good tribunal for three tribunals, in one of which the proceeding was a scandal and a disgrace to the country. By the present law and by the Bill there were two kinds of divorce—permanent and temporary—and their causes were exactly the same by the Bill and by the law. The causes of temporary divorce were adultery and cruelty, to which the Bill added wilful desertion. The sole cause of the other kind of divorce in the Bill, as by the law, was adultery, to be obtained by the husband in all cases, by the wife in certain cases only. He put it to the House,

after this, whether it was fair to represent the Bill as an attempt to loosen the marriage tie. Mr. Walpole then reviewed at some length the objections to the Bill, and in particular the argument founded upon the alleged scriptural prohibition of divorce, observing that, in his opinion, marriage was dissoluble for one great offence—adultery. Where Scripture was silent, it was in the power of States to deal with this question in the way most conducive to public morals, and most consistent with social interests. This condition justified, in his opinion, the distinction made in the Bill between the larger remedy given to the husband and the more limited remedy conceded to the wife. After glancing at the position in which the clergy would be placed by the Bill, he urged that the only question for the House to determine upon the second reading was, whether the tribunal proposed to be established was the best for obtaining the object in view. He accepted the measure because it settled this difficult question, not, on the one hand, leaving things in the anomalous state in which they were, and, on the other, avoiding the dangerous extreme of holding the indissolubility of marriage.

Mr. Napier replied to Mr. Walpole upon the point of re-marriage, arguing that, unless the mind was free from doubt in relation to the religious part of the contract, that provision should form no part of the Bill. He believed that upon religious grounds it was contrary to the Word of God, that upon social grounds it was mischievous, and that it would be intolerable tyranny to compel the clergy to profane, in their conscience, the ceremony of marriage.

The Attorney-General having made a forcible reply, the House divided, when there appeared—

For the amendment . . . 97
Against it 208

Majority in favour of the second reading . . . 111

The Bill, although it thus passed the second reading by a decisive majority, had yet to undergo a severe conflict. It was contested clause by clause and sentence by sentence in Committee, the Attorney-General on the one side and Mr. Gladstone on the other, backed up by several determined opponents of the measure, exerting their utmost ingenuity and ability in defence and assault. The attack was commenced by Mr. Warren moving to defer the committal of the Bill for three months. He complained of the breathless haste with which this Bill, involving a principle so momentous, was urged through that House at a late period of the session, when the energies of its members were exhausted. He remarked that the Commissioners, upon whose report the Bill proceeded, were not unanimous, and that that report contradicted the statement of the Attorney-General, that the Bill made no material alteration in our marriage law, which he maintained, relying upon various authorities, regarded the marriage tie as indissoluble. He traced the origin of the "barbarous usage" of legislative divorces—which sinned, he said, against the spirit of our jurisprudence, and proved the rule of the common law—to reasons of private convenience. No obligation of morality was recognised by him which was not founded upon Christianity; if the law of the Gospel was plain, there was an end

of the matter, and he insisted that it declared in plain language the marriage union to be indissoluble.

Mr. Baines hoped that no further delay would be interposed to the progress of the Bill, the principle of which had received the most distinct and deliberate sanction of the House. The details, respecting some of which a difference of opinion existed, could be discussed, he said, in the Committee. In opposition to Mr. Warren, he supported the statement of the Attorney-General, that by the law of England for the last 200 years, marriage was dissoluble, by the declared opinion of the Lord Chief Justice of England.

After some debate the motion was negatived, and the discussion in Committee commenced. We can only briefly recapitulate the principal amendments which were moved, and the result of the discussions, often much protracted, which took place upon them.

The first important amendment adopted by the House was one moved by Lord John Manners, for the purpose of giving jurisdiction to local tribunals to entertain petitions for a "judicial separation," the term substituted by this Bill for the process formerly called a "*divorce à mensa et thoro*." In opposing this proposition the Government were left in a minority of 87 against 98. Mr. H. Drummond next moved to amend the clause relating to divorces *à vinculo*, so as to remove the distinction between husband and wife, and place them on an equality as to the right to obtain a dissolution of the marriage tie. This amendment raised a long discussion, in the course of which Mr. Gladstone reviewed the whole operation of the Bill, and said that, driven to choose between

the mischief of adding to the number of cases of divorce *à vinculo* on the one hand, and that of establishing a principle of inequality on the other, he should support the amendment. Mr. Wigram opposed the amendment, and contended that the clause under discussion was fraught with danger to the morals of society. After speeches from Mr. Baxter, Sir W. Heathcote, and Mr. Walpole, the Committee divided, when Mr. Drummond's amendment was thrown out by 126 against 65.

The next amendment which prevailed against the opposition of Government was a proposition by Lord John Manners, to add to the grounds on which a wife might petition for dissolution of marriage against her husband that of "adultery committed in the conjugal residence." It was supported by Mr. Gladstone, Mr. Henley, Mr. Drummond, Mr. Napier, and other members, and opposed by the Attorney-General; but ultimately Lord Palmerston consented, with some reluctance, to waive the objection of the Government to its adoption, and it was added to the Bill. A good deal of debate took place on the question whether the court should be empowered to impose a fine or inflict other penalty upon the adulterer. It was proposed by Mr. Puller to make adultery punishable by fine or imprisonment, or both; but the Attorney-General objected to making adultery a criminal offence, though he was willing to concede the imposition of a pecuniary fine upon the adulterer. Upon the clause authorising the re-marriage of parties divorced under the Act, Mr. Rolt moved an amendment to restrict the power to re-marry to the person on whose petition the marriage

had been dissolved. This proposition was firmly resisted by Sir George Grey, and negatived on a division by 110 to 50. Upon the same clause another amendment was moved by Mr. Gladstone, limiting the right of re-marriage of divorced persons to a civil contract before the registrar, with a view, as was stated, of obviating the conscientious scruples of the clergy who might object to re-marry such persons.

The Attorney-General observed that the question whether it should be made matter of legal obligation upon clergymen of the Church of England who did not desire to perform the ceremony of marriage between parties one or both of whom had been divorced, to celebrate such a marriage, was a most important one, and should be approached in the most temperate manner. This amendment involved two propositions,—first, that innocent parties should be compelled to marry before the registrar; secondly, that marriage celebrated in *facie Ecclesie* was in the eye of the Church to be regarded as indissoluble. He pointed out the social evils which would be the practical consequences of adopting the amendment, and recommended that it should be withdrawn, and that the great question, whether or not the clergy of the Church of England should be exempted from the obligation to marry divorced parties, should be raised in another form, and be tried and decided upon the amendments of which Mr. Walpole and Major Warburton had given notice, and which distinctly raised that simple question.

After a discussion of some length this amendment was withdrawn.

Major Warburton moved a proviso at the end of the clause,

“that no priest or deacon shall be liable to any suit, penalty, or censure for solemnizing, or refusing to solemnize, the marriage of any person who shall be divorced by virtue of the Act.”

In the course of the discussion of this amendment,

Mr. Walpole, who urged very strongly that Parliament had no right to put an undue strain upon the conscience of any party, and to place him in the dilemma of being compelled to obey or disobey one of two laws, earnestly appealed to the Government to acquiesce in the amendment.

The Attorney-General said he was authorised by Lord Palmerston to propose a qualified acceptance of the amendment; but before he stated the terms, he set before the Committee the considerations that had weighed greatly with the Government, and avowing that he gave way, not upon conviction, but in deference to those who deeply felt that the interests of the Church of England would be promoted thereby, he warned the House, in a very solemn and impressive manner, of the evils that might follow in the train of this amendment. The terms in which the hon. and learned gentleman expressed his views on this part of the subject, were well worthy of consideration.

“You are about,” he said, “to give the clergy an exemption; and upon what ground? Upon the ground of the sin, guilt, and criminality of the charge affecting those who come before them with a request that a religious ceremony may be performed. But if that exemption be granted, where are we to stop? Will the clergy not reason most consecutively from this exemption when they say,

'You have exempted us from doing violence to our consciences in this matter, but why do you leave us under the necessity of submitting to the violation of our consciences in others?' Take the case of a man and woman presenting themselves before the altar for the solemnization of this sacred rite, the woman bearing on her body the palpable and prominent marks of illicit cohabitation; suppose them coming fresh from the bed of fornication to solicit the intervention of the clergyman; suppose some notorious free liver, some gross, libidinous man, who has shaken off all feelings of decency, and who by his past life has outraged all the principles of morality, presenting himself for the solemnization of this holy rite—what would be the feelings of the clergyman? That is the result which you must contemplate if in any single instance you make up your minds to emancipate the clergyman from the overpowering authority of the law. You are about to trust the clergy with the fatal gift—fatal it will be to the peace of many—of exercising the right of private judgment as to whether or not they shall dispense those holy rights which they have been commissioned to administer. This will pervade all the services of the Church. Take the burial service or the baptismal service. The Church of England clergyman will reason most consecutively according to his impression of the great principle which we are about to introduce into the Bill when he says, 'I must decline to read the burial service over an unbaptized man: how can I commit to the earth "in the sure and certain hope of a joyful resurrection" the body of a man whom I know to have

died in the commission of some great sin?' . . . Consider for a moment the responsibility which is thrown upon him with regard to the administration of the Lord's Supper. I cannot approach the subject without a deep feeling of the importance which attends the decision of this question. I cannot presume to set up my opinions or my view of the matter against those of so many eminent and deeply pious men, and of so many most competent persons as are here assembled: therefore, I express with the greatest diffidence the feelings which I entertain in my own mind; and if I give way, I give way, not from conviction, but purely in deference to the united body of authority and to the judgment of persons who, I must assume, have weighed this matter well, and who, deeply feeling for the interests of the Church of England, believe that those interests, and the happiness, the peace, and the quiet of her ministers, will be promoted by the introduction of this principle. (*Cheers.*) Well, God grant it be so; but, though it comes from a feeble voice, I warn you of the things that must follow in its train, and I beg you to pause before you give to the clergy of the Church a fatal gift, which may be the very fount and origin of that dissension, that discord, and that rending in twain, which God forbid that we should ever live to see!"

Assuming that these matters had been well weighed, and that the majority thought it the duty of the Government to give way, he stated that they would assent to the amendment expressed in a different manner—"That no clergyman in holy orders of the United Church of England and Ireland

shall be compelled to solemnize the marriage of any person whose former marriages may have been dissolved upon the ground of his or her adultery, or shall be liable to any suit, penalty, or censure, for solemnizing or refusing to solemnize the marriage of any such person."

The amendment, in these terms, was agreed to. A proviso moved by Mr. Wigram for the purpose of restraining the persons for whose joint act of adultery a divorce has been pronounced, from intermarrying, was negatived. The like result attended an attempt made by Mr. I. Butt to expunge the clause by which the action for criminal conversation was abolished, but the Attorney-General undertook to modify the Bill so as to confer in certain cases a right upon the injured party to call upon the court to award damages against the adulterer.

The last important alteration in the Bill was introduced by the Attorney-General, as consequent to and a condition of the clause which had been conceded by the Government to relieve the conscientious scruples of the clergy. It was to the effect that when any clergyman of the Church of England should refuse to perform the marriage ceremony between persons who but for such refusal would be entitled to the performance of that ceremony, then it should be lawful for any other minister of the Church of England licensed within the diocese in which the parties reside, to perform such ceremony.

This clause was, however, strenuously objected to by Mr. A. B. Hope, Sir William Heathcote, Mr. Walpole, and Lord John Manners, who represented it as involving an

interference with parochial rights, and an injury to the consciences of the clergy, by compelling them to permit the celebration of a marriage of which they disapproved, in their churches, and as a measure that took away all grace from the concession previously made. The Committee, however, decided in favour of the clause by 73 votes against 33, and it was added to the Bill.

These discussions in Committee, of which a summary account has now been given, consumed so much time that it was not till the 21st August that the Bill was ready for a third reading. On the order of the day being read,

Mr. Henley reviewed the proceedings upon this measure in that House, noticing the number of changes it had undergone during its progress, even without division—some of the most material alterations having been proposed by the Government—and the length of time it had been under discussion in the Committee, where there had been 15 divisions, seven of which had been called for by members who had voted for the second reading of the Bill, five only by its opponents, and three by neutral members. After these statistical facts, Mr. Henley proceeded to examine the nature and quality of the material changes made in the Bill since it came down from the Lords, when it had only four categories of divorce—namely, adultery with bigamy, with cruelty, with desertion, and with incest. That House had added two more categories, besides making other important changes, with the full consent or at the instance of the Government, although when received from the other House the Bill was said to contain the mind

of the Government. He mentioned this, he said, to show that those who had brought on the long debates upon the Bill could not be accused of having discussed it in vain. He then subjected some of the provisions of the Bill, as altered, to a minute criticism, pointing out what, in his opinion, would be the effects of the new system, which, in some of its most important features, owing to want of time, had not been, he said, sufficiently considered.

Sir G. Grey briefly replied to Mr. Henley, contending that ample time had been afforded for the discussion of the details of the Bill. He denied that when it came from the other House it had been represented as a perfect measure, and he admitted that useful amendments had been made in it during the discussions in that House. The Bill was, therefore, more perfect than when received from the Lords, but he thought that, although these amendments had very much improved it, Mr. Henley had attached too much importance to them. He was not prepared to say that the Bill at present was a perfect measure. It must be, to a certain extent, experimental, and it might be necessary to come to Parliament again for some amendment of it.

Sir W. Heathcote reiterated an objection of Mr. Henley, that the Bill, although it nominally abolished the action of crim. con., substituting another form of action, did not get rid of the scandal. He admitted that the Bill had been improved, but he could not, he said, look with satisfaction upon the position in which it left the clergy and the whole Church of England. The concession made to the clergy had not been con-

ceived in a proper spirit, and he thought the Bill was fraught with very great difficulty and danger.

Mr. Ayrton believed that the measure, as far as it went, would give great satisfaction; he suggested, at the same time, what he considered to be its main defects.

Mr. Newdegate felt very great doubts as to the advantages of this measure, believing that they would be more than counterbalanced by its disadvantages.

Lord J. Manners made a last protest against the Bill, on the ground of principle, on account of many of its provisions, and of the mode and manner in which a measure so anomalous and ill-omened had been forced through the House. He complained of the conduct of business by Lord Palmerston as leader of the House.

Lord Palmerston observed that the course adopted by the opponents of the Bill, upon this its last stage, was creditable to them, and respectful to the House. In defence to the bill of indictment of Lord J. Manners, he insisted that he had not departed from the ordinary forms of the House. The threats he had heard that the measure would be impeded, not by argument, but by delay, he had met by an offer to sit until September. The Bill, he thought, was a very great improvement of the law; but he avowed that he never gave a more reluctant consent to anything than to the clause of concession to the scruples of certain of the clergy. In conclusion, he took this last opportunity, he said, of directing the attention of the House and the country to the course which the House of Commons had pursued since the last election, which he thought had been highly creditable, and calculated to inspire

the country with confidence. There never had been a session in which members had devoted themselves so closely and so successfully to the business of the House.

The Bill was then read a third time, and passed.

It had, however, undergone so many alterations, and the session was so near its end, that it seemed very doubtful whether the Lords would accept and pass the amended Bill, before the impending prorogation, which was expected within a very few days. As the result proved, it had a very narrow escape from being thrown out. Some of the members of the Upper House, who viewed the measure with peculiar hostility, were disposed to avail themselves of every means to stave it off, at least for the present session. Among these opponents Lord Redesdale was one of the most decided. On the day on which the Bill came up from the House of Commons, that noble Lord moved that the amendments made by the House of Commons in the Divorce Bill be taken into consideration that day six months. Earl Granville objected to this motion as irregular and contrary to the established usage of the House. The Lord Chancellor opposed the motion with some warmth, as taking the supporters of the measure by surprise. Lord Campbell also reprobated the proceeding as unworthy of the House. The Marquis of Lansdowne added his authority, based upon an experience of 40 years, that it was contrary to uniform practice for any Peer, in this manner, thus to move the rejection of a Bill, of which he was neither the author nor the mover. In deference to the feeling of the House thus strongly expressed, Lord Redes-

dale withdrew his motion. Finally, on the 24th of August, the Lord Chancellor, pursuant to notice, moved that the amendments made by the Commons should be taken into consideration. Lord Redesdale, after some remarks by way of justification of the course taken by him on the former occasion, disavowing the intention of taking the House by surprise, opposed the motion of the Lord Chancellor. He objected to the introduction of local jurisdiction, and considered that the new causes for which, by the Commons' amendments, a wife might sue for a divorce, were essentially erroneous, and that the remedy devised as a substitute for an action of *crim. con.* was, in fact, nothing but a revival in a new form of that action itself. A fine on the adulterer might be imposed without any such action. He also disapproved the clause which required clergymen who conscientiously objected to marry the divorced parties to surrender their churches for the performance of the ceremony. The parties might go before the registrar and then proceed to any parish in the kingdom where the clergyman was willing to perform the ceremony. It was evident, he observed, that the people were only just becoming sensible of the probable effects of the Bill, and to precipitate the measure was not doing justice either to the country or to Parliament.

The Lord Chancellor said the arguments of Lord Redesdale did not refer to the question whether the amendments should be taken into consideration then or that day six months, but whether those amendments were or were not improvements of the Bill. The merits and demerits of those parts of the Bill to which Lord Redes-

dale had adverted were discussed by their Lordships before the Bill was sent down to the Commons. He admitted it would be more expedient, in the first instance, to confine the jurisdiction to a central court; but with that point their Lordships were competent to deal. There was much difference of opinion as to the abolition of the action of crim. con. Great pecuniary loss might be caused by adultery, and he thought it not altogether safe to abolish that action without giving a substitute. This the House of Commons had done. After briefly adverting to the other amendments introduced by the Commons, the Lord Chancellor urged that those amendments were all such as their Lordships were competent to deal with at once, and that the argument of Lord Redesdale for delay proceeded upon an entire fallacy.

Lord St. Leonards said he should support the amendment, because the only alternative open to their Lordships was either to accept or reject the Commons' amendments without consideration. Nobody might be to blame for the protracted discussions in the House of Commons, but that did not alter the fact that the time at their Lordships' disposal did not admit of that attention to the amendments which their importance required. After dwelling upon the great difficulty which had been experienced during the discussion of this measure, to determine upon an adequate tribunal before which cases of divorce should be brought, he declared his confident belief that the part of the Bill which constituted the court of quarter sessions such a tribunal would break down. He suggested, therefore, that the

clause relating to local jurisdiction should not be pressed. He strongly objected to the clause making adultery upon the part of the husband when it took place in the conjugal residence, a ground entitling the wife to obtain divorce, and believed it would be found productive of great mischief. He regarded the clause which allowed the husband to petition for a divorce and to claim damages against the adulterer as a most monstrous one. With regard to the clause relating to the clergy, he could not approve the principle of placing the clergy above the law. He regretted the introduction of such a clause, but, respecting the consciences of the persons as a concession to whom this provision had been introduced, he was not prepared to vote against the amendment.

Lord Granville did not complain of the course which had been taken by the noble Lords who had gone so fully into the consideration of the amendments of the Commons, but suggested that the intimate knowledge they had shown of those amendments disposed of the charge that the Government were asking the House to adopt provisions, the value of which it was impossible for their Lordships to understand. Should the amendment of Lord Redesdale be carried, there would be an end of the Bill for this session, but, if not carried, the proper time for considering the amendments was yet to arrive.

After a few words from Lord Carnarvon, the House divided, when there appeared—

For the motion . . .	46
Against it . . .	44

Majority for considering the amendments . .	2
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The House then proceeded to a discussion of the several amendments, upon which some further divisions took place. The result was, that two only of the amendments made in the other House were dissented from—one of these having been moved by Lord John Manners, and adopted against the wish of the Government. The rest of the amendments were agreed to. Under these circumstances, Lord Palmerston in the House of Commons had no difficulty in procuring assent to the Bill, as modified by the Lords, and this measure, so long and vehemently contested, at last became the law of the land.

One more measure that was introduced by the Attorney-General to supply a defect which had of late been much felt in our criminal jurisprudence, may conveniently be noticed here. This was the *Fraudulent Trustees Bill*, the object of which was to make trustees of settlements, directors of companies, and other persons invested with a fiduciary character, criminally responsible for frauds and malversation of the funds committed to their hands. Several cases had recently occurred, in which embezzlements and frauds to an enormous extent had been practised by persons entrusted with the property of others, which had created great public scandal, yet in the existing state of the law could not be brought within the category of any criminal offence. The late Attorney-General (Sir A. Cockburn), before his elevation to the Bench, had promised to bring forward a measure to cure this great anomaly in the law, and his successor (Sir R. Bethell) readily followed up the design. In moving for leave to bring in his

Bill on the 19th of May, the learned gentleman lucidly explained the existing deficiencies of the law, and described the class of cases for which he desired to provide. Fraud or theft, when accompanied by a breach of trust, is divested of its criminal character: a trustee who robs widows and orphans is not a criminal, but a debtor. Much evil has arisen from our practice of making rules to include every case that might occur, instead of adopting some comprehensive definition which should accurately define the offence, and leave particular instances to fall within its scope. But we have been unlucky in definitions. Blackstone's definition of theft—'feloniously taking and carrying away the goods of another'—involves the very thing it professed to define. A trustee cannot commit a theft, because he is the legal holder of the property in trust. Sir Richard Bethell confessed he had not felt bold enough to introduce a new definition; so he had framed clauses to meet the several cases of breach of trust. In dealing with the fraudulent conversion by a trustee of the property committed to his charge, he proposed to enable a cestuique-trust to proceed against his trustee; but to guard against spiteful actions, he provided that no proceeding should be commenced without the sanction of a Judge of one of the Courts at Westminster, or one of the Courts in Ireland, or of the Attorney-General. As there were so many kinds of breach of trust, more than ordinary care would be required to decide upon the language used in the Bill. But the Bill was not confined to cases where offences had been committed by one person holding property for the

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benefit of another: it dealt with breaches of trust on the part of directors and managers of companies; and contained a series of clauses making it criminal to keep false accounts, to make false entries, to disguise their nature under false representations, to make fraudulent statements of the affairs of a company, and to pay dividends out of fictitious capital. The Bill dealt in like manner with the assignees of bankrupts and insolvents; and extended the existing law affecting bankers and agents so as to include all cases of property committed to their charge, although they had not received instructions in writing. The Bill preserved the principle that a man shall not be tried and found guilty on evidence procured from his own confession in a civil proceeding, but did not exempt those persons from prosecution who had voluntarily confessed that they had fraudulently possessed themselves of property. In the course of his speech, the Attorney-General stated, that having now read the documents in the case of the British Bank, which had been laid before him by the solicitor for the assignees, he had no hesitation in saying that he would, without a moment's delay, try whether the law as it then stood was not strong enough to meet that case. In conclusion, he asked the House to co-operate with him by suggesting remedies for any defects there might be in his Bill: he would thankfully receive aid from any quarter. He expressed a hope that the present session might be signalised by such an instalment of legal reform as would remove a great opprobrium to our jurisprudence, and would lead—particularly in the case of those in humble

life, among whom the constant recurrence of the frauds against which the Bill sought to provide produced so much misery—to an improved state of things, while it tended to place our legislation on a more respectable footing.

The Bill thus proposed was received with considerable favour by the House. It underwent, indeed, in its progress through Committee, a great deal of minute and searching criticism from members of the House learned in the law, and, carefully as it had been framed, was found to be capable of considerable improvement in its details, but it passed through the House with its main principles unimpaired. The only objection of any substantial weight which was urged against the proposed change of law was founded on the apprehension lest honest men should be deterred from undertaking the office of trustee through a dread of finding themselves involved in criminal liabilities. This objection was much pressed by Lord St. Leonards in the Upper House, who was so much impressed with the danger referred to, that he brought in a Bill of his own, as a complement to that of the Attorney-General, with a view of protecting honest trustees, who might, without any wrongful intent, commit acts which might be construed as violations of trust. The noble and learned Lord, while Sir R. Bethell's measure was still pending in the Lower House, called the attention of the House of Lords to the general subject, to which he had devoted much consideration. Referring to the Bill of the Attorney-General, he said the difficulty lay in confining the measure to breaches of trust really fraudulent. If ordinary breaches of trust

were made criminally liable, it would be extremely difficult to get men of competence and station to act as trustees. Lord St. Leonards gave a very technical description of the provisions of a Bill he had framed to guard against any oppression of trustees who perform their duties in good faith, and commit, without fraudulent intent, many acts that are real breaches of trust. From his account of the Bill, it appeared to set forth acts which the trustee might do, or duties which he might omit, without becoming liable to punishment in consequence of departing from the terms of the trust. This drew forth a vigorous speech from Lord Brougham, denouncing the present state of the law. "A barrister, the guardian of two young women, 'embezzled' their property, and died insolvent. Equity regarded him as a debtor; common sense as a felon. A Judge in the sister kingdom performed the same act of 'robbery.' Neither could be punished." The law of other countries—that of Scotland, certainly—proceeded upon sounder prin-

ciples, for it regarded breach of trust as an aggravation and not a defence. In Scotland, the indictment proceeded in a regular syllogistic form. The major proposition is that in all countries theft is a punishable offence, and the minor proposition that a fraudulent breach of trust is a theft; therefore (said Lord Brougham turning suddenly round in jest to Lord Campbell, who was sitting near him) "you, John Campbell, having committed a fraudulent breach of trust, are liable to be punished." (*Laughter.*) That grievous anomaly between the law of Scotland and the law of England was happily doomed in one way or another, and there was now no chance of its long surviving.

The Lord Chancellor spoke with much doubt as to the expediency of the measure proposed by Lord St. Leonards. The House, however, consented to read it a second time, but it was ultimately withdrawn, and the measure of the Government, with some slight modifications, received the sanction of the Legislature.

CHAPTER VIII.

MILITARY EDUCATION—General Sir De Lacy Evans moves Resolutions in favour of an improved system of instruction for Commissioned Officers in the Queen's Service—His Speech—Remarks of Sir F. Smith, General Windham, Sir W. F. Williams, Lord Stanley, and other Members—Sir John Ramsden, Under Secretary for War, states the plan which the Government are preparing to carry into effect—Speech of Mr. Sidney Herbert—Lord Palmerston expresses the concurrence of the Government in the Resolutions of General Evans, but suggests some modifications, which are acceded to, and the Motion is carried *nem. con.*—**COMPETITIVE EXAMINATIONS FOR THE CIVIL SERVICE**—Lord Goderich moves a Resolution expressing approval of that system and the expediency of extending it—He complains that the Government have not fairly carried out the principle in the Public Departments according to their engagement—The Chancellor of the Exchequer vindicates the Government, and states how far the system has been carried out—Several Members support Lord Goderich's views, and Lord Palmerston, with some qualifications, accedes to the Resolution, which is carried—**CIVIL SERVICE SUPERANNUATION FUND**—Circumstances under which this subject was brought forward—Complaint of the Civil Servants of the Crown against the system—Report of the Commissioners not carried out by the Government—Lord Naas takes up the cause of the Civil Servants and brings in a Bill—It is strongly opposed by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. Wilson, Mr. Gladstone, and Sir Francis Baring, and supported by Mr. G. Clive, Mr. Weguelin, Mr. Seymour Fitzgerald, and Mr. Disraeli—The Second Reading is carried against the Government by 171 to 111, and the Third Reading, being again opposed, by 91 to 23—It is moved in the House of Lords by Lord Monteagle—Remarks of Lord Belper on the Bill and on the conduct of the Government—The Bill is passed—**THE SOUND DUES**—Arrangement with the Danish Government for redeeming them for a fixed sum—The Chancellor of the Exchequer states the facts of the case, and the arrangement made with Denmark, and proposes a vote of money for the purpose—After some debate the Motion is carried *nem. con.*—**FINANCE**—The Chancellor of the Exchequer on the 13th of August moves the continuance of the existing Tea and Sugar Duties till April 1860—He makes a statistical statement as to the relative consumption of the various classes of society, and explains the requirements and ways and means of the current year—Mr. Gladstone criticises the statement of the Minister in some particulars, but supports

his propositions—Remarks of Mr. Disraeli—Termination of the Session—Parliament prorogued on the 28th of August by Commission—The Royal Speech—Results of the Session.

WE may conveniently conclude our narrative of the Parliamentary proceedings of this session with an account of some incidental debates on questions of immediate public interest, which were brought before Parliament by members unconnected with the Government. Such was the motion of Sir De Lacy Evans in regard to the improvement of Military Education, that of Lord Goderich on the subject of competitive examinations for the Civil Service, and the successful effort of Lord Naas to obtain a more liberal allowance to superannuated officers in the public departments. The first of these motions involved considerations to which the public mind had recently been much directed, and the gallant officer who proposed it at this time might have felt sure of a general concurrence in favour of his resolution, "That in the opinion of this House a higher standard of professional instruction, and more complete provision for it than hitherto deemed requisite, ought to be established for the commissioned ranks of the army, but especially for the staff; that this will be best promoted by recourse to competitive examinations of officers desiring to qualify themselves for the staff, by adopting the same principle, with such qualification as may be necessary, in examination of candidates nominated by the Commander-in-Chief for commissions in the cavalry and infantry, by preserving the present system of admission of cadets for the Ordnance Corps, by assured encouragements for proficiency and general fitness for advancement,

and by appointment of commissioners, or a council of military and civilian members, empowered to direct the measures for accomplishing these objects."

Sir De Lacy Evans discussed and supported each of these suggestions, anticipating and answering objections. With regard to competitive examinations, Sir De Lacy said, No fair objection could be taken to a certain degree of competitive examination in the case of candidates for staff appointments. Such an examination prevailed in our universities, where the first men of the land—those who occupied leading positions in the two Houses of Parliament—willingly exposed themselves to an ordeal similar to that which he proposed for officers seeking appointments on the staff. Even those who did not seek for honours were obliged to pass an examination, and in many instances they were, in the language of university men, "plucked." (*A laugh.*) He saw no reason why the officers of the army should not run the risk of being "plucked" also. The officers of the navy were compelled to pass an examination not only for their first, but likewise for their second and third commissions. In 1849, as stated by the right hon. gentleman the member for South Wilts in his admirable letter to Lord Hardinge of December, 1854, the Duke of Wellington issued an order declaring that for the future there should be an examination of officers for lieutenancies as well as for first commissions. Notwithstanding the authority of that great man, his

proposition with respect to lieutenantancies was never carried into effect; but, as there was a similar examination in foreign armies and in our own navy, it was to be hoped that it might be renewed. The officers of the navy were undoubtedly more professional than the officers of the army, and therefore the latter need not be ashamed to imitate some of their proceedings. ‡

The gallant officer disclaimed any desire to pass censure upon the officers of our army. The blame of their deficiencies lay not with them, but with the Government, who neglected to provide means for their acquiring the information necessary for the effectual discharge of their duties. Some of the greatest authorities who had written upon the peninsular sieges had declared that the principal drawback experienced in carrying on those operations arose from an entire want of even rudimentary knowledge on the part of our officers, particularly referring to the ignorance of the officers and men of the line, of the elementary instruction necessary for assisting as working parties. That was not the fault of the officers, but was owing to the combined neglect and favouritism which had so long prevailed in the army. The present system of admission of cadets for the Ordnance Corps was introduced by the Duke of Newcastle. It was an open competitive system, and he believed had been found to work well. He was anxious that it should be preserved, and trusted that there was no truth in the report which had reached him that there was some inclination in certain quarters to alter it. The young persons who had come forward from the various colleges and

schools throughout the country had been everything that could be desired. The gallant officer then urged strongly the expediency of his last proposition, namely, the appointment of a council of military and civilian members to carry out the objects he had in view. He had the highest opinion of the officers who composed the present board, but at the same time he did not think that any body of comparatively subordinate officers could be completely unbiassed and independent while the Commander-in-Chief sat at their head. Moreover, the report of the Committee of that House had stated their opinion that officers holding high positions at the Horse Guards had not sufficient opportunity for paying due attention to the subject. He wished to add two civilians to the board, persons skilled in examination, to assist the military officers in examining the candidates. He had no other proposition to make, and had only to observe that our army was a very small one, and yet had to perform duties more arduous than any other army in the world. ("Hear, hear.") It had been said that we were a purely naval nation, and not a military nation; but when he glanced at the map of the world, and saw how many places and what vast territories the British army was called upon to defend and guard, he could not reconcile it with common sense to hold that we were not a military nation. If they looked back to the history of our army they would find some of the greatest achievements ever performed had been performed by it. But, as it was small, it was absolutely necessary to make it as efficient as possible; and if steps were taken to do justice to all officers by

guarding as much as possible against favouritism, and by making arrangements to afford the highest amount of instruction to all classes of the army, then he thought that our army, small as it was, would be found adequate to its duties and invincible by any other.

Sir F. Smith admitted the great importance of securing a better education among military officers. He thought, however, that this education should be given a practical tendency rather than be limited to intellectual and abstract knowledge.

General Windham feared that competitive examination furnished a very inadequate test of military efficiency. The best qualifications of an officer were not of a character which official examiners could measure and appreciate. The gallant member proceeded to suggest various improvements in the general system of military organisation.

Sir W. Williams related instances showing the strictness with which the examining board at Sandhurst fulfilled their duties. He laid down the principle on which, in his opinion, the authorities should proceed, in order to secure an efficient class of officers for staff and other appointments in the military service.

Mr. Palk enlarged upon the injury suffered and injustice inflicted through the present system of army promotion, in which the claims of zeal and talent were regularly postponed to those of interest.

Sir John Ramsden, Under Secretary of State for War, stated the heads of a comprehensive scheme then under consideration, which the Government hoped would meet all the exigencies of the case. It

was proposed that, in future, candidates for commissions should be examined in London by military and civil examiners, recommended annually by the Council of Education, and appointed by the Commander-in-Chief with the concurrence of the Minister for War. The candidate must produce a certificate from his clergyman and schoolmaster. The subjects on which he would be examined would be divided into compulsory and optional. He would be required to pass an examination in mathematics, algebra, simple equations, the first four books of Euclid, and, in addition, he would be compelled to show that he had a considerable knowledge of French and English composition, and of the history of England and its dependencies, and also of geography. These subjects did not embrace, by any means, the whole of the education that would be required, because the candidate would be expected to pass an examination in certain subjects, which, to some extent, it would be left to himself to select. He might select any branch of the higher mathematics, or some modern language in addition to French, or a more extended knowledge of history and geography, physical science, or a knowledge of drawing. With regard to the staff, the Government had decided that entrance to the staff should be by competition; that at the close of the course of study there should be an examination; that the examination should be competitive; and that certificates should be given which should constitute the qualification for employment upon the staff. Further, a plan was under the consideration of the Government for amalgamating the military education of Woolwich

and Sandhurst in one military college, in which all the preliminary military education of the country might be given. After preliminary examinations, and after being educated in this college for a certain time, it was proposed that there should be a complete examination of the pupils, and that admission should be given to the Ordnance Corps in the order of that examination—those who passed it with success being allowed to select an admission into the Line if they preferred it, to entering either of the Ordnance Corps. The Government thought that, by throwing open certain commissions, and by giving gratuitous commissions in the Line as well as the Ordnance Corps, they might induce some of the most successful candidates at the Sandhurst examinations to elect the Line in preference to the Ordnance Corps, so that the best men might thus be spread more evenly over the service. The Government most fully concurred with the gallant member for Westminster in his recommendations of “assured encouragements” being given “for proficiency and general fitness for advancement;” and this recommendation would be entirely carried out as soon as the system of competitive examination could be applied to entrance to the staff. The Council would be composed exclusively of military men: the Commander-in-Chief would not take part in its deliberations, but everything would pass through his hands and those of the Minister for War.

Lord Stanley approved of the distinction drawn between the qualifications of admission to the army and to the staff, but he wished that some commissions in the Line should be thrown open to

public competition. He suggested also that a system of military prizes should be established, and that there should be an examination on promotion. He was glad to hear that the new training colleges for the members of the staff were to be based upon the competitive principle, both with respect to the original admission and to the honours and distinctions to be subsequently obtained.

Mr. Sidney Herbert expressed a strong leaning to the adoption of competitive examination, and believed that it might be extended to moral and physical qualities. He did not want to get hold of the bookworm, but the “fine fellow,” and make him know his duties. He thought it was important that the army should be officered by gentlemen solely, because the peasants who composed the army naturally followed the gentlemen by whom they were officered. “I am not prepared to give an opinion as to the principle of a competitive examination for first commissions; but when once you have men who are good officers in your service, I see no objection to competition for staff appointments, or for admission into the staff school. I proposed last year that those officers who most distinguished themselves in examinations for promotion should compete for admission into the staff schools; and I think I understood that it is now the intention of Her Majesty’s Government to establish an examination for the staff. I understand the arrangement proposed by the general order, that any officer nominated to the staff should be required to submit to examination by three officers appointed by the Horse Guards, is to be abandoned. Such an examination would come down to the

candidate, and would not attempt to establish a standard to which he should rise. I consider that you ought to have a permanent body of examiners, who would subject all candidates to an equal test, and would be competent to ascertain whether the attainments of candidates were the result of cramming, or of study and application. I think also that the education of the staff should apply to aides-de-camp. They are required to discharge most important duties, and very high responsibility frequently attaches to them. Although it is not their duty to direct operations, but to convey orders, circumstances may change before they arrive at the point to which they are despatched, and they may be called upon to exercise considerable discretion. If they are only to be the bearers of messages, that duty might be as well performed by ordinary dragoons." After mentioning the Chaplain General as one of the principal agents in stirring up this question at the War Office, Mr. Herbert expressed a hope that next year the Government would ask for a vote to carry out their plans.

Major Warburton expressed his gratification at the announcement made by Sir John Ramsden, and hoped the plan would be fully and fairly carried out.

General Codrington said, no doubt education would be a benefit to officers of the army as well as to other professions; but let it not be supposed that, by requiring a high standard of education, independent of other qualities, the best officers would be got. The practical part of the profession was of the most importance.

After a few words from Lord

Alfred Churchill and Colonel Sykes in favour of the resolutions, Lord Palmerston said that he thought Sir De Lacy Evans must be well satisfied with the results of the discussion. On the *necessity*—he would not say *expediency*—of giving a good education to officers, there could be but one opinion. The first examination of a candidate for a commission ought to be a standard test of his general education and his mental qualities. In a standard examination there was always a danger that it would fall too low. "I think, however, the arrangements intended to be made, that the examinations are to be conducted by examiners periodically changed, not belonging to any official establishment, and partly civilians and partly military men, will sufficiently secure that the examination shall not fall below the point at which it ought to be maintained. There is in competitive examination, on the other hand, the danger of going too high; and I must submit, that in many examinations, not excluding the Universities and other systems, the examiners, from the natural feeling that what every man does should be done as well as possible, place a little too high the standard to which they submit the candidates. More especially, I should say, with regard to mathematics, there are limits beyond which no practical advantage is gained in straining the mind in attaining abstract knowledge, for which, in after-life, there is no immediate or practical use. Therefore, a great deal of discretion is required in persons who examine, to see that the examination turns upon matters which will be useful in the line

which the young man who is examined is intended to follow, and that he is not taxed beyond the useful amount which he may be expected to attain. The result, if examinations are carried too far, no doubt is, that you are apt to get a young man who is endowed with a very retentive memory, and sometimes to lose a young man whose intellectual resources and whose promptitude and readiness in action would make him the more useful in the service; you get a man whose mind is a complex dictionary, instead of a man whose mind is created for energy and action." With respect to the resolution, he suggested that General Evans should either rest satisfied with the discussion, or that he should so modify it as not to tie the Government down on points which were under consideration.

General Evans said he was much gratified at the spirit in which the Ministers had met his proposition, and he would modify his resolution to satisfy Lord Palmerston's wishes. The resolution was then adopted *nem. con.*, in the following terms: "That, in the opinion of this House, a higher standard of professional instruction, and more complete provision for it than hitherto deemed requisite, ought to be established for the commissioned ranks of the army, but especially for the staff. That this will be best promoted by recourse to competitive examination of officers desiring to qualify themselves for the staff, and by assuring encouragements for proficiency and general fitness for advancement."

On the 14th of July Lord Goderich drew attention to the shortcomings of the Government in respect to the extension of the sys-

tem of competitive examinations in the public departments. He complained that the expectations raised by the Chancellor of the Exchequer in the last session had not been fulfilled; that the system had, since July last, only been adopted in the Home Office and the Board of Works, and had not been adopted in the Foreign Office, the India Board, the Admiralty, the Board of Trade, or the Exchequer. He stated that appointments were still given to persons who misspelled the commonest words; that the Government test was too high for the lowest class of offices, and gave no security for fitness on further promotion; and that in nineteen months the political Secretary of the Treasury had nominated 240 persons to clerkships in various departments. Lord Goderich enlarged on the great support which the competitive system might afford to education, and showed that it had acted as a stimulus to study both in England and Ireland. He hardly ever attended a meeting at a mechanics' institute without hearing a hope expressed that the principle of competition would be applied as a mode of admission to the public service. Regretting that the course pursued by the Government left him no alternative but to appeal to the House of Commons, he moved—"That the experience acquired since the issuing of the Order in Council of the 21st day of May, 1855, is in favour of the adoption of the principle of competition as a condition of entrance to the Civil Service; and that the application of that principle ought to be extended, in conformity with the resolution of the House agreed to on the 24th day of April, 1856."

Lord Raynham moved an amendment to the effect that the nomination of all candidates for public employments should rest with the heads of departments; but the amendment, not being seconded, fell to the ground.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer said [that the Order in Council established a novelty in the mode of admission to the Civil Service. It provided that every candidate should undergo an examination into his fitness, not conducted by the heads of departments, but by independent commissioners. He objected to the adoption of the principle of perfectly open competition; and preferred limited competition, the competitors being selected by the heads of departments. The principle had been applied to the following offices in England—the Audit Office, the Board of Trade, the Civil Service Commission, the Colonial Office, the Education Department, the Home Office, and recently to the Customs and Inland Revenue Departments, the National Debt Office, the Office of Woods, the Office of Works, the Police Court Bow Street, the Poor-law Board, the Treasury, and the War Office. In other departments, including the Foreign Office, the competitive principle was also to be introduced. Having stated these facts, he thought the House would agree that the Government had not only not refused to fulfil their engagement upon the subject, but that they had carried out the principle to a considerable length, and he hoped Lord Goderich would not think it necessary to press his motion to a division.

Mr. G. A. Hamilton, Mr. Joseph Ewart, Mr. Adams, and Mr. Clay having spoken in favour of the resolution,

Lord Palmerston said, he agreed with what had been said by Mr. Clay, that the difference between Lord Goderich and the Government was exceedingly small—so small, indeed, that he thought it hardly worth while to give the House the trouble of recording its opinion by a division. He accepted the motion according to the interpretation Lord Goderich put upon it, and he agreed with him that the principle of competition, running one candidate against another, was better than that of individual and separate examination, since it brought out the character and presence of mind of the candidates, and he had adopted that principle in the Treasury. Taking the motion, therefore, upon Lord Goderich's own showing, he was not prepared to negative it.

After a few words from Lord Goderich, the motion was agreed to.

The motion of Lord Naas, already referred to, had for its object the removal of a grievance which had for some time formed a general subject of complaint among the members of the Civil Service, whose salaries were subject to a certain annual deduction, the aggregate produce of which was made applicable to furnishing retiring pensions for the superannuated members. But it was alleged that the terms on which this arrangement was based were inequitable to the civil servants, and had, in fact, resulted in a considerable pecuniary gain to the Government. The subject had been much canvassed in various quarters, and the Government, finding it pressed on their attention, had appointed a Commission to investigate the merits of the case. The report of this Commission, which was

favourable to the views of the claimants, had, however, not been carried into effect. With a view of obliging the Government to satisfy what he considered the just claims of the official body, Lord Naas, on the 30th of June, in moving for leave to bring in a Bill to repeal the 27th section of the Superannuation Act of 1834, called the attention of the House to a case which involved the interests of a large body of Her Majesty's servants, and which demanded, he said, the immediate interposition of the House. He gave a short history of the Superannuation Acts and regulations, pointing out the inequalities of the system, and the hardships inflicted by it upon the Civil Service. He adverted to the two Bills introduced by the Government upon this subject in the last session, and to the report of the Commissioners to whom the whole matter had been referred, and upon whose recommendations (which he read) he rested his whole case. They recommended the abolition of the deduction, and he proposed to bring in a Bill to repeal the section in the Act of 1834 which authorised the imposition of the tax.

The motion having been seconded by Mr. Hankey,

The Chancellor of the Exchequer said the subject was too important, the interests involved were too large, and the sum of money it was proposed to vote away was too considerable, to allow him to pass by the motion without putting the House in possession of the material facts of the case. He accordingly followed Lord Naas in the statement he had made, and observed that the recommendations of the Commissioners involved various matters besides the subject of deduction, and that it would be

incumbent upon the House, if it took up the question, not to leave these matters out of its consideration, including the subject of pensions. He admitted that the system of superannuation was full of anomalies; still, it had been deliberately introduced by an Act of Parliament, which had been in force since 1829, and all who had entered the service since were cognizant of its existence, and took their offices subject to the abatement. Under these circumstances he could not accede to the motion.

Sir Francis Baring suggested that, with a view of obtaining a fuller discussion of the subject, leave might be given to bring in the Bill; to which the Chancellor of the Exchequer, on that understanding, gave his assent. On the motion for the second reading, a debate of considerable length took place.

Mr. Wilson, in opposition to the motion, observed that there existed a misapprehension regarding this question, which was traceable to an erroneous belief that the contributions which had been made by the civil servants of the Crown towards the pensions to which they were entitled by Act of Parliament were considerably larger than was necessary to provide for this fund, and that the State had indirectly made, and would in future make, a profit therefrom. He admitted that, if that case could be established, it would be reasonable, whatever might be the nature of the contract, to relinquish, or at least to reduce, the charge. There was another ground for the misapprehension—namely, a notion that there had been a breach of agreement on the part of the Crown with the civil servants; but the Commissioners, whose report was

before the House, agreeing with the Committee of that House of last year, had clearly decided that there had been no such breach of engagement. The whole question, therefore, resolved itself into one of policy,—as to the remuneration of public servants; and their claim could not be separated from the question as to the amount of official salaries, which had been increased of late years, and a revision of which had been recommended by the Commissioners. Mr. Wilson then entered upon a long and complex series of calculations, in order to show the fallacious nature of conclusions formed from the amount of a fund liable to contingent claims, and that upon the most favourable *data*, furnished by the civil servants themselves, so far from the contributions being in excess of the pensions, in whatever shape the matter was viewed, they would leave a large deficiency to be made good by the House. The Bill of Lord Naas, which did not adopt all the recommendations of the Commissioners, he contended, would introduce more and greater anomalies than it proposed to remove. His own personal feeling and inclination were, he said, in favour of any benefit to be conferred upon the civil servants, but it was the duty of the Government to watch over the disposal of the public revenue. If the House should decide that the public servants were inadequately paid, he hoped, when it forced the Government into a corner, it would be equally ready to impose new taxes to make up the deficiency. In his opinion, neither in justice, reason, nor public policy, was there any ground for this Bill, and he moved to defer the second reading for three months.

Mr. G. Clive said the civil servants complained of an inequality which placed those who had been appointed since 1829 upon a worse footing than those previously appointed; and they considered that if these contributions were, as they maintained, of the nature of an insurance, they were entitled to its full benefit.

Mr. Weguelin vindicated the course taken by the Commissioners, and replied to certain statements of Mr. Wilson. The House, he observed, was called upon not only to deal out strict justice, but equal justice to all parties; and the civil servants complained, not of injustice under the Act of Parliament, but of the Act itself, and desired to have it altered.

Sir F. Baring agreed that this question ought to be settled, but his objection to this Bill was, that it was no settlement of the question. It adopted but a small bit of the recommendations of the Commissioners, and if it passed it would produce the greatest dissatisfaction among a large body of public servants. He complained that the public had been much deluded upon this question. He denied that the public servants were ill-paid, and he objected to the Bill that it would make a large increase in their salaries, and in a manner most injudicious.

Mr. S. Fitzgerald defended the Bill, the object of which, he said, was to give effect to the recommendations of a Commission appointed by the Crown. He thought the civil servants had established a just claim upon the consideration of the House.

Mr. Rich opposed the Bill as imperfect in its frame-work, as unjust in its operation, as based upon erroneous statements, as in-

volving a needless and extravagant expenditure of public money, and especially as recognising and encouraging a breach of contract.

Lord Naas replied to some of the statements made by Mr. Wilson, which he accused of unfairness. He maintained, in opposition to him, that the contributions of the civil servants had been really far more than equivalent to the pensions paid. He disputed another statement, upon which that gentleman had founded much of his argument, that the civil servants were already perfectly well paid, and that within a few years there had been a large increase of salaries. He argued from his own figures that Mr. Wilson's calculation, that there would be a large deficiency in 1891 to be supplied by Parliament, was altogether erroneous, and that, on the contrary, there would be a large sum in favour of the Exchequer. It was no objection to his Bill, he said, that it did not adopt all the minor recommendations of the Commissioners; their principal recommendation was embodied in the Bill.

Mr. Gladstone admitted the right of the civil servants to two things—a full and respectful hearing, and a clear and definite decision, and he hoped the Chancellor of the Exchequer would state distinctly that it was—as he did not doubt it was—the intention of the Government to maintain the system of remuneration of the Civil Service mainly as it was. Notwithstanding the disclaimer of Lord Naas, that he did not propose an indiscriminate increase of salaries, he could not distinguish between such increase

and his Bill, which, in fact, did involve a general increase of salaries, though upon a partial principle. If this proceeding were encouraged, the House must not be surprised if an early result should be a proposal to augment the salaries of the political officers of the State. An erroneous notion was entertained, he observed, of the intention of the Superannuation Act. Its real intention was, that the deductions should be in lieu of a general diminution of salaries. It was all very well to come down with chivalric ideas of generosity; but the House must have some regard for the public, and consider the principle upon which remuneration should be given to public servants. This remuneration came out of the produce of the taxes, which were paid out of the labour of England, the wages of which were regulated by the law of demand and supply. The civil servants of the Crown were, in his opinion, not an ill-paid, but, on the contrary, rather a well-paid class, and the House would not be just towards the taxpayers of England if it acceded to this Bill, to increase salaries indiscriminately to the extent of 70,000*l.* a-year, a step which, in substance, was, moreover, prohibited by the rules of the House of Commons, without the consent of the Crown.

Mr. Disraeli observed that the Government had acknowledged the expediency of legislating upon this subject. They had introduced a Bill which they submitted to a Committee, whose report was in favour of the principle contained in the present Bill. Not satisfied with this, they submitted the subject to a Royal Commission, whose verdict concurred with the

previous recommendation of the Parliamentary Committee. As the Government did not move in the matter, Lord Naas had very properly brought forward this Bill, in order to obtain the decision of the House regarding the abolition of the deductions authorised by the existing Act.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer said the question might be regarded under three aspects—as a question of feeling, or of equity and justice, or of expediency. He utterly disputed the claim of the Civil Service on the ground of equity and justice, maintaining that the contract in the Act was clear and precise, and that the conditions had been strictly fulfilled. He, moreover, contended that it was utterly impossible to show that, if a fund had been created, the civil servants would have benefited thereby, and he went over the grounds of the calculation upon this point made by Mr. Wilson. For other reasons he insisted that a claim upon the footing of justice and equity for a rateable increase of salaries altogether failed. Then with regard to expediency, the Committee, in recommending the abolition of the abatement, also recommended a corresponding reduction of salaries, and the Government Bill gave authority to the Treasury to revise salaries. The Commissioners, who repudiated the claim of the Civil Service on the ground of right, advised, as the present system was full of anomalies and otherwise objectionable, the unconditional remission of the abatement. If the House, in a spirit of generosity, was prepared to surrender this sum to the Service indiscriminately, without reference to merit, it could do so; but, if not, it might

accompany the abolition, by calling upon the Government to make a reduction in salaries equivalent to the abatement.

The House then divided, when the Government were placed in a minority of 60, the numbers being,—

For the second reading . . . 171

Against it 111

Further opposition was made to the Bill on the third reading, when the Chancellor of the Exchequer again entered his protest against it, and stated that the Government had intended in due season to introduce a measure to settle the question, but that the impatience of Lord Naas' clients would not allow them to wait, but took advantage of his good-natured credulity.

Mr. H. Berkeley said that the Government might more justly be accused of ill-natured obstinacy. Nine men out of ten in the large constituencies were in favour of the Bill. A division took place, and the third reading of the Bill was carried by 91 to 23.

In the House of Lords, the second reading was moved by Lord Monteagle. Lord Belper, who had been one of the Commissioners appointed to inquire into the subject, took occasion to express his regret that the subject had been left in the hands of a private member of Parliament. He hoped that the Government would give their attention to the subject, and bring in a measure to carry out all the recommendations of the Commissioners, of which one only was embodied in this Bill—and so the Bill passed.

An arrangement having been come to after negotiations with the Danish Government, for the extinction of the Sound dues on shipping, the Chancellor of the Ex-

chequer, on the 5th of June, in a Committee of the whole House, stated the grounds on which the arrangement was based, and the amount of money necessary to carry it into effect. Beginning with the refusal of the United States to pay the dues, he described the progress of the protracted negotiations, and stated the terms of the settlement. When the Danish Government first proposed that the dues should be extinguished by the payment of a capital sum, the English Government did not give a favourable reply to the proposal. They could not adopt the policy of the American Government, because the dues had been recognised by European treaties, and therefore formed part of international law. After a deliberate consideration of the question, and finding that Russia and one or two other Powers had accepted the Danish terms, the British Government gave way. The amount paid annually to the Danish Government by British ships was not more than 70,000*l.*; but this, it was estimated, was by incidental payments raised to something like 200,000*l.* or 300,000*l.* a year.

The total sum proposed for the redemption of the duties was fixed at 30,476,325 rixdollars, of which Great Britain was to pay 10,126,855 rixdollars, Russia 9,739,993 rixdollars, Prussia 4,440,027 rixdollars, France 1,219,003 rixdollars; and the sums to be paid by the other contracting parties were also settled.

In acceding to this arrangement the Government had made the Danish Government understand that Parliament would have the power to assent to or dissent from the terms. The sum England

would have to pay amounted to 1,125,206*l.* sterling.

Upon payment of that sum, the Danish Government intimated their determination to abolish to the fullest extent the duties levied upon vessels at the Sound, and undertook the maintenance of light-houses, and other institutions of a similar character, for the convenience of commerce. They also undertook to reduce the transit duties levied upon goods passing over the line of communication which runs across the Danish territory, by four-fifths of their amount.

The reduction of the transit-duties was not comprised in the original negotiations; but a Committee of the House having brought them under notice, Lord Clarendon had pressed the matter on the attention of the Danish Government, and the concession of a reduction of four-fifths of their amount was all that the English Minister could, with great difficulty, obtain.

With regard to the payment of so large a sum as 1,125,206*l.*, the action of Parliament had been left unfettered. As to the mode of paying it, that might be done either at once or by an annuity for 20 years. But there would be no advantage in the latter course, and he thought it better to pay the sum at once. The present state of the balances in the Exchequer would not justify him in resorting to a loan. On this part of the subject the right honourable Baronet entered into some details.

"In the financial statement which I made at the commencement of this year, I informed the House that a part of my statement of the revenue and expenditure of the year ending April 1 was necessarily founded upon an estimate.

I made that statement on the 15th of February, and for the rest of February and the whole of March I was compelled to make an estimate both of receipts and expenditure. It is generally prudent in such estimates to be on the safe side, and I estimated the income at 71,885,000*l.*, and the expenditure of the year at 78,000,000*l.* I calculated the balances in the Exchequer at the end of the financial year, as compared with the balances at the end of the previous year, at 1,384,000*l.* But the actual result was, that the income of the year, which I calculated at 71,885,000*l.*, amounted to 72,334,000*l.*, and the expenditure, which I estimated at 78,000,000*l.*, was really only 76,588,000*l.*, being 1,412,000*l.* below my estimate. Thus the excess of income being 449,000*l.*, and the deficiency of expenditure 1,412,000*l.*, there is a sum of 1,861,000*l.* in favour of the public beyond the estimates that I then stated to the House. The result is, that the balances in the Exchequer at the end of the year, instead of being 1,384,000*l.*, were 3,245,000*l.* That difference shows that there is a sum of 1,861,000*l.* in the Exchequer, which is available for the services of the present year beyond what I then stated. In the estimate I made I gave 2,000,000*l.* for the payment of the Exchequer bonds which were due early in the month of May; and that these 2,000,000*l.* have been paid off, and that even after that large payment there should remain the present aspect of the balances in the Exchequer, is owing partly to the circumstance I have mentioned, and partly to the fall in the duties of tea, in consequence of which a large portion of the duties were withheld

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until the quarter ending the 1st of April. This falls into the Ways and Means of this year, instead of those of the year preceding. Taking all these circumstances into consideration, I do not feel justified at the present moment in asking the Committee for any borrowing powers. I therefore propose to charge the Consolidated Fund with the whole amount, and to pay it out of the present balances in the Exchequer."

Sir G. Lewis concluded by moving that the sum of 1,125,206*l.* be granted out of the Consolidated Fund, as a compensation to the King of Denmark, for the dues.

The question led to some debate. Mr. Bramley Moore, Mr. W. Williams, Sir Henry Wilmoughby, and Mr. George Dundas objected to the arrangement. They considered that it imposed a burden on the people for the benefit of the trader; and, in regard to the transit duties, fell short of what should have been obtained. On the other hand, Mr. Weguelin, Mr. Adams, Mr. Clay, and Mr. Ridley approved of the arrangement. The resolution was put to the vote and agreed to.

A few days before the rising of Parliament for the recess, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, in a Committee of Ways and Means, proposed resolutions for carrying into effect, as previously announced by him, the continuance of the existing duties on sugar, tea, confections, and rice, from the 1st April, 1858, to 1st April, 1860. He stated that he took this course now rather than at the beginning of the next session, because it was necessary to give the trade as long a notice as possible with respect to duties on articles brought from a long distance. He regretted that

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it was not in the power of the Government to carry the reductions further. Returns which he had placed on the table, giving fuller and more authentic information on the subject than had ever been attained before, strongly suggested the expediency of making further reductions. The returns referred to showed the comparative consumption of different classes of society.

“ With regard to tea, it appears on the best information that can be obtained, that in England the upper and middle classes consume 56 per cent. of the whole quantity, and the poor and working classes consume 44 per cent. In Scotland the upper and middle classes consume 54 per cent., and the poorer and working classes 46 per cent. The proportion in England and Scotland is very nearly the same. But with regard to Ireland the ratio is reversed; the upper and middle classes consume 35½ per cent., and the poorer and working classes consume 64½ per cent. With regard to sugar, it appears that in England the upper and middle classes consume 60 per cent., the poorer and working classes 40 per cent. of the total quantity. In Scotland the upper and middle classes consume 62 per cent., the poorer and working classes 38 per cent. Again the ratio is reversed in Ireland; the upper and middle classes are said to consume 34 per cent., and the poorer and working classes 66 per cent.” Sir G. Lewis pursued the subject in detail, with the view of showing that the duty on tea is relatively higher than on sugar, as compared with price; and again he regretted that both could not be reduced. But he reminded the Committee that diminished or in-

creased consumption is not solely brought about by changes in the duty, but in a great degree by the increase and diminution of the natural price. He took the opportunity to refer to the suggestion that Government should make some proposal for giving pecuniary assistance to India. He had consulted the Chairman of the East India Company, and had told him that the Government were ready to propose any necessary change in the law affecting their power of borrowing. But the directors were of opinion that their means were ample, and that they needed no assistance at present. The Government, therefore, subject of course to information that might at any moment arrive, did not intend to submit any proposal to Parliament for assisting the East India Company. The ways and means granted by Parliament would, therefore, be ample for meeting the wants of the current year. A large sum had been paid in redemption of the Sound Dues, 2,000,000*l.* of Exchequer bonds, which fell due in April, had been discharged, the revenue was prospering, and he did not see any reason, notwithstanding the shipment of troops to India, to doubt the adequacy of the ways and means to cover the expenditure of the present year.

Mr. Gladstone entered his protest against one of the Chancellor of the Exchequer's statements. The Sound Dues were paid out of the balances of borrowed money. So far from having liquidated 2,000,000*l.* of Exchequer bonds out of the legitimate ways and means, we ought to have applied 2,000,000*l.* or 3,000,000*l.* more, which we were now applying to ways and means, to the liquidation of the public debt, in redemption

of the pledge given to Parliament. As to the proposition now before the Committee, he gave his approval to it. "It may perhaps be thought strange that I, who offered the best resistance in my power when it was proposed to increase the tea and sugar duties, should now follow a different course. But all the considerations which led me to offer that resistance prove how improper it would be to renew it. At the period of resistance, Parliament was under no pledge with reference to the great questions before the country. Parliament had done nothing to affirm in any manner the policy of the Government with respect to the Persian war; and with regard to the expenditure for the Persian war, it was estimated at an amount altogether trifling. Respecting the war in China, so far from having approved, the House passed a vote in condemnation of that policy. The estimates which were presented in the early part of the year were presented as peace estimates, and it was a most important question for consideration on what scale our peace estimates ought to be framed. The question of military force is intimately connected with the spirit of our foreign policy. The spirit of our foreign policy, along with the estimates, has since then passed under the review of the country; and I am bound frankly to own that the opinion of the country with respect to that foreign policy, though it may be only temporary, differs widely from mine. It seems plain, therefore, that nothing can be more unfair than, when the country is disposed to recommend a policy involving great expenditure, to interfere with the Minister of Finance, who wishes to make timely provision, so far as is

in his power, for that expenditure." Mr. Gladstone added, that he was perplexed by the increase of the miscellaneous estimates. The House might strike out a vote here and there, but the Government only could cut them down. His views were not the views of the Government; but if they were, were those views supported by the House? Within the previous fortnight, the House had carried a Bill unprecedented in our history, making a wholesale increase in the salaries of public servants. That proved that the temper of the public, reflected in the House, was not favourable to economy. "Above all," concluded the right hon. gentleman, I rejoice in the proposal on this account, that when we come near to a state of financial embarrassment, we always have to recollect that two alternatives may happen to us, either of them worse than an increase of taxation—one, an attempt to shuffle and shamle on from year to year with successive deficiencies; the other, to make loans to meet the ordinary expenditure of the country in time of peace. In my opinion, either of these courses is most detrimental, and most disgraceful to the country, and I frankly own that I feel the more grateful to my right honourable friend on the present occasion because I interpret the proposal as a clear sign that he is impressed with similar opinions with regard to the weakness, the imbecility, and the disgrace of having recourse to either of those expedients, and as a pledge that if the necessity arises he will propose at once to meet the expenditure of the country by the only wise, honest, and manly course—an addition to its burdens." (*Loud cheers.*)

Mr. Diersali made some remarks

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confirming the trustworthiness of the return referred to by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and he dissented from an opinion expressed by Sir H. Willoughby, that the ways and means of the year had been in any way furnished by borrowed money. Next year, he said, we must be prepared for a large deficiency, but this might be discussed when the House met again.

The resolutions were then agreed to.

The business of the session having now been brought to a conclusion, and the month of August being near to its close, the dismissal of Parliament for the recess was determined on, and on the 28th of that month the prorogation took place, by commission, when the Lord Chancellor delivered from the Throne the following Speech on behalf of Her Majesty:—

"My Lords and Gentlemen,—

"We are commanded by Her Majesty to release you from further attendance in Parliament, and at the same time to express to you Her Majesty's cordial acknowledgments for the zeal and assiduity with which you have performed your important duties during a session which, though shorter than usual, has nevertheless been unusually laborious.

"Her Majesty commands us to express to you her satisfaction that the present state of affairs in Europe inspires a well-grounded confidence in the continuance of peace.

"The arrangements connected with the full execution of the stipulations of the Treaty of Paris have, from various causes, not yet been completed; but Her Majesty trusts that, by the earnest efforts

of the contracting parties to that treaty, all that remains to be done with reference to its stipulations may, ere long, be satisfactorily settled.

"Her Majesty commands us to inform you that the extensive mutinies which have broken out among the native troops of the army of Bengal, followed by serious disturbances in many parts of that presidency, have occasioned to Her Majesty extreme concern, and the barbarities which have been inflicted upon many of Her Majesty's subjects in India and the sufferings which have been endured have filled Her Majesty's heart with the deepest grief; while the conduct of many civil and military officers who have been placed in circumstances of much difficulty, and have been exposed to great danger, has excited Her Majesty's warmest admiration.

"Her Majesty commands us to inform you that she will omit no measure calculated to quell these grave disorders; and Her Majesty is confident that, with the blessing of Providence, the powerful means at her disposal will enable her to accomplish that end..

"Gentlemen of the House of Commons,—

"Her Majesty commands us to thank you for the liberal supplies which you have voted for the service of the present year, and for the assurances which you have given her of your readiness to afford Her Majesty whatever support may be necessary for the restoration of tranquillity in India.

"Her Majesty has been gratified to find that you have been enabled to provide the amount required to be paid to Denmark for the redemption of the Sound Dues with-

out, on that account, adding to the National Debt.

"My Lords and Gentlemen,—

"Her Majesty commands us to convey to you her heartfelt acknowledgments for the provision which you have made for her beloved daughter, the Princess Royal, on her approaching marriage with his Royal Highness Prince Frederick William of Prussia.

"Her Majesty commands us to inform you that she has seen with satisfaction that, although the present session has been short, you have been able to pass many Acts of great importance, to which Her Majesty has given her cordial assent.

"The Acts for establishing a more efficient jurisdiction for the proving of wills in England and Ireland correct defects which have for many years been complained of.

"The Act for amending the Law relating to Divorce and to Matrimonial Causes will remedy evils which have long been felt.

"The several Acts for the Punishment of Fraudulent Breaches of Trust ;

"For amending the Law relating to Secondary Punishments ;

"For amending the Law concerning Joint-Stock Banks ;

"For consolidating and amending the Law relating to Bankruptcy and Insolvency in Ireland ;

"For the better care and treatment of Pauper Lunatics in Scotland ;

"For improving the organization of the County Police in Scotland ;

"Together with other Acts of less importance, but likewise tending to the progressive improvement of the law, have met with Her Majesty's ready assent.

"We are commanded by Her Majesty to express to you her confidence that on your return to your several counties, you will employ that influence which so justly belongs to you to promote the welfare and happiness of her loyal and faithful people ; and she prays that the blessing of Almighty God may attend and prosper your endeavours."

Thus ended the first session of the new Parliament, which, considering the late period of its commencement, may be regarded as having been not unproductive in useful legislative results.

CHAPTER IX.

Unexpected occasion of meeting of Parliament in December—Severe monetary crisis and panic, originating in bank failures in America—Several Joint-Stock Banks in London and the Provinces suspend payment—The rate of discount at the Bank of England is raised to 10 per cent., the bullion being little above seven millions—The Bank Directors apply to the Government to relax the restrictions of the Act of 1844—They accede to the application—Parliament is thereupon summoned to meet on the 3rd of December, in order to pass an Act of Indemnity—The Session is opened by the Queen in person—Her Majesty's Speech from the Throne—The Address in the House of Lords is moved by Lord Portman and seconded by Lord Cairns—The Earl of Derby enters at length into a review of the conduct of Government, and descants on the state of commercial affairs and on the recent occurrences in India—He is answered by Earl Granville—Lord Ellenborough complains of the want of energy of the Government in regard to affairs in India—Observations of the Duke of Argyll, Earl Grey, Lord Overstone, and other Peers—The Address is carried nem. con.—In the House of Commons the Address is moved by Mr. Wykeham Martin, seconded by Mr. Alroyd—Speeches of Mr. Disraeli and Lord Palmerston—The Motion is agreed to nem. con.—The Chancellor of the Exchequer moves in a Committee of the whole House for leave to bring in a Bill of Indemnity in regard to the recent contravention of the Bank Act—His able and lucid Speech—Speeches of Mr. Gladstone, Mr. Spooner, Mr. Glyn, Mr. Henley, Lord John Russell, and Mr. Disraeli—The Bill passes a Second Reading after some debate, and is finally passed without a Division—Some discussion in the House of Lords on the Third Reading—Speeches of Lord Stanley of Alderley and Earl Grey—The Bill becomes law—On the 11th of December the Chancellor of the Exchequer moves the re-appointment of the Select Committee of the former Session to inquire into the operation of the Banking Laws—Mr. Disraeli moves an Amendment to the effect that no further inquiry is necessary—After a debate, in which Mr. Gladstone, Mr. Cardwell, Mr. Malins, Mr. Horsfall, and Mr. Weguelin take part, the Amendment is negatived on a Division by 295 to 117—JEWISH DISABILITIES—Lord John Russell moves to bring in a Bill to alter the terms of the Oath required from Jewish Members of Parliament—Sir F. Theigier declines to oppose the introduction of the Bill, but reserves his opposition to a future stage—After a brief debate, leave is given to bring in the Measure—COMMERCIAL LAW REFORM—Mr. Headlam moves a Resolution in favour of limiting the liability of shareholders in Joint-Stock Banks—The Motion is opposed by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. Cowan, and Mr. Weguelin, supported by Mr. Collier and

*Mr. Malins—Mr. Hankey moves an Amendment—The Resolution and Amendment are both negatived — MOVEMENT IN FAVOUR OF INCREASED FACILITIES OF RELIGIOUS WORSHIP FOR THE POOR—Institution of Special Services on Sundays at Exeter Hall—Conflict of authority between the Incumbent of the Parish and the Bishop of London—The Earl of Shaftesbury brings in a Bill with a view to remove the difficulty—It is opposed by the Bishop of Oxford and some other Peers—Lord Shaftesbury postpones the Second Reading till after Christmas, at the same time indicating the provisions of the Bill—Remarks of the Earl of Derby, the Bishops of London, St. David's, and Ripon, Lord Campbell, and Lord Panmure—The further progress of the Bill is postponed—GENERAL SIR HENRY HAVELOCK—Proceedings in Parliament respecting an annuity to be conferred on this distinguished officer—The Government introduce a Bill for settling 1000*l.* a-year on him for life—A general opinion is expressed in the House of Commons that the provision is inadequate—The Ministers consent to extend the annuity to General Havelock's son, and for this purpose withdraw the Bill—The General's death is subsequently ascertained to have occurred prior to the proposing of the Bill.*

WHEN Parliament was prorogued, at an unusually late period in the summer, it was little expected that any occasion would arise for its reassembling before the customary time in the following year. But late in the autumn of 1847, circumstances occurred which imposed the necessity of calling the Legislature together, in order to sanction measures which the Executive Government, under the pressure of a great emergency, had felt itself obliged to resort to. A monetary crisis of great severity, originating in a commercial revolution and extensive stoppage of banks in the United States, spread embarrassment and consternation among the mercantile classes of this country. The pressure on the trading and money-dealing classes considerably exceeded that which had been felt just ten years before, in the autumn of 1847, when the Ministers of the day had interposed by an act of extra-legal authority to relieve the Bank of England from the danger that threatened it of an exhaustion

of its bullion, by relaxing the provisions of the Bank Act of 1844, and allowing an issue of notes in excess of the prescribed limits. On that occasion, the rate of discount at the Bank of England had risen to 8 per cent., and the bullion in its coffers had been reduced to 8,313,000*l.* But in the present year the rate of discount had been raised, on the 9th of November, to 10 per cent., and the stock of specie in both departments of the Bank had sunk, on the 11th November, as low as 7,171,000*l.* Several large joint-stock banks, in England and Scotland, were compelled to suspend payment, and many failures of mercantile houses, some of which involved engagements to an enormous amount, took place. The alarm and anxiety universally prevalent in mercantile circles were extreme, and the actual difficulties of the crisis were, as usual, greatly aggravated by panic. One circumstance which distinguished the present crisis from the preceding one was, that while in 1847 considerable blame

had been thrown on the directors of the Bank of England, on the present occasion the administration of that great institution was generally regarded as having been most prudent and judicious. But, however justly it might be ascribed to causes beyond their control, the fact of the diminution of the stock of bullion could not but occasion great anxiety to the directors of the Bank, and drove them to the necessity of once more appealing to the Ministers of the Crown for authority to enlarge their issue of notes, in contravention of the terms of the Act of Parliament. The Government, on their part, did not hesitate to accede to that application. The step which they were called upon to take required, indeed, a Bill of Indemnity from the Legislature, and the responsibility of such an interference with the course of trade and the law of the land was grave and serious; but under circumstances of less severity than the present, in 1847, Parliament had ratified by its approbation a similar stretch of ministerial prerogative, and although there were not wanting some who now protested against any interference with the provisions of the law, it was manifest that the general current of opinion among the most influential and competent authorities was in favour of acting on the precedent of the former crisis. On the 12th of November, a letter was addressed by the Prime Minister and the Chancellor of the Exchequer to the directors of the Bank of England, by which the authority was given (subject to a Bill of Indemnity to be afterwards sought from Parliament) to issue an amount of notes not exceeding two millions in excess of the proportion allowed

by the Bank Act. The authority thus given was acted upon, and notes to the above amount were actually issued by the Bank, the present circumstances differing in this respect from those in 1847, when, although a licence to over-issue was given, it was in fact not acted upon, the mere permission to increase the issues having had the effect of allaying the panic. Parliament was accordingly summoned to meet on the 3rd of December, it being understood that its deliberations would be almost exclusively confined to the necessary measures in connection with the Bank Act. The session was opened by Her Majesty in person, who addressed her Parliament from the Throne in the following terms:—

“ My Lords and Gentlemen,

“ Circumstances have recently arisen, connected with the mercantile interests of the country, which have induced me to call Parliament together before the usual time.

“ The failure of certain joint-stock banks and of some commercial firms produced such an extent of distrust as led me to authorise my Ministers to recommend to the Directors of the Bank of England the adoption of a course of proceeding which appeared necessary for allaying the prevalent alarm. As that course has involved a departure from the existing law, a Bill for indemnifying those who advised and those who adopted it will be submitted for your consideration.

“ I have observed with great regret that the disturbed state of commercial transactions in general has occasioned a diminution of employment in the manufacturing districts, which, I fear, cannot fail

to be attended with much local distress; I trust, however, that this evil may not be of long duration; and the abundant harvest with which it has graciously pleased Divine Providence to bless this land will, I hope, in some degree mitigate the sufferings which this state of things must unavoidably produce.

"While I deeply deplore the severe suffering to which many of my subjects in India have been exposed, and while I grieve for the extensive bereavements and sorrow which it has caused, I have derived the greatest satisfaction from the distinguished successes which have attended the heroic exertions of the comparatively small forces which have been opposed to greatly superior numbers, without the aid of the powerful reinforcements despatched from this country to their assistance. The arrival of those reinforcements will, I trust, speedily complete the suppression of this widely-spread revolt.

"The gallantry of the troops employed against the mutineers, their courage in action, their endurance under privation, fatigue, and the effects of climate; the high spirit and self-devotion of the officers; the ability, skill, and persevering energy of the commanders, have excited my warmest admiration; and I have observed with equal gratification that many civilians placed in extreme difficulty and danger have displayed the highest qualities, including, in some instances, those that would do honour to veteran soldiers.

"It is satisfactory to know that the general mass of the population of India have taken no part in the rebellion, while the most considerable of the native princes have acted in the most friendly manner,

and have rendered important services.

"I have given directions that papers relating to these matters shall be laid before you.

"The affairs of my East Indian dominions will require your serious consideration, and I recommend them to your earnest attention.

"The nations of Europe are in the enjoyment of the blessings of peace, which nothing seems likely to disturb.

"The stipulations of the treaty which I concluded with the Shah of Persia have been faithfully carried into execution, and the Persian forces have evacuated the territory of Herat.

"Gentlemen of the House of Commons,

"I have given directions that the estimates for the next year shall be prepared, for the purpose of being laid before you. They will be framed with a careful regard to the exigencies of the public service.

"My Lords and Gentlemen,

"Your attention will be called to the laws which regulate the representation of the people in Parliament, with a view to consider what amendments may be safely and beneficially made therein.

"Measures will be submitted for your consideration for simplifying and amending the laws relating to real property, and also for consolidating and amending several important branches of the criminal law.

"I confidently commit to your wisdom the great interests of my empire, and I fervently pray that the blessing of Almighty God may attend your counsels, and may guide your deliberations to those

ends which are dearest to my heart—the happiness and prosperity of my loyal and faithful people.”

Lord Portman moved the Address in reply to the Speech from the Throne, recapitulating at length the various subjects referred to. He vindicated the conduct of Ministers in reference to the recent suspension of the Bank Act, which he contended had at once relieved and checked the progress of the commercial panic, producing the beneficial effects of an augmented currency without incurring the danger of an excessive paper issue. He adverted to the necessity which existed for an alteration of the laws relating to real property, and also to the paragraph in the Royal Speech which pointed to a new Reform Bill. For this last paragraph he claimed the serious and most impartial consideration of their Lordships' House, not as to the nature of the reform required, but in order to examine whether the necessity for the alteration of the law existed. Lord Portman then proceeded to dwell on the outbreak of the rebellion in India, which he characterised as a purely military movement, which the general mass of the native population, so far from participating in, looked upon with dislike and fear. He considered that Lord Canning had done all that could possibly have been expected with the small forces at his disposal, and he deprecated the censures which in some quarters had been thrown upon him. He briefly referred to the gratifying announcement in the Royal Speech with regard to the peaceful relations which existed between this Government and other countries, and concluded by moving the Address.

Lord Carew seconded the Address, and adverted at length to the principal topics mentioned in the Speech from the Throne. He congratulated the country on the fact that the commerce and industry of the sister island had not been inconvenienced at all to the same degree by the commercial distress which prevailed on this side of the Channel.

The Earl of Derby said that, after a Parliamentary experience of 36 years, he had never known a session commenced under such a complication of anxieties and misfortunes as those which now called Parliament together. Almost the sole paragraph in the Royal Speech from which any satisfaction could be gained was that in which allusion was made to the peace which prevailed throughout Europe, though, unfortunately, even that was so worded as to convey almost a tone of disappointment, as if Lord Palmerston, following out the remark he made some time ago, was almost sorry that nothing should disturb that peace. The immediate cause, it was alleged, of Parliament being called together was the recent suspension of the Bank Charter Act. He was not prepared to say that Ministers were not justified in the step which they had taken, and in asking Parliament for an Act of Indemnity, but, at least, they must be prepared to show that the act was necessary and required by the leading bankers and commercial men of London. He was not surprised that Government should require an indemnity for violating an Act of Parliament, but he was surprised that, after violating it twice in ten years they should ask for another Bill of Indemnity, without attempting to amend the provisions of the Act. After alluding to the

causes which had given rise to the commercial distress throughout the country, Lord Derby proceeded to speak of the rebellion in India, entering into a minute detail of the gradual rise and development of the mutiny from the first individual cases of insubordination to the accumulation of horrors at Delhi. He greatly blamed the conduct of Her Majesty's Government in not sending reinforcements sooner, and, when at last they did despatch a tardy aid of troops, in sending them by the long sea voyage, though the Sultan had granted a firman for their passage overland, the Pasha of Egypt had offered his own carriage and horses to convey them across the Isthmus, and the Emperor of the French had offered to allow the passage of any number through France. His Lordship passed a most glowing eulogy on the conduct of the officers in India, who, alone, outnumbered, and believing themselves abandoned, nevertheless made head against the savage hordes by which they were surrounded, and with their own good swords had saved the Indian empire. After deprecating interference by the Indian Government in matters of religion with the natives, Lord Derby proceeded to that paragraph of the Royal Speech which referred to a measure of reform, and to which measure, he said, he was prepared to give his most anxious and serious consideration. He did, however, hope that Her Majesty's Government would be ready to lay before Parliament, early after its meeting in February, a distinct outline of the measure they intended to propose, in order that those who either preferred a large or small measure of reform might have an opportunity

of seeing how far the intention of the Government corresponded with their views. Her Majesty's Government might rely that in any measure calculated to advance the country's good they would meet with no opposition either from him or the noble Lords who acted with him on that side of the House.

Earl Granville, in reply, defended the course pursued by the Government in regard to the suspension of the Bank Act, a step which he declared had only been taken when its urgent necessity had been shown, and by which the commerce of the country had been saved from the most serious and dangerous embarrassments. As to any change in the Charter Act, he could say that it was not the intention of Her Majesty's Government to propose any alteration of that law, though it would be submitted to a Committee of the House of Commons, who would also inquire into the causes which had led to its present suspension. He defended the course adopted by the Government in regard to the mutiny in India, and denied that our empire there was now in peril, though he most heartily joined Lord Derby in the eloquent eulogium which he had uttered on its military servants, a share of which praise he also claimed for the civilians. As far as regarded the proposed Reform Bill, he could only say that as soon as Parliament met in February the Government would be ready to give a most free and ample account of the details of their intended measures.

The Earl of Ellenborough reproached the Government with their want of energy and the loss of time they had incurred in sending out the troops to India.

Due diligence in this matter had not been shown, neither was the faith of the Government pledged to Parliament, kept in this matter. If Lucknow fell, he should consider Her Majesty's Government responsible for that loss of honour, and for the atrocities which might be committed there.

The Duke of Argyll denied that the Government had shown any want of energy, or that any distinct pledge had been given by the Government as to the time when the first troops were to quit England.

After a few words from the Earl of Hardwicke, Earl Grey spoke strongly against the recent suspension of the Bank Act. That Government should require twice within ten years a Bill of Indemnity for violating an Act of Parliament, without taking any steps to alter that Act, was manifestly wrong. The Act having been thus twice suspended, its moral power was at an end, and in any other time of pressure which might arise, its suspension again would naturally be looked forward to by the mercantile classes.

Lord Overstone was quite prepared to support the principle which would separate the laws relating to the dealing in money from the laws relating to the issue of money. The principles of the Act of 1844 were founded entirely upon the principles of free trade—a free trade in money, which provided for the supply of the country with money as it did for the supply of the country with food. The Government must look to the causes which had led to the recent suspension of the Bank Act, and not go on merely applying palliatives to a practice which was in some parts so wrong that, if not

checked, it would at last overpower our whole monetary system.

After some further observations, in which Lords Grey, Eglintoun, and Monteaigle took part, their Lordships adjourned.

The Address in the House of Commons was moved by Mr. W. Martin, who commended the course taken by the Government in submitting the decision by which they had authorised a violation of the Bank Act of 1844 to the judgment of Parliament. Although the main provisions of that Act were satisfactory, the recent panic, in his opinion, justified the Government in issuing the letter which sanctioned a departure from the existing law. In reviewing the other topics of the Royal Speech, he eulogized in warm terms the heroism displayed by the services in India, civil as well as military, and congratulated the House and the country upon the promised fulfilment by Lord Palmerston of the pledge he had given to deal in the present session with the great and complicated subject of the representation.

The motion was seconded by Mr. Akroyd, who discussed at some length the policy of the Bank Act, which he regarded with less favour than Mr. Martin, and was of opinion that the Government would have done well had they interfered with its operation at an earlier period.

Mr. Disraeli, after pointing out what he considered to be the inconsistency of Ministers with reference to the commercial and monetary system of the country, observed that the House should not agree to a Bill of Indemnity for an infraction of the Act of 1844 without well weighing the circumstances under which the in-

fraction took place. It would appear, he said, that the Bank had not applied to the Government, but that the Government had recommended the Bank to outstep the limit prescribed by the existing law. He recommended the House, therefore, before they passed a Bill of Indemnity, to require the reasons which had induced the Government to take that course. Referring to a notice given by the Chancellor of the Exchequer of a motion to reappoint the Bank Committee of last session, he condemned these frequent inquiries. The Government ought, he said, to have made up their minds upon this question. Were they going to stand by the Charter Act of 1844, or not? If they were, he should demur to a Bill of Indemnity, for they were not justified in departing from the letter of the Act. But if they announced that they were prepared to recommend a new measure that would remedy acknowledged grievances and make a satisfactory settlement of this great question, it would be the duty of the House to accord an indemnity. Passing lightly over the subject of our foreign relations, Mr. Disraeli adverted to the events in India, dwelling upon the striking fact of the total unpreparedness of those who were responsible for its condition, and insisting that the annexation of Oude, which in July he suggested had something to do with the mutiny, was now acknowledged to have been one of the chief causes of the wide-spread revolt. The consequences of not ascertaining the causes of the revolt, he remarked, had been serious. Our communications had been cut off, and our means of

moving the army had been deficient, owing to the policy pursued towards Oude. He complained of the ambiguity of the paragraph in the Speech from the Throne which recommended the affairs of India to the earnest consideration of the House, and called for a frank avowal of the intentions of the Government with regard to the future administration of India. On the subject of Parliamentary reform, the scheme of which must, he thought, be perfectly matured in the Cabinet, he urged Lord Palmerston to introduce the Bill forthwith, before the Christmas recess, in order to afford ample time for its consideration.

Lord Palmerston maintained the propriety and consistency of the course pursued by the Government, which had been compelled to do what, he admitted, no Government ought to do without grave reasons. Referring to the heroic actions of our commanders in India, he announced his intention of bringing down a message from the Crown, respecting an acknowledgment for their distinguished services.

The Address to the Throne was then agreed to.

On the following day, the Chancellor of the Exchequer having proposed that the House resolve itself into a Committee to consider the Bank Act of 1844, proceeded in a lucid speech to direct attention to the existing state of the law under that statute. He then went on to explain the objects of Sir R. Peel in introducing this Act, premising that the note circulation of the United Kingdom amounted, in round numbers, to about 38,000,000*l.*; namely, 20,000,000*l.* of the Bank of England, and 18,000,000*l.* of the Scotch, Irish, and provincial banks—of which

amount of 38,000,000*l.* only a portion was covered by bullion. One of the main objects contemplated by Sir R. Peel, he observed, was to provide a security against the excessive issue of paper, and to guard against the recurrence of commercial panics; at the same time, Sir Robert expressly stated that he did not propose the measure as an infallible panacea, or a complete guarantee against commercial crises, and when, in 1847, a crisis occurred, he declared that the Government of that day were justified in sanctioning a departure from the limitation prescribed by his Act. Sir G. Lewis then adverted to the circumstances attending the late crisis, the immediate cause of which was, he said, wholly unconnected with the management of the Bank; it arose almost exclusively out of the derangement of the American trade. He referred to the successive failures of the Borough Bank of Liverpool (which was not a bank of issue), of the Western Bank of Scotland, and of the City of Glasgow Bank. The circulation of the two last-named banks was 800,000*l.*, their deposits being 9,000,000*l.*; so that it was not their note circulation, but the magnitude of their other liabilities, which led to their stoppage. These and other failures, accompanied by the diminution of bullion in the Bank of England from 10,000,000*l.* to 6,000,000*l.*, and of the reserve of notes from 4,500,000*l.* to 1,500,000*l.*, created great alarm. He compared the amount of bullion, the reserve of notes, private deposits, and securities in the Bank, in 1847 and 1857, observing that the turning point had been gained in the former year before the issue of the Government letter, whereas in the present case

the worst had not been reached. The course taken by the Government in 1847 had been maturely considered and deliberately approved by Parliament, including the promoters of the Act of 1844; it therefore constituted a Parliamentary precedent. Adverting to a question put by Mr. Disraeli on the preceding night, he stated that the issue of the late letter was the spontaneous act of Her Majesty's Government upon a deliberate and conscientious view of the circumstances of the case, without any urgency by mercantile bodies or the Bank of England. Under that letter the Bank had transferred 2,000,000*l.* from one department of the establishment to another, but the issue to the public had not reached that amount. He fully admitted the gravity of the step, although it only enlarged the issue of paper upon securities beyond the 14,000,000*l.* allowed by the Act to meet a momentary exigency, but he denied that it depreciated the currency, as had been alleged, inasmuch as the notes issued under the authority of the letter were still payable on demand in gold. After stating the grounds upon which he proposed to move for the reappointment of the Select Committee of the last session, he entered into details to show that the policy of the Acts of 1844 and 1845 had been perfectly successful, and that our paper currency was in a sound condition. Panics, he remarked, might happen, as at Hamburg, if our circulation were purely metallic; and in such crisis any limit to the paper circulation must create alarm. At such a moment there must be a power of relaxation, and it would be a question for the Select Committee, among others, whether it was preferable to leave that power,

in case of emergency, in the Executive Government, to be exercised on their responsibility to Parliament, or to adopt the conclusion of the Lords' Committee, that such power should be engrafted upon the Act. The right hon. gentleman concluded with a motion for leave to bring in a Bill to indemnify the Bank directors in regard to the recent contravention of the Bank Act.

Mr. Gladstone did not oppose the Bill of Indemnity, and thought that the Chancellor of the Exchequer was entitled to argue from the transactions of 1847 in justification of the course pursued by the Government. But he was not convinced by his arguments in favour of the reappointment of the Bank Committee in preference to legislation upon the subject, believing that it would be an overburdened Committee, the House being called upon meanwhile by its vote practically to suspend the Bank Act. He predicted that the inquiry, exhausted in 1857, would be left unfinished in 1858. The Chancellor of the Exchequer, he observed, had not distinguished between the questions of banking and issue, and the House ought to recognise that distinction. The Act of 1844 touched the question of issue only, leaving that of banking untouched, and he thought the present was a fit time for ascertaining the view of Parliament upon this subject. Instead of directing the Committee to go round again the circle of inquiry into the currency and the law of issue, it would be better employed in investigating the commercial causes of the late panic, and how far they were connected with the state of banking. The effect of referring a heap of subjects to an overburdened Com-

mittee would be to postpone legislation and obstruct inquiry into the causes of the recent panic and the present embarrassment.

Mr. Spooner attributed all our present monetary derangements and commercial embarrassments to the Act of 1844, which he declared to be a delusion. It had answered, he said, none of the expectations held out by its promoters; it could not be amended, and must be abolished.

Mr. Glyn differed from Mr. Spooner as to the effect of the Act of 1844 upon the present commercial crisis, the causes of which were identically the same as those which produced the crisis of 1847. Mr. Spooner had mixed up the questions of capital and currency. But although, he observed, the pressure was not caused by the Act, the limitation of issues by the Bank became in the time of pressure the primary cause of the crisis. At every time of violent pressure a letter must be issued, for he hoped no individual would have the hardihood to carry out what was termed the first principle of the Act. But he thought the power of relaxation should remain, not with the Government, but with the Bank of England.

Mr. Henley argued that the Act of 1844 had failed in its main objects. Sir R. Peel had admitted, he observed, that it did not prevent panics. He (Mr. Henley) maintained that it did not secure convertibility; the limit in times of pressure destroyed confidence, and the authority given to the Bank to issue 14,000,000*l.* of notes beyond its bullion unwarrantably inflated credit. None recommended that the Act should be maintained in its integrity, and the question was, whether it was safe or desirable to

leave the relaxation of the law to the discretion of the Government, or whether there should be some other mode of effecting the object. He believed that there ought to be no limit—that carrying the limit up to 16,000,000*l.* or 17,000,000*l.* would do no good whatever. Since the Act passed, there had been a wonderful development of a queer sort of securities, and of a system of trade founded upon re-discounts and inflated credit.

Lord J. Russell said he was in the singular position of being satisfied with what had been done by the Government, with the Act of 1844, and with the proposal to reappoint the Committee of last session. But the manner in which the motion for a Bill of Indemnity came before the House raised the questions—whether the Act of 1844, having been twice suspended, could be, or ought to be, maintained; if so, would it not require extensive alterations, and ought the suspending power to be vested in the Crown or the Bank of England? In the discussion the national currency had been erroneously confounded with commercial credit. He believed that the former had been preserved by the Act of 1844; but commercial credit would run its course, and all that Parliament could do was to prevent its damaging the national currency, which, he believed, had suffered no depreciation. In his opinion, the act of the Government had saved the general interests of the country from great disasters, and with Mr. Glyn he hoped never to see a Minister of this country so infatuated with a principle, sound in itself, as to refuse to relax the Act of 1844. That Act he did not think required extensive al-

teration, and he thought that the reappointment of the Committee of last session was exactly the manner in which the Government ought to deal with this question. The great object of the Act of 1844 was to preserve the convertibility of the national currency, and at the same time to give help in time of disasters; and the Act having fulfilled those objects since 1847, it ought to be maintained. Although the Act was more restrictive than it appeared, he doubted the necessity of a change in the limit. If, however, it was made clear to the Select Committee that there ought to be a change, it should be effected by Act of Parliament.

Mr. Disraeli complained of the vague declamation in which speakers had indulged while discussing this question. The immense disasters of the present time originated, he observed, not from the mismanagement of the currency, but of the capital of the country. The Act of 1844 was passed to regulate the currency and establish the convertibility of the Bank's notes; yet it had been so framed that it forced those who regulated the currency to aggravate distress and distrust by applying to the domestic trade the same treatment applied to the foreign trade, although it should have been exactly opposite. He admired the object of the Act, the securing the convertibility of the Bank paper, and he would pass over one crisis, when the provisions of the law were suspended by a wise indulgence; but it became the House to consider whether it would sanction a chronic interference, and confide the dispensing power to the discretion of a Minister. Between

the 7th of September and the 12th of November (the date of the letter) 85 firms of no inconsiderable importance had fallen, their liabilities amounting to 42,000,000*l.*, and nearly all those firms fell before the letter was written. If the law was to be left in this state, the House should seriously consider whether a power so great and so totally alien to the constitution of the country should be left to the arbitrary discretion of a Minister. He was for supporting the spirit of the Act of 1844 so far as regarded the convertibility of the notes of the Bank, but, believing that its enactments, by treating the domestic and the foreign trade in the same manner, aggravated distress and distrust, the Act, in his opinion, should be altered in that respect. He would assent to the Bill of Indemnity; but he thought Ministers took an erroneous course in recommending the re-appointment of the select committee, and if the Chancellor of the Exchequer would defer his motion for the appointment of the committee for a few days, he (Mr. Disraeli) would move as an amendment that it is expedient to legislate on the subject without further inquiry.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer assented to Mr. Disraeli's proposition, and after a few more observations the motion was agreed to, and leave was given to bring in the Bill. The second reading having been moved on the 7th of December,

Mr. Gladstone objected to the wording of the first clause, which, he said, indemnified the Bank for acts of which Parliament knew nothing. He likewise asked for explanations respecting the profits on the issues already made—

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whether they were to go to the Bank of England or to the Government; how they were to be computed—whether they were to be profits of the issues or of the discounts; and, lastly, whether the profits were to be calculated on the amount of the issues made to the issue department of the Bank, or on that portion only which would go to the public?

Sir H. Willoughby hoped that before the Bill went through the committee some explanation would be given as to the necessity for suspending the law, and how the pressure came upon the Bank of England; whether there had been any unfair action, by combination or conspiracy, upon the currency of the empire.

Mr. Cayley entered at considerable length into a general criticism upon the monetary system of the country and that of the joint-stock banks, and their operation upon the home and foreign trade. He condemned the existing system as impracticable without periodical collapses.

Mr. Coningham regretted that the Government had not gone further, and declared their intention to abrogate the law of 1844, which, although not the cause of the recent commercial panic, in his opinion had seriously aggravated its severity. It attempted to carry out a theory based upon a fallacy.

Mr. Malins cordially approved the Bill; he only regretted that the interference of the Government had not been much earlier, and that they had not armed themselves before the close of the late session with the power to take measures for the relief of the then approaching stringency.

Mr. Crossley thought that credit was due to the Government for

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their interference without pressure. The Act of 1844, in his opinion, had fulfilled its main objects; but he suggested that some self-acting machinery might be devised whereby its operation could be adapted to the fluctuations in the value of money.

Mr. R. Philips commended the conduct of the Bank of England, and pointed out the manner in which, he said, the action of the joint-stock banks and London bill-brokers kept up the prices of raw produce artificially, so as to injure the manufacturing classes.

Mr. Newdegate thought the Bank of England ought to be supported in the conduct they had pursued, and that the Government should devise means to avoid the recurrence of panics, and the giving of undue power to large capitalists.

Mr. Buchanan defended the opinions of the Glasgow Chamber of Commerce, which, he said, had always maintained the convertibility of paper, and that nothing could be more injurious than an excessive issue of notes, which was incompatible with their convertibility. The late panic, he observed, was connected, not with currency, but with credit, and in his opinion credit and confidence had been very much injured by the Bank Act of 1844.

Mr. Kirk argued that the Act of 1844 had failed in accomplishing its essential objects; it had not prevented undue speculation and overtrading, which were the causes of the panic. The convertibility of bank notes was secured by the Act of 1819. The great fault of the Act of 1844 was applying an inflexible rule to so fluctuating a thing as the currency.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer, in reply to Sir H. Willoughby, said

he had no knowledge of any combination or conspiracy to intimidate or influence the Bank of England, and he did not believe any such conspiracy existed. He answered the objections of Mr. Gladstone, and, with respect to the application of the profits upon the issue of notes under the Government letter, he said, as the matter was still in progress, he had not thought it his duty to come to any definite conclusion. He then replied to other objections, and re-asserted that there was no depreciation of the currency, in the ordinary sense of the term, by the issue of the extra 2,000,000*l*.

After some observations from Mr. Spooner, who denied that he was in favour of an inconvertible paper currency, and from Mr. Ingram, the Bill was read a second time.

On the third reading there was but little discussion.

Sir H. Willoughby remarked that the House should have had more distinct information before it passed this Bill as to the causes which had pressed so heavily upon the resources of the Bank of England. It appeared, he said, from the evidence taken before the Bank Committee, that a great capitalist might, if he pleased, bring an undue pressure upon the Bank, and he referred to a rumour that a large bill-discounter had actually brought a severe pressure upon its resources when they were very low.

Mr. Vance spoke in favour of vesting a discretionary relaxing power in the hands of the Bank Directors. Mr. G. Hudson argued to the same effect. Mr. Philipps attributed the existing derangement not to the currency, but to the excess of speculation, promoted by the large interest paid upon

bank deposits. Mr. Adams asked the Government to give some intimation as to the nature of the representations which had been made to them to induce them to relax the Bank Act.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer reiterated his former statement, that it was not in consequence of any representation made to the Government that the letter had been issued, but they had acted in the matter on their own responsibility, upon the authentic accounts of the financial position of the Bank. No pressure whatever had been put upon the Government which they could not have resisted with facility, and no person had complained to him that the Bank had refused to discount.

A slight alteration having been made in the first section, the Bill was passed.

In the House of Lords the measure passed a second reading without discussion. On moving that it be read a third time, Lord Stanley of Alderley, the President of the Board of Trade, entered into a statement of the circumstances which led to the enactment of the Act of 1844; of the suspension of that Act in 1847; and of the circumstances which had recently induced Her Majesty's Government again to suspend the operation of the Act. The Act of 1844 had completely succeeded in its two essential objects—the convertibility of the bank-note into gold, and the prevention of the over-issue of paper-money. It had not, however, prevented the occurrence of monetary crises, nor did he believe it was within the limits of human legislation to frame any law that would prevent such calamities. It had been said that Government ought to have foreseen what was

about to take place, and should sooner have taken precautionary measures, but there was nothing in the commercial position of the country previous to the end of October, which at all called upon the Government to take any extraordinary steps. But what subsequently occurred made it the imperative duty of the Government to interfere. If assistance had been refused, the most prejudicial consequences must have followed. The noble Lord entered into a statement of figures, with a view to show that, notwithstanding the suspension of the law, the actual amount of notes in circulation was very little above what it was before the Government letter was written. On the 10th of December the total amount of bullion in the Bank was 8,200,000*l.*, and the reserve of notes 4,650,000*l.* This beneficial effect he attributed to the fact of Government not having given permission to the Bank to transgress the law at an earlier period. It would be matter for future consideration how far any relaxation should be made in the provisions of the Act of 1844; but he thought that on no occasion should such relaxation be granted unless the exchanges were turned in favour of this country. He should regret any alteration of the present law merely because circumstances had compelled a partial departure from its provisions; at the same time it was worthy the consideration of Parliament whether it might not be necessary to introduce some new provision with respect to the conditions under which such relaxation should be exercised. He should be glad, after the recess, to see a committee of inquiry upon these matters appointed.

Lord Grey, while agreeing to
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the Bill, thought it necessary to call their Lordships' serious attention to the unsatisfactory state in which the law relating to the currency would be left if the present measure were not followed up by further legislation. By this measure the Act of 1844 was virtually repealed. But he warned their Lordships against sanctioning the principle that in periods of commercial distress the country might look for relief to an issue of paper money, regulated by no certain principle, and limited only by the discretion of the issuers and the wants of the borrowers. If Parliament allowed it to be considered a settled principle that relief should be given by an issue of paper, many years could not pass without a suspension of cash payments, the fatal effects of which the noble Earl traced from the history of the consequences of the suspension of cash payments in 1797. To prevent the possible recurrence of these evils the sound principle of the Act of 1844 ought to be carried out to its legitimate conclusion. The machinery, however, of the Act was defective. It left the issue of paper-money in the hands of the Bank of England and of other banks. As the principle of the Act of 1844 was to assimilate a paper currency to a metallic currency, the first thing to be done was to assimilate the two in the authority by which they were issued. No money was allowed to be issued by trading persons, but to coin paper-money was infinitely more dangerous than to coin gold. What he therefore would recommend was, that an end should be put to all issue by the Bank of England and by the joint-stock banks in Scotland and Ireland, and that one uniform currency

should be issued by public authority. By the establishment of that principle the recurrence of many commercial evils would be prevented. His Lordship considered the prohibition of the issue of small notes in this country a most injudicious measure. The issue of 1*l.* notes, instead of rendering the currency insecure, would, in his opinion, tend to make it more secure than at present. Such an issue would displace 30,000,000 or 40,000,000 of sovereigns, which would cause a large addition to the capital of the country.

The Bill was then passed.

The amendment of which Mr. Disraeli had given notice with a view of bringing the policy of the existing currency laws under discussion was proposed by that gentleman on the 11th of December, on the motion of the Chancellor of the Exchequer for the re-appointment of the select committee to inquire into the operation of the Act of 1844. Sir G. C. Lewis began his speech by observing that when he introduced the Indemnity Bill, he had expressed a confident belief that the crisis was passing away, and this conviction was confirmed by the present condition of the bullion and reserve in the Bank. On the 11th of November the amount of bullion was 6,666,000*l.*, on the 11th of December it was 8,200,000*l.*; the reserve in the banking department, which on the 11th of November was 1,462,000*l.*, on the 11th of December amounted to 4,650,000*l.* He then adverted to the resolution of which notice had been given by Mr. Disraeli, that "no further inquiry is necessary into the operation of the Bank Act of 1844." If it had not been for the

late commercial crisis, he should be prepared, he said, to assent to this resolution, so far as the Bank of England was concerned. But the effect of the resolution would be to preclude the committee of last session from coming to a conclusion as to the evidence already taken, and as to the provincial banks of issue and the Irish and Scotch banks. It altogether failed to meet the present exigencies of the case. Since last year we had had a commercial crisis, and it would be for the consideration of the Committee how far the Act of 1844 had received any light from recent events. He had therefore given notice of an instruction to the committee to inquire into the causes of the recent distress, and how far it had been affected by the laws for regulating the issue of bank-notes payable on demand. He believed much of that distress had arisen from the abuses of the system of paying interest upon money at call; and this would be a fit subject of inquiry by the Committee. Upon other subjects the committee of last session had taken evidence. Sir G. C. Lewis read the opinions of various witnesses upon the questions relating to the country issues; whether the Bank of England should be the sole bank of issue; if not, whether there should be a Government bank, and by what means the Government could supply the country with a paper currency. He confessed that he doubted whether the subversion of the present system would lead to any advantage either in economy to the public or the security of the notes. Looking to the present state of our paper currency, and to the issues of the Bank of England and

of the English private banks and the Irish and Scotch banks, he did not see at present anything in the opinions of competent witnesses which called upon the Legislature to vest the right of issuing notes exclusively in the Bank of England, or to abolish that right and transfer it to the Government. If the late crisis had not grown out of any defect in our currency laws, but had arisen from a derangement of capital and credit, why should there be a demand upon the Government to legislate on those laws, and make a declaration of their currency policy? Supposing, then, the Act of 1844 to be maintained, should the relaxing power be in the Government or in the Bank of England? He thought that imposing restrictions upon the Bank, and giving the Bank the power to relax them, was equivalent to having no law at all. Having read the evidence of witnesses upon this point, he stated the inclination of his mind to be not to disturb the existing system. At the same time, if it should be the opinion of the House that it was unconstitutional to relax the law and apply for an indemnity for doing so, he did not feel any insuperable objection to a change. He then discussed the proposals as to the enlargement of the limit of 14,000,000*l.* fixed by the Act, which, as no principle was involved, he admitted was quite open for consideration, though he was not for altering the present limit. Other questions would come before the Committee,—whether it was expedient to require an additional guarantee for the issues of English country banks and Scotch and Irish banks, and as to the making Bank of

England notes a legal tender in Ireland and Scotland.

Mr. Disraeli observed that the Chancellor of the Exchequer, in asking why the recent distress, which originated, he had said, in the disturbance of capital and credit, should be attributed to the currency, must have forgotten the reason for the early meeting of Parliament. If the currency had nothing to do with the question, why had the law been violated? The Chancellor of the Exchequer would leave the law exactly in its present condition; but what would be its moral influence? It had been twice violated, and all must regard it as an obsolete law. In his opinion, it was the duty of the House to arrive at a definite conclusion upon this subject, and not to assent to a motion for the re-appointment of a committee that would be a padlock upon the mouths of members and an obstacle out of doors. If the proposed inquiry had been simply into the causes of the commercial distress, he should not have objected to it; but, as it was connected with bank-notes, he knew that, as in a former case, it would be a mere currency inquiry. The primary cause of the disturbance of capital and credit throughout the world, was, in his opinion, the discovery of the precious metals of late years, which had been followed by enormous speculations in shares and companies, and the establishment of a new class of monetary institutions. He showed how credit received from this cause an unnatural impulse, and argued that a convulsion had only been retarded by the vast annual importations of treasure. He contended that a derangement of credit, to which the Chancellor

of the Exchequer ascribed the commercial distress, could only be produced by an abuse of credit, not by mismanagement of the currency. In every instance of convulsion great authorities had confounded capital and currency, and attributed to the least influential form of credit consequences which could only be effected by the employment of credit and capital upon a colossal scale, and to an extent which no circulation of bank-notes could reach. He entered at length into the question of the depreciation of paper-money. There was a distinction, he remarked, between paper-money and paper credit. Inconvertible paper-money might be depreciated, but not notes convertible at par. It had been shown, he said, before the late Committee, that there was a clear distinction between paper-money and bank-notes convertible at par, and that there was a law which regulated the circulation of the latter, which prevented redundancy, and rendered the inflation of circulation impossible. No banker could force the circulation of convertible notes beyond the fair demands of the community. He deduced from his views of paper currency conclusions at variance with the theory upon which our monetary legislation, including the Act of 1844, was based, and he argued that the failures of joint-stock banks in present and past times had nothing to do with their bank-note circulation; that it was futile to ascribe them to an over-issue of their notes. It was impossible, he said, to resist the conviction that the Act of 1844, which was drawn up in deference to the fallacious views as to the issue of notes,

exercised an aggravated influence upon commercial distress when it arose, applying one rule to foreign and domestic trade. The framers of that Act meant it to be a law regulating the issue of bank-notes; they erroneously assumed that it was possible for any issuer of bank-notes to force their circulation. He hoped, he said, that this Act would receive its death-blow in this debate; and, believing that sufficient materials for legislation were already in the possession of the House, that all necessary information had been exhausted by the Committee of last session, and that the question was now ripe for decision; he moved, as an amendment to the motion, a resolution "That in the opinion of this House, no further inquiry is necessary into the operation of the Bank Act of 1844."

Mr. Cardwell, in supporting the motion, observed that there were two matters before the House—one, the proper mode of dealing with the commercial difficulty,—which had been disposed of by the Bill of Indemnity, and by the Bank having returned to its ordinary limits; the other, the re-appointment of the Committee of Inquiry. That committee closed its labours last session with recommending its own re-appointment, and made no report. They had finished their investigation into the currency; but other branches of inquiry remained, and the events which had happened in the interval increased the need of inquiry. Upon the general question, he defended the policy of the Act of 1844, replying to the criticism of Mr. Disraeli, whose theory, that paper currency convertible at par could not be mismanaged, was contradicted, he said, by experience,

prior to 1844, in this country, as well as by the example now presented by America. He read accounts of the disastrous consequences attending over-issue of convertible paper in both countries, and asked how the aggravation of the late commercial distress could be charged upon the Act of 1844? He believed that, if the opinion of the public could be taken, whatever desire there might be to engraft upon the Act other provisions, there would be a very decided feeling in favour of its policy.

Mr. Gladstone said, he subscribed to the arguments of Mr. Cardwell, but he differed as to their application. Those arguments went to show that the evidence was accumulative in favour of no longer leaving the country in doubt as to the principle on which the currency ought to be founded. It was impossible, in his opinion, for the Act of 1844 to stand as it was. Experience had shown that it required alteration to obviate difficulties and avert perils arising from overtrading and bad banking. A recurrence of crises must be looked for, and he was not satisfied with the way in which they were met. The practice in two crises ruled the third. Traders would now know that, if they could stand for a certain time, there would come a letter to relieve them. He objected to vest this dangerous power in the hands of a Minister. Great evil arose from the confusion which prevailed between the functions of currency and banking; and, if the committee were re-appointed, the House would postpone the remedy for these evils, for, besides a variety of questions yet untouched by them, they would have

to consider the question of issue over again. The effect of referring all these questions to a committee was to overcharge it, and to stifle the questions referred to them. Let the House settle at once by legislation the question, which was ripe for settlement.

Mr. Malins stated the grounds upon which he considered that the Act of 1844 was founded upon a false principle, and that it was erroneous in practice as well as theory. He should vote for the amendment.

Mr. Horsfall should vote for the re-appointment of the committee. Approving the general principle of the Act of 1844, he thought that Act required and was susceptible of amendment, especially by adapting it to the more effectual prevention of panics, one of the main objects of Sir R. Peel.

Mr. Weguelin, with reference to the suggestion to limit the operations of the Bank of England to the function of banking, observed that, in his opinion, nothing could be so disastrous to the moneyed interest of the country as to deprive the Bank of the opportunity of making advances to the commercial world. He explained what he considered to be the real origin of the commercial distress.

After some remarks by Mr. Blakemore,

The Chancellor of the Exchequer made a brief reply, in which he noticed the conflicting views and objects of those who called for immediate legislation upon the subject, Mr. Disraeli urging the total repeal of the Act of 1844 as incurably vicious; Mr. Gladstone seeking to uphold the Act and to increase its stringency.

Upon a division the amendment of Mr. Disraeli was negatived by

295 to 117, and the original motion was agreed to. The Chancellor of the Exchequer then moved that it be an instruction to the Committee to inquire into the causes of the recent commercial distress, and to consider how far it has been affected by the laws regulating the issue of bank-notes. After some objections from Mr. Baring, who wished that this inquiry should be referred to a separate committee, the motion was agreed to.

But few other subjects besides the currency laws engaged the attention of Parliament during its brief December session. One important exception, however, was the subject of the Jewish Disabilities, for the removal of which Lord John Russell, with the concurrence of the Government, took the first step on the 11th of December, by moving in Committee of the whole House, that the chairman be directed to move for leave to bring in a Bill to substitute one oath for the Oaths of Allegiance, Supremacy, and Abjuration, and for the relief of Her Majesty's subjects professing the Jewish religion. In so doing the noble Lord stated the nature of the intended Bill, the chief feature of which was the addition to the oath proposed in his former Bill of the words "on the true faith of a Christian," and a subsequent clause authorising the omission of those words when the oath was administered to one of Her Majesty's Jewish subjects. He did not propose, he said, to alter the Roman Catholic oath. He referred to an opinion of the Attorney-General, that the Act 5th William IV., entitled that House to frame a declaration to be taken in lieu of an oath, and suggested that although the result of an inquiry before a committee was unfavourable to this

opinion, the decision was arrived at by a small majority, and the question might, if necessary, be revived.

Sir F. Thesiger observed that it had been arranged that there should be no opposition to the introduction of the Bill, and that the second reading should be deferred until after Christmas; but he entreated Lord J. Russell to pause and consider the consequences of a measure which would be a stepping-stone to other innovations, to the admission of Mahomedans and Hindoos. He should, he said, resist the measure in every stage, because he believed that, by the admission of Jews to the Legislature, a fatal blow would be given to a principle interwoven with every department of the State.

Mr. Dilwyn, Mr. Cox, and Mr. Griffith supported the Bill, which was opposed by Mr. Bentinck, Mr. Newdigate and Mr. Stanhope.

Mr. Pease argued that the relaxation of forms did not impair the Christian character of the Legislature. He had listened, he said, with pain to the small amount of vital power attributed to Christianity, the principle of which had no occasion to fear the Jew.

Mr. Butt, though he had voted against the former Bill, would support the present measure, upon the Christian principle of doing to others as he would that others should do to him.

Mr. Walter regarded the argument of those who alleged that the admission of a Jew into that House would destroy its Christianity as very much akin to the notion of the Sepoys, who thought a greased cartridge would destroy their religion. The Divine Author of our faith said, "My kingdom is not of this world." The Christianity of the country depended upon the

personal religion of the people, and the presence of Jews in the Legislature would no more destroy its Christianity than the country was unchristianized by the presence of Jews in it.

After some further remarks from Mr. Adams, Mr. Coningham, and Mr. Stewart, and a reply from Lord John Russell, the resolution was agreed to, and leave was given to bring in a Bill.

An important point of commercial policy was mooted by a resolution proposed during this short session by Mr. Headlam on the subject of the liability of shareholders of joint-stock banks. A special interest attached to this question at the present time, on account of some recent failures of great magnitude in joint-stock banks, both in England and Scotland, which had brought to light a system of management so reckless and negligent as to give a great shock to public confidence in such undertakings. The resolution moved by the hon. member for Newcastle was, "That the unlimited liability of shareholders in joint-stock banks gives rise to a species of credit injurious to the interests of the public; and that the present law enforcing the adoption of this principle requires alteration." In bringing forward this motion, he said he was influenced by a rooted conviction, which he had long entertained, and which was confirmed by recent events, that the principle of the unlimited liability of shareholders operated as the moving cause of the mismanagement of joint-stock banks and precipitated and aggravated a national crisis. He explained the particular mode in which joint-stock banks were able to produce the effects he attributed to them through the unbounded

credit they obtained by pledging the property of their shareholders, and the enormous evils which resulted from their mismanagement. He illustrated his argument by reference to the case of the Liverpool Borough Bank, and observed that it was found, whenever a great failure of one of these banks took place, that it arose from the paid-up capital having been wasted and squandered through mismanagement, though it still continued to obtain credit in the money-market, owing to the unlimited liability of its shareholders. In support of the principle of limited liability applied to joint-stock banks he appealed to the recorded opinions of Lord Liverpool, Mr. Huskisson, and Lord Althorp, and to the experience of foreign countries; and he asked the House, which had decided in favour of limited liability in partnerships in general, to apply the same principle to joint-stock banks.

Mr. Cowan opposed the motion. He had been always opposed, he said, to limiting the liability of banks, and he was unconvinced by the speech of Mr. Headlam, who had mistaken the cause of the evils he had mentioned, which had resulted from a system of gross mismanagement, breaches of trust, and practices which should be made indictable offences.

Mr. Collier said, if the resolution had been based upon the principle of non-interference, leaving parties to do as they pleased, he should support it; but, as it pledged the House to the condemnation of unlimited liability, he was compelled to vote against it.

Mr. Weguelin remarked that there was a distinction between

partnership concerns that traded with their own money, and banks trading with the money of others. To limit the liability of banks would be to limit their credit, which was their sole capital. He opposed the motion.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer said, he concurred in the objection of Mr. Collier to the form of the resolution, and protested against being bound down to a formula that the unlimited liability of joint-stock banks was injurious to the interests of the public, the inference being that it should be prohibited. These banks had two functions—one the issue of notes, another the receipt of deposits; and there was a distinction in respect to liability between these two functions. When a country bank issued notes, although they were not a legal tender, they did practically discharge the function of money; therefore the notes of a country bank circulated upon the credit of that bank, and it would not be just to deprive the holders of the security of unlimited liability, which was not, in that case, injurious to the interests of the public. The whole question would, however, fall within the scope of the inquiry of the committee on the Bank Acts, the re-appointment of which he was shortly about to propose, and he was under the necessity of opposing the motion.

Mr. Malins was of opinion that Parliament should not stop short in the application of the principle of limited liability, which should be applied to banking as well as to other branches of trade.

Mr. Hankey moved, by way of amendment, the following resolution:—“That the present law, enforcing the unlimited liability of

shareholders in joint-stock banks, requires alteration."

After a short reply by Mr. Headlam, the original motion was negatived, and Mr. Hankey's amendment was likewise rejected on a division by 118 to 47.

A question of considerable interest to the Church of England was involved in a Bill which was laid on the table of the House of Lords at this time by the Earl of Shaftesbury. A strong sense of the inadequacy of the means afforded to the poorer classes of attending the public service of the Church, had induced some influential persons, both lay and clerical, in the early part of the present year, to organize a special service on Sunday evenings at Exeter Hall. On these occasions, some of the bishops and leading clergy of the Establishment had delivered sermons expressly adapted to such congregations as the service was designed to suit, and the success of the experiment, so far as the number of those brought together to worship was concerned, was complete. In the autumn of the present year, an attempt was made to renew the Exeter Hall services, but, although the Bishop of London gave the step his full patronage and support, an unexpected difficulty arose on the part of the incumbent of the parish in which the place of meeting was situated, who, in the exercise of a legal right assumed to belong to him, issued a prohibition against the performance of the service. It was for the purpose of preventing such a conflict of authority between an incumbent and his diocesan that Lord Shaftesbury, who was warmly interested in the special services in question, introduced his Bill. As, however,

the measure was threatened with serious opposition from the Bishop of Oxford and some other bishops and peers, the noble Earl thought it advisable not to proceed further with his bill before Christmas, but when the order of the day for the second reading came on, he announced the postponement of it till February, while at the same time he explained the object of the measure as affecting the rights of incumbents to prohibit Church of England services in their parishes. The services in Exeter Hall last summer, he said, were intended to meet the wants of a large portion of the community which was virtually excluded from public worship; they had been eminently successful, and had produced a deep effect on the minds of the working classes; but they were now at an end in consequence of the prohibition of the incumbent, though they had been sanctioned by the Bishop of London. In his own mind he had strong doubts of the legality of the step taken by the incumbent, but, assuming that it was legal, he had felt it to be his duty to introduce this measure, and thus rescue the Church of England from a disability under which she at present laboured. Lord Shaftesbury concluded by saying that he was willing to postpone the Bill for a time on account of the representations which had been made to him that the bench of Bishops were opposed to it; he therefore begged leave to move that the Bill be read a second time on the 8th of February next.

Lord Derby expressed his satisfaction that the Bill was to be postponed. He was not competent to say whether the Exeter Hall services had done good or not, but he was averse to legislation on this

particular case, involving, as it did, an alteration in the whole parochial system. As the Bill was to be postponed to a fixed day, he hoped there would be no premature discussion of its principle on the present occasion.

The Bishop of St. David's was one of those who deprecated the undue haste with which this measure had been pressed forward. He concurred with a good deal of what had fallen from Lord Shaftesbury, but he doubted whether the success of the Exeter Hall services had been so great as was stated, and whether the working classes did attend in such numbers as was supposed. With regard to the present measure, he sympathised heartily with the effort to extend the influence of the Church among the working classes, but he hoped this object might be effected without any important innovation on the parochial system.

The Bishop of London had no charge to make against the incumbent who had prohibited the Exeter Hall services. He had no doubt acted conscientiously, but at the same time, as he, the Bishop of London, believed, without the exercise of a sound discretion. The right rev. prelate then entered into an explanation as to the supposed opposition of the bench of bishops to the Bill, and went on to express his satisfaction that there were to be services in the nave of Westminster Abbey; but even when Westminster Abbey and St. Paul's were thrown open there would still be need of further church accommodation, and he hoped that the right of the Church of England to have services in other places would be recognised. He could not believe that it was ever the intention of the law to give an incumbent a

monopoly which should stand in the way of the teaching of the Gospel.

The Bishop of Ripon, having preached at one of these special services, was anxious to testify that the congregation was mainly composed of the working classes.

Lord Campbell believed the power proposed to be given to the bishop might be safely granted, and that it would be exercised most beneficially for the Church and the people.

Lord Panmure expressed his regret that these Exeter Hall services had been suspended. He had been present on several occasions in different parts of the hall, and he found himself surrounded by operatives and mechanics distinguishable by their dress, and by every sign by which the position of men can be known. He could also distinguish the effect of these services in the attention paid and the evident piety of the congregation. He could not help remarking also that a vast proportion of those present were men. As a sincere friend of the Church of England, he desired nothing more than to see such congregations as those which assembled in Exeter Hall last summer assembled in Westminster Abbey.

The second reading of the Bill was then postponed to the 8th of February.

The distinguished services of General Havelock, with whose exploits in India the whole country was now resounding, received public recognition at the hands of the Crown and of Parliament during its brief sitting. Prompt as it was, the acknowledgment came too late. At the very time when the conduct of this noble soldier was

the theme of every tongue, and while speakers in Parliament were vying with each other to express in fitting terms their testimony to his merits, death had terminated his career. The fatigue and anxiety consequent on his arduous labours had proved too much for his constitution, and the hero of Lucknow had sunk under an attack of dysentery on the 22nd of November. It was on the 7th of December that the Lord Chancellor communicated to the House of Lords a message from Her Majesty, announcing her intention of conferring a pension on General Havelock of 1000*l.* a-year. The gallant officer had been already created a baronet, and raised to the rank of K.C.B. The resolution in favour of the annuity was unanimously agreed to by the House of Lords, the Earl of Derby, in eloquent and fitting language, seconding the motion of Earl Granville. In the House of Commons Lord Palmerston moved a similar resolution, which was warmly seconded by Sir John Pakington; but that right hon. baronet intimated an opinion, which found much support on both sides of the House, that the proposed grant of a life annuity to an officer

already 62 years of age, and at that moment surrounded by dangers which made the continuance of his life most precarious, was an inadequate reward for services so great as he had rendered to the nation. The public voice out of doors strongly concurred with this opinion, the expression of which from many influential quarters, induced the Government to reconsider the matter, and to consent that the annuity proposed for General Havelock should be continued during the life of his son, a young officer of great promise and distinction, then serving on the staff of his father in India. The Bill for creating the annuity was therefore withdrawn, in order to introduce the necessary alterations. The circumstances which transpired before the Houses met again proved, indeed, how deficient the proposed measure would have been to meet the exigency of the case.

The business for which Parliament had been called together having been despatched on the 12th of December, both Houses adjourned for the Christmas recess, the day fixed for their re-assembling being the 4th of February, 1858.

CHAPTER X.

FRANCE.—*Opening of the Legislative Session—Speech of the Emperor—Meeting of the Paris Conference—Views of the French Government respecting the Danubian Principalities—Rupture between the Legitimists and Orleanists—Letters of the Duc de Nemours and Comte de Chambord—Dissolution of the Legislative Body—Opening of the new Session—Address of the President.*

BELGIUM.—*History of the struggle between the Liberal Party and the Roman Catholic Party, or Parti-Prêtre—Bill respecting Charitable Bequests and Donations—Excitement of the Populace—Report of the Ministers to the King—His Reply—Dissolution of the Belgium Chambers.*

NEUCHÂTEL.—*Final settlement of the dispute between the King of Prussia and the Canton of Neuchâtel—Articles of the Treaty of Mediation.*

WAR WITH PERSIA.—*Reinforcements sent to Bushire under General Sir James Outram—Victory over the Persians at Khooshab—Expedition against Mohammerah and capture of the place—Expedition up the Karoon River and capture of Ahwaz—Peace concluded between Great Britain and Persia—Articles of the Treaty.*

FRANCE. — The Legislative Session of the Senate and the Corps Legislatif was opened on the 16th of February, by the Emperor, at the Tuileries, who delivered the following speech:—

“Gentlemen Senators and Gentlemen Deputies,—Last year my opening speech ended with an invocation of the Divine protection. I besought it to guide our efforts in the way that should be most conformable to the interests of humanity and civilization. That prayer seems to have been heard.

“Peace has been signed, and the difficulties of detail, arising from the execution of the treaty of Paris, have come to an end by their being fortunately surmounted.

“The dispute that arose between

the King of Prussia and the Helvetic Confederation has lost all its warlike aspect, and it is permitted us to hope soon for a favourable solution.

“The good understanding re-established between the three protecting powers of Greece renders henceforth useless a prolonged stay of the English and French troops at the Piræus. If a lamentable disagreement has taken place respecting the affairs of Naples, we must impute it to that desire which animates both the Government of Queen Victoria and my own to act everywhere in behalf of humanity and civilization. Now that the best understanding prevails between all the Great Powers, we ought to work seriously to regulate

and develop the national wealth and energies at home. We ought to contend against those evils from which society in a state of progress is not exempt.

"Civilization, though it has for its objects the moral improvement and material welfare of the greatest number, marches, it must be admitted, like an army. Its victories are not obtained without sacrifices and victims. Those rapid paths which facilitate intercourse, and which open new routes for trade, at the same time derange existing interests, and leave those countries behind that are still without them. Those machines which are so useful, which multiply the labour of man, at first displace him, and for the moment cause many hands to be unoccupied. Those mines which diffuse through the world such an amount of metallic money as was never before known—that increase of the public means which tenfold augments consumption and tends to make the value of all things vary and rise—that inexhaustible source of wealth which we denominate credit—are bringing forth marvels. Nevertheless, speculation, carried to excess, ruins many an individual. Hence arises the necessity, without staying our progress, of coming to the aid of those who cannot follow its accelerated march. We must stimulate these, and moderate those; alight the activity of this breathless, unquiet, and importunate society, which in France expects everything from the Government, but which it is a duty to confine within the bounds of the possible and the calculations of reason.

"To enlighten and to direct—this is our duty. The country prospers; that fact is undeniable: for, notwithstanding the war and

the dearth, the onward movement has not slackened. The product of the indirect taxes, the sure index of the public wealth, has surpassed in 1856, by more than 60 millions, the amount, in itself so exceptional, of 1855. Since the establishment of the Empire these revenues have spontaneously increased, without taking new taxes into the account, by 210 millions.

"Nevertheless, there is among one portion of the community great suffering, of which, unless Providence send us a good harvest, the millions given in private charity and by the Government will be but feeble palliatives. Let us, then, redouble our efforts to remedy those evils which are beyond the reach of human foresight.

"During the past year several departments have been attacked by the scourge of inundation. Everything makes me hope that science will ultimately succeed in conquering nature. It is with me a point of honour that in France the rivers shall be made to return, like the Revolution, to their channels, no more to leave them.

"Another not less serious cause of uneasiness has its seat in the state of men's minds. When a crisis arises, it springs from false rumours or false doctrines propagated by ignorance or malevolence. It has even gone so far as to disquiet the national industry; as if the Government could desire anything but its development and prosperity! The duty of good citizens, then, is to diffuse everywhere the wise doctrines of political economy, and especially to confirm those vacillating minds which, I will not say at the first breath of adversity, but at the slightest check to our prosperity, are wont to sow the seeds of discouragement and to in-

crease the prevailing uneasiness with their imaginary alarms.

"Considering the various exigencies of the present situation, I have resolved to reduce the expenditure, without suspending the great works which are going on, and without compromising the substantial results which have been obtained. I have resolved to diminish certain imposts, without impairing the finances of the State. The budget for 1858 will be presented to you, duly balanced. All the items of estimated expenditure which can be foreseen are included in it. The amount produced by the loans will prove to have been sufficient to defray the expenses of the war. All departments of the public service may be provided for without our being obliged to have recourse again to public credit.

"The estimates for the War Department and Marine have been reduced within due limits—care being taken to preserve the cadres, to respect the degrees of rank which have been so gloriously gained, and to maintain an armed force worthy of the greatness of the country. It is with this view that the annual contingent has been fixed at one hundred thousand men. This number is twenty thousand below that of the ordinary enlistment in time of peace. But, according to the system which I have adopted, and to which I attach great importance, about two-thirds of these conscripts will only remain two years with their colours, and are afterwards to form a reserve that will supply the country, at the very first appearance of danger, with an army of six hundred thousand disciplined men.

"The reduction of the effective force will permit me to improve the pay of the lower ranks and of

the line—a measure which the dearness of provisions renders indispensable. In like manner, it yields a sum of five millions to begin with, for raising the inferior salaries of some of the officials in the civil departments, who, amidst the hardest privations, have set a good example of probity and devotedness.

"Nor have we forgotten to set apart a grant for the purpose of establishing a line of Transatlantic steamers, the creation of which has been so long required. Notwithstanding these increased expenses, I shall propose to you to suppress, from the 1st of January, 1858, the war tithe added lately to the registration dues. The abolition of this will be a sacrifice of 23 millions; but as a compensation for it, and in conformity with the wishes expressed on several occasions by the Corps Legislatif, I have caused to be taken into consideration the imposition of a new duty on all movable property.

"An idea wholly philanthropic had induced the Government to remove the Bagnes to Guiana. Unfortunately, the yellow fever, which had been unknown in those regions for fifty years, has appeared, and arrested the advance of colonization. A plan is being prepared for the removal of those establishments to Africa, or elsewhere.

"Algeria, in which, under skilful hands, we see agriculture and commerce daily extending, deserves to attract our special attention. The decree of decentralization recently issued will favour the work of administration; and I shall neglect no care to offer you, according to the circumstances, the measures best adapted for the development of the colony.

"I invite your attention to a law

that tends to bring into cultivation the landes of Gascony. The progress of agriculture ought to be one of the objects of our constant solicitude; for the prosperity or decline of empires may be dated from its improvement or neglect.

"Another project of law due to the initiative of the Marshal Minister of War will be laid before you. It is a complete military penal code, which consolidates, whilst harmonizing them with our institutions, the scattered and often contradictory laws that have been issued since 1790. You will be glad, I doubt not, to affix your name to a work of this importance.

"Messieurs les Députés,—Since this session is to be the last of your legislature, permit me to thank you for the devoted and active assistance that you have afforded me since 1852. You have proclaimed the Empire. You have taken part in all the measures that have restored order and prosperity to the country. You energetically supported me during the war. You shared my grief during the epidemic and during the scarcity. You shared my joy when Heaven gave me a glorious peace and a well-beloved son. Your loyal co-operation has enabled me to consolidate in France a form of Government based on the will and interests of the people. It was a difficult task to perform, for which real patriotism was essential, that of accustoming the country to new institutions. To supersede the licentious freedom of the tribune, and those stirring contests that announced the fall or elevation of Ministries, by free but calm and serious debate, was a signal service to the country, and to liberty itself; for liberty has no enemies more for-

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midable than the excesses of passion and violence of speech.

"Strong in the assistance of the great bodies of the State, and in the devotedness of the army—strong, above all, in the support of this people, which knows that all my time is consecrated to its interests—I foresee for our country a future full of hope.

"France, without injury to the rights of any one, has resumed in the world that rank that was her due, and may devote herself in security to the promotion of all that is most truly grand in the works of the genius of peace.

"May God not be weary of protecting her; and soon may we be able to say of our age what a statesman, an illustrious and national historian, has written of the Consulate, 'Satisfaction was universal, and whoever had not in his heart the evil passions of parties was happy in the public welfare.'"

At the beginning of the year the Conference which had signed the treaty of peace on the termination of the war with Russia re-assembled at Paris, for the purpose of settling the questions which still remained open, and to which we alluded in our last volume, but their labours were not fully concluded at the end of the year. We may, however, here mention that the Conference signed a protocol, in which they decided by unanimous consent, with regard to the frontier line of the new territory ceded by Russia to Turkey in Bessarabia, that it should follow the Val de Trajan as far as the river Yalpuck, leaving Bolgrad and Tobak to Moldavia, and that Russia should retain on the right bank of that stream the town of Komrat, with

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a territory of about 300 versts square.

The Isle of Serpents was considered as a dependency of the mouths of the Danube, and it was agreed that it should follow their destination.

The Conference also recognised that it was the intention of the Congress to re-establish, by Article 21 of the Treaty of Peace, in their former condition the territories situated west of the new boundary; and in order to conform itself to the provisions of the negotiators of the peace, it was decided that those territories should be annexed to Moldavia, with the exception of the delta of the Danube, which was to return direct to Turkey.

With reference to the views of the French Government—or rather the French Emperor—respecting the policy to be adopted in the case of the Danubian Principalities, the occupation of which by the armies of Russia was the immediate cause of the late war—it will be useful to peruse the following article, which appeared in the columns of the official *Moniteur* at the beginning of February:—

“The Government of the Emperor has always been inspired by a twofold desire in the affairs of the East. If it had in view, in a general interest of policy, at the same time French as well as European, to assure the independence and maintenance of the Ottoman empire, it was also one of its no less constant cares to seek the improvement of the condition of the Christian populations dependent upon the sovereignty or the suzerainty of the Sultan. It considers it one of the happiest results of its policy and of the efforts of its arms to have contributed to ameliorate the condition of those numerous populations by procuring

for them an equality of rights and the advantages of religious liberty.

“The Government of the Emperor was the more inclined to follow this conduct, as it was convinced that it thereby served at the same time the cause of humanity and of civilization, and seconded the enlightened and benevolent intentions of the Ottoman Government.

“Among these Christian populations, those of Servia, of Wallachia, and of Moldavia were peculiarly situated. Possessing their own institutions, they enjoyed ancient rights and privileges; all that was needed, therefore, was to assure to them those advantages by placing them under the guarantee of European law, and by drawing therefrom new elements of order and of prosperity for the country. It was in taking this point of view that the Congress of Paris decided that the Moldo-Wallachian Principalities should be called upon to appoint two assemblies, or *Divans ad hoc*, with the special mission of expressing the wishes of those provinces, and of indicating the modifications that would best suit their organization.

“The union of Moldavia and Wallachia, under one and the same administration, doubtless holds the first place in these eventful modifications. The Government of the Emperor took advantage of the natural opportunity offered by the Congress of Paris to pronounce itself formally in favour of that combination.

“Already at the Vienna Conference the Plenipotentiary of France had expressed the opinion that the union was the combination best suited to assure to Moldavia and Wallachia the strength and consistency necessary to make them on that side a useful bulwark

for the independence of the Ottoman territory. The Government of the Emperor had then, from the very first, clearly expressed its view of this important question. It has not ceased to profess it, and the exchange of communications which took place recently between it and the Cabinets which entertain a different opinion as regards the measures to be taken at Constantinople for the convocation of the Divans has only strengthened its convictions. It does not despair of seeing them prevail in the councils of the Powers, for it seems to it difficult that the one of them all which is most directly interested in the question should not recognise, when the day for a serious deliberation shall have arrived, that the union of the Principalities, which would be for it an additional pledge of security and external independence, and for the populations a fruitful element of prosperity, does not imply anything which is not completely in accordance with the rights of suzerainty actually exercised by the Sublime Porte with regard to the Danubian provinces."

We mentioned in a preceding volume, that in 1853 a reconciliation had been effected between the Princes of the House of Orleans and the Duc de Bordeaux under his assumed name of the Comte de Chambord, to which, however, the Duchess of Orleans, the mother of the Comte de Paris, King Louis Philippe's heir, was no party.* The fusion, as it was called, between the Orleanists and the Legitimists did not last long, and at the beginning of this year an open rupture took place, the causes of which will be best explained by the following letter, written on the 25th

of January from Claremont by the Duc de Nemours to a friend on the subject, and by the reply of the Comte de Chambord to a letter which the Duc de Nemours addressed to himself.

"Claremont, Jan. 25.

"My dear Sir,—In a letter from M. le Comte de Chambord, written upon the occasion of the death of M. de Salvandy, and published in the papers, there occurs a sentence which represents the reconciliation accomplished in 1853 as one of the firmest guarantees for the future condition of France.

"This sentence, as we have since ascertained, has a meaning with respect to which it is now no longer possible to entertain any doubt, and its effect must be to lead the public to believe in engagements on our part which my brothers and I have never contracted. We are therefore most unwillingly compelled to depart from the silence which we had determined upon preserving in regard to our relations with M. le Comte de Chambord.

"The fact is that when, in a spirit of conciliation, I went to M. le Comte de Chambord, I only did so upon the formal assurance that this step did not involve any engagement on our part. In expressing to him then our sincere desire to see France call him one day to the throne, and our wish to devote all our efforts to obtain such a result at a fitting opportunity, I was far from offering him our blind and undefined co-operation. Its conditions were, of course, to be determined by a previous understanding. These conditions, on our side, would have been resumed in three principal points, which our convictions, as well as the respect due to the past

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* See vol. xclv. pp. 210, 220.

history of our family, forbid us ever to abandon:—

“1. The maintenance of the tricoloured flag, which is now, in the eyes of France, the symbol of the new state of society, and the expression of the principles consecrated since 1789.

“2. The re-establishment of a constitutional government.

“3. The concurrence of the national will in the re-establishment of this form of government, and in the recall of the dynasty.

“Of these three points one only was entered upon by me with M. le Comte de Chambord during his visit to Nervi, and the result of our conversation was such that I felt myself called upon to inform him that so long as this matter remained undecided, all community of views between him and ourselves was impossible. Since then, this state of things having to our great regret remained unaltered, and the bare notion of a previous understanding being rejected by M. le Comte de Chambord, it has become incumbent upon us to put a stop to attempts, at present useless, in favour of an agreement.

“We sincerely regret not having been more successful in our endeavours to reunite under the same flag all shades of the Constitutional party, for we should be thereby still serving France. Our resolution is henceforth to await events, and to take counsel on each occasion from reason and our duties towards our country.

“Receive, my dear Sir, &c.,

“LOUIS D'ORLEANS.”

No copy of the letter which the Duc de Nemours wrote to the Comte de Chambord has been published, but the following was the Comte's reply to it:—

“My Cousin,—I have read your

letter with deep regret and sorrow. I was pleased to think that we had understood in the same manner the reconciliation effected between us now four years ago. That re-establishment of our political and family relations, while it was gratifying to my heart, seemed to my judgment a pledge of salvation for France, and one of the firmest guarantees of her future. In order to justify my hope, in order to render our union at the same time efficacious and worthy, there were wanting only two things, which yet were very easy—to remain, on your part as on mine, equally convinced of the necessity of our union, and to maintain a confidence equally solid in our mutual sentiments. I have not doubted your devotion to the principle of monarchy; and no one can call in question my attachment to France, my respect for her glory, my good wishes for her greatness and her liberty; and my sympathetic gratitude is given to those who have at every period done for her what is good, useful, and great. I have never ceased to think, I have always said, I have always believed, and I still believe, in the impropriety of regulating, before the moment comes when Providence shall impose on us that duty, questions which the interests and the wishes of our country shall resolve. It is not while we are far from France, and without France, that people can dispose of her. I do not the less preserve my profound conviction that it is by the union of our house, and by the common efforts of all the defenders of monarchical institutions, that France will be one day saved; and her saddest trials have not weakened my faith.

“HENRI.”

A dissolution of the Legislative Body took place this year in the course of the autumn, and in the elections that took place subsequently a good many of what were called Opposition Candidates were returned. The Government did not scruple to circulate their own lists, with a strong recommendation to the electors to vote for the persons named in them.

The Session of the new Legislative Body was opened on the 18th of November, with a short written speech from the Emperor, which was read by M. Fould, Minister of State. He briefly told them that after the verification of their powers the Chamber would stand prorogued to the 18th of January, 1858, when it would meet for the despatch of business. The President, Count de Morny then addressed the Legislative Body, and in the course of his speech said,—

“At home, having so rapidly traversed severe trials, when peace was established, the series of bad harvests over were about to give us repose and prosperity, the reaction of an unexampled financial crisis has fallen upon our labour and industry.

“The establishments of credit and French commerce now prove their solidity, and gather the fruit of their prudence. France, after three successive loans, after three years of scanty harvests, having followed up the execution of public works, having endowed Paris with wonderful monuments, is not touched by the disasters which afflict so many other States. All this indicates prodigious resources, and must give to the whole world a high idea of her power.”

BELGIUM.—For many years

a struggle has been going on between the Liberal party and the Roman Catholic party, or *Parti-Prêtre* as it is called, which this year came to a crisis on the question of the Administration of Charities throughout the kingdom.

Since the revolution of 1830, when Belgium became an independent State, the administration of charities had been vested entirely in the secular power. This was represented by two Institutions—the *Administrations Hospitalières* and the *Bureaux de Bien-faisance*, in whose hands the whole administration of charities was placed—and religious communities, as well as the clergy generally, were legally incapacitated from receiving or distributing bequests in favour of the poor. By this means a more stringent safeguard against priestly influence in obtaining property *in pios usus* than even the English law of mortmain affords was secured in Belgium. But it may be easily supposed that the Roman Catholic clergy did not acquiesce in this restriction—and one of the objects towards which the efforts of the *Parti-Prêtre* was especially directed was, the alteration of a law which deprived them of so important a function as that of being the almoners of the poor.

The Belgian Ministry, at the head of which was M. Decker, was composed of members attached to the party—and their accession to office was the signal of renewed exertions by the priests to influence the elections and obtain a majority favourable to their views. In order to accomplish this bribery was resorted to, and large sums were spent to procure the return of candidates pledged to support the *Parti-Prêtre*. Some of the Liberal journals were placed under the

ban of the Bishops, and the faithful were warned against the sin of perusing articles written by the enemies of the Church. The system of education pursued at the Universities of Ghent and Liège was anathematized as being discovered from ecclesiastical control—and an acrimonious quarrel ensued between the Professors and the Bishops.

At last, in the middle of April, M. Decker's Ministry brought in a Bill, the practical effect of which was to repeal the existing law on the subject of charitable bequests; and it proposed that the Government should have the power, by a decree under the King's hand, to confer on religious communities the right of inheriting and possessing all donations and legacies bestowed on or bequeathed to them. It provided also that persons who wished to dispose of their property in favour of the poor should have the right to name special administrators for that purpose.

This Bill met with a violent opposition. The populace was excited, and the galleries of the Chamber of Brussels were thronged by a crowd of persons who applauded or hissed the speakers as if they were themselves members of the Assembly, and three times they were obliged to be forcibly ejected. The leaders of the Liberal party in the Chamber were MM. Rogier, Frère-Orban, Orts, Tesch, and Verhaegen, and they opposed the Bill in the most determined manner, but were on every occasion defeated. At length the principle of the Bill was carried on the 19th of May by a majority of 66 to 44. A few days afterwards M. Frère-Orban, in the course of his speech, accused the Government of playing "*une in-*

digne comédie" before the country, and on being called to order he retorted that a deputy who had applied to him the epithet "*infame*" had not been called to order. This reply was received with tumultuous cheering in the galleries, and they were ordered to be cleared. The mob collected outside, hooted the Papal names—hissed the Ministers, and made a demonstration by parading the city in considerable numbers, crying out "*à bas les couvens.*" Riotous proceedings afterwards took place, and the Government were obliged to resort to a display of military force—although no actual collision took place. The soldiers occupied the streets, and assemblages of more than five persons were forbidden.

In consequence of these disturbances, and the excited state of public opinion, the Belgian Ministry resolved early in June to advise the King to put an abrupt end to the Session of the Chambers, alleging as a reason their conviction, "that in the midst of the turmoil of political passions momentarily excited any parliamentary discussion might become a source of embarrassment to the country."

In a report they addressed to the King, dated June 12, they said:—

"On assuming office the present Ministry found the question of public charities in the order of the day of the Chamber of Representatives. It was its duty to solve it, and thereby to put an end to a permanent cause of anxiety to the country and annoyance to the Government.

"How was it to be solved?"

"In a country like ours, where the relief of poverty is the object of so much solicitude, we thought that, while developing labour under

every shape, it was also advisable to facilitate by every means the development of charity. The Bill proposed by the Government tended to complete the salutary action of the official Board of Charity—a Board respected in its principles and organization—by the support of foundations regulated and controlled by private charity.

“This system, which is conformable to our historical traditions, which is in harmony with the laws of most nations, possessed, moreover, the merit of being perfectly adapted to the spirit of our constitution and of our organic laws.

“Nevertheless, an attempt was made to detect in this Bill, which was inspired by the sole wish to improve the moral and social position of the lower classes of society, a spirit of reaction against modern ideas and institutions. Its object, exclusively a charitable one, appeared to be nothing else than a pretext to resuscitate the law of mortmain and the re-establishment of convents. The consequences were declared to be not a benefit for poor families, but a trap for rich ones. Whether from ignorance or prejudice, or from preconcerted action, the opposition to the Bill gradually increased; it burst forth suddenly in acts of which we wish we could efface even the remembrance.

“However painful it is to sacrifice a work of conviction and conscience, we understand, nevertheless, that a prudent Government must hearken to public opinion, even when led astray by passion or prejudice.”

To this the King next day replied that he gave his full approval to the report addressed to him by the Cabinet, and he said:—

“For the first time during 26

years that I have devoted myself to Belgium, the Parliamentary debates have given rise to difficulties the solution of which did not at once reveal itself.

“You have acted with the greatest loyalty and with the most perfect good faith. You are firmly convinced that the Bill, if carried out, would not produce the bad consequences which have been attributed to it. I will not express an opinion upon the proposed Bill. I should never have consented to admit into our legislation a Bill which might have had the sad consequences which are feared; but, without entering into an examination of the Bill itself, I must take into account, like you, an impression which evinced itself on this occasion among a considerable portion of the population. There exist in countries which occupy themselves with their affairs rapid and contagious emotions, which spread with an intensity more easily discerned than explained, and with which it is more prudent to make terms (*transiger*) than to reason.

“The free institutions of Belgium have been in operation for 26 years with admirable regularity. What is there requisite for them to continue to work in future with the same order and the same success?

“I do not hesitate to say that what is requisite is, moderation and reserve among parties. I think we ought to abstain from agitating any question of a nature to excite dissension in the public mind. I am convinced that Belgium may live happy and respected, following the path of moderation; but I am equally convinced, and I said it publicly, that any measure which might be interpreted as tending to establish the supremacy of one

opinion over another is a danger. We are not wanting in liberty, and our constitution, wisely and moderately carried out, presents a happy balance.

"In the circumstances in which we are now placed, the majority of the Chamber, whose wishes, as a majority, are and ought to be my guide, has a noble task to perform, a task worthy of a great party.

"I advise it to renounce, as you will propose to it to do, the discussion of this Bill. It is for the majority to undertake this generous part."

On the same day appeared a royal decree, by which the Legislative Session of 1857 was closed.

NEUCHÂTEL.—The Neuchâtel question, of which we gave an account in our preceding volume, was finally settled this year by the intervention of the good offices of the four great Powers, Great Britain, France, Russia, and Austria; and the result was a Treaty of Mediation, concluded at the end of April. The following were the principal articles:—

"Art. 1. His Majesty the King of Prussia consents, for himself, his heirs, and successors, to renounce for ever his rights of sovereignty in the Principality of Neuchâtel and the Comte of Valengin, which are recognised by Article 23 of the Treaty concluded at Vienna on June 9, 1815.

Art. 2. The State of Neuchâtel, being now once more independent, will henceforth continue to be a member of the Helvetic Confederation on the same footing as the other cantons, and conformably to Art. 75 of the said Treaty.

"Art. 5. A complete amnesty is granted for all political and military crimes and offences connected

with the recent events, and this amnesty extends to all Neuchâtelese, whether Swiss or foreigners, and especially to the militia, who may have withdrawn from their military duties and gone abroad.

"Art. 6. The Helvetic Confederation will pay to the King of Prussia the sum of 1,000,000*f*."

The four Powers also signed a Protocol, in which they recommended that the King of Prussia should keep in perpetuity the title of Prince of Neuchâtel and Valengin; but it was declared to be understood that His Majesty was not to found upon that title any rights whatsoever either in Switzerland or in the canton of Neuchâtel.

WAR WITH PERSIA.—In our last volume we gave an account of the success of our arms against Persia, and capture of Bushire in the Persian Gulf. A strong expedition was afterwards sent from Bombay under the command of General Sir James Outram. It was composed of two divisions, one of which was commanded by Brigadier-General Havelock and the other by General Stalker.

General Outram sailed from Bombay on the 15th of January, and landed at Bushire on the 27th. Immediately on his arrival he sent some officers to reconnoitre Mohammerah, and ascertain the position and strength of the new fortifications which it was known the Persians were erecting there.

In the meantime the enemy had been assembling a large force at a village called Burazjoon about 40 miles from Bushire for the purpose of attempting to retake the latter place now in the hands of the British. General Outram

resolved to anticipate the attack and march himself against the enemy who were under the command of Soojah-ool-Moolk. On the 2nd of February he was strengthened by the arrival of reinforcements from Bombay, and on the evening of the next day the force destined for the expedition marched out of Bushire, consisting of 4771 infantry, 419 cavalry, and 18 guns,* while a force of 1800 infantry and 14 guns was left in camp at Bushire. Each man carried his great-coat, blanket, and two days' provisions, but no tents were taken or other equipage; the rain fell heavily and the weather was bitterly cold in the night-time. The troops reached the intrenched position of the Persians at Burazjoon on the afternoon of the 5th, but the enemy had abandoned it on hearing of our approach and left behind their camp equipage and large quantities of stores and ammunition. The column commenced its return march on the night of the 7th, when suddenly its rear-guard was attacked by the Persian force. Nothing decisive, however, happened, as the enemy were kept in check until daybreak, when the Persian army, amounting to between 6000 and 7000 men, was seen drawn up in array ready for action to the rear left of the

British and near a place called Khoosbab.

General Outram says,—

"Our artillery and cavalry at once moved rapidly to the attack, supported by two lines of infantry, a third protecting the baggage. The firing of the artillery was most excellent, and did great execution; the cavalry brigade twice charged with great gallantry and success; a standard of the Kashkai regular infantry regiment was captured by the Poonah Horse, and the 3rd Light Cavalry charged a square, and killed nearly the whole regiment; indeed, upon the cavalry and the artillery fell the whole brunt of the action, as the enemy moved away too rapidly for the infantry to overtake them. By 10 o'clock the defeat of the Persians was complete. Two guns were captured, the gun ammunition, laden upon mules, fell into our hands, and at least 700 men lay dead upon the field. The number of wounded could not be ascertained, but it must have been very large. The remainder fled in a disorganized state, generally throwing away their arms, which strewed the field in vast numbers, and nothing but the paucity of our cavalry prevented their total destruction and the capture of the remaining guns.

"The troops bivouacked for the day close to the battle-field, and at night accomplished a march of 20 miles (by another route) over a country rendered almost impassable by the heavy rain which fell incessantly. After a rest of six hours, the greater portion of the infantry continued their march to Bushire, which they reached before midnight, thus performing another most arduous march of 44 miles under incessant rain, besides

* 3rd Cavalry, 248; Poonah Horse, 176—419 sabres; 64th Foot, 780; 2nd Europeans, 693; 78th Highlanders, 739—2212 European Infantry; Sappers, 118; 20th Native Infantry, 442; 4th Rifles, 523; 26th Native Infantry, 479; Beloochees, 460—2022 Native Infantry. 3rd Troop Horse Artillery, 6; 3rd Light Field Battery, 6; 5th Light Field Battery, 6—Total, 18 guns. Camp.—376 Europeans; 1466 Native Infantry; 1 company of European Artillery; and 14 guns.

fighting and defeating the enemy during its progress within the short period of 50 hours. The cavalry and artillery reached camp on the morning of the 10th.

"In this gallant action our loss was only 16 killed and 62 wounded. Only one officer was killed, Lieut. Frankland of the 2nd European Regiment."*

The Persians had been for some months fortifying their position at Mohammerah. General Outram says in his despatch to the Commander-in-chief at Bombay, that batteries had been erected of great strength, of solid earth, 20 feet thick, 18 feet high, with case-mated embrasures, on the northern and southern points of the banks of the Karoon and Shat-ool-Arab, where the two rivers join. These, with other earthworks armed with heavy ordnance, commanded the entire passage of the latter river, and were so skilfully and judiciously placed, and so scientifically formed, as to sweep the whole stream to the extent of the range of the guns up and down the river and across the opposite shore; indeed, everything that science could suggest and labour accomplish in the time appeared to have been done by the enemy to effectually prevent any vessel passing up the river above their position; the banks, for many miles, were covered by dense date-groves, affording the most perfect cover for riflemen; and the opposite shore, being neutral territory (Turkish), was not available for the erection of counter batteries.

* Two melancholy events happened about this time at Bushire. General Stalker destroyed himself on the 14th of March, and Commodore Ethersey on the 17th; both while labouring under aberration of mind.

The Persian army was estimated at 13,000 men with 30 guns, commanded by the Shah Zadu, Prince Khauler Mirza in person. General Outram determined to attack them at Mohammerah with a force consisting of 4886 men, assisted by steamers and sloops of war; and on the 24th of March the steamers with transports in tow, began to move up the river. On the 26th, at daybreak, the mortars from the vessels opened their fire upon the batteries, and soon so reduced the fire of the Persians that the British troops were able to land without any casualty. When they had formed they quickly advanced through the date groves and across the plain upon the entrenched camp of the enemy, who turned and fled without daring to wait for the attack; but exploding as they retreated their largest magazine. They left, however, all their tents, camp equipage, and 17 guns behind them.

Sir James Outram says in his despatch:—"With the exception of the artillery, with the mortar battery, under Captain Worgan, no portion of the military force was actively engaged with the enemy, beyond some European riflemen sent on the war vessels; but I am not the less indebted to all for their exertions and zeal, and especially for the greater order and despatch with which the landing of the troops was effected, under Brigadier-General Havelock, C.B." We mention this on account of the name of the gallant officer, General Havelock, who was so soon to win immortal honours in India, and whose loss his countrymen have so much reason to deplore.

General Outram next despatched

an armed flotilla, under the command of Captain Rennie, of the Indian Navy, up the Karoon River to Ahwaz, to make a reconnaissance, and ascertain, if possible, the movements of the Persian army—as he had no luggage cattle to enable him to march into the interior. The expedition sailed on the 29th of March, and was completely successful.

Near Ahwaz the Persian army was seen occupying a low range of hills at right angles to the river on the right bank, and as there was reason to believe that the town was either abandoned or weakly guarded Capt. Rennie determined to attack it. The troops were landed—and although only 300 in number were so disposed as to assume the appearance of 1500—while the gun-boats took up a position within range of the enemy's camp, and opened fire. As the British advanced, the whole Persian force retired; and when we took possession of the town of Ahwaz, without opposition, the Persian army was seen in full retreat in the direction of Dizful. After obtaining supplies from the inhabitants, who professed entire submission to the British Government, the expedition returned to Mohammerah, and soon afterwards the news arrived that peace had been concluded between Great Britain and Persia, so that further operations were at once put a stop to.

Sir James Outram remained in Persia with the British force until the beginning of June, when the terrible events that happened in the Bengal Presidency called him to India to assume an important command there, and at the same time a number of troops were despatched from Bushire to

Bombay to assist in quelling the revolt of the Bombay army.

The Treaty of Peace between Her Majesty the Queen and the Shah of Persia was signed at Paris on the 4th of March, and the ratifications were exchanged at Bagdad on the 2nd of May. The following were the principal Articles of the treaty.

The first four Articles provided for “perpetual peace and friendship” between the contracting parties—the evacuation of the Persian territory by the British forces—the liberation of prisoners taken during the war—and the amnesty to be published by the Shah of Persia, absolving from responsibility all Persian subjects who might have been empowered by intercourse with the British forces.

“Art. 5. His Majesty the Shah of Persia engages further to take immediate measures for withdrawing from the territory and city of Herat, and from every other part of Afghanistan, the Persian troops and authorities now stationed therein; such withdrawal to be effected within three months from the date of the exchange of the ratifications of this treaty.

“Art. 6. His Majesty the Shah of Persia agrees to relinquish all claims to sovereignty over the territory and city of Herat from the countries of Afghanistan, and never to demand from the chiefs of Herat, or of the countries of Afghanistan, any marks of obedience, such as the coinage, or ‘khotbeh,’ or the tribute.

“His Majesty further engages to abstain hereafter from all interference with the internal affairs of Afghanistan. His Majesty promises to recognise the independence of Herat, and of the

whole of Afghanistan, and never to attempt to interfere with the independence of those States.

"In case of differences arising between the Government of Persia and the countries of Herat and Afghanistan, the Persian Government engages to refer them for adjustment to the friendly offices of the British Government, and not to take up arms unless those friendly offices fail of effect.

"The British Government, on their part, engage at all times to exert their influence with the States of Afghanistan to prevent any cause of umbrage being given by them, or by any of them, to the Persian Government; and the British Government, when appealed to by the Persian Government, in the event of difficulties arising, will use their best endeavours to compose such differences in a manner just and honourable to Persia.

Art. 7. In case of any violation of the Persian frontier by any of the States referred to above, the Persian Government shall have the right, if due satisfaction is not given, to undertake military operations for the repression and punishment of the aggressors; but it is distinctly understood and agreed to that any military force of the Shah which may cross the frontier for the above-mentioned purpose shall retire within its own territory as soon as its object is accomplished, and that the exercise of the above-mentioned right is not to be made a pretext for the permanent occupation by Persia, or for the annexation to the Persian dominions of any town or portion of the said States.

"Art. 10. Immediately after the ratifications of this treaty have been exchanged the British Mission shall

return to Teheran, when the Persian Government agrees to receive it with the apologies and ceremonies specified in the separate note signed this day by the Plenipotentiaries of the high contracting parties."*

* SEPARATE NOTE REFERRED TO IN ARTICLE X. OF THE FOREGOING TREATY.

"The undersigned, Her Britannic Majesty's Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to the Emperor of the French, and His Persian Majesty's Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to his said Imperial Majesty, being duly authorised by their respective Governments, hereby agree that the following ceremonial shall take place for the re-establishment of diplomatic and friendly relations between the Courts of Great Britain and Persia. This agreement to have the same force and value as if inserted in the treaty of peace concluded this day between the undersigned:—

"The Sadr Asim shall write, in the Shah's name, a letter to Mr. Murray, expressing his regret at having uttered and given currency to the offensive imputations upon the honour of Her Majesty's Minister, requesting to withdraw his own letter of the 19th of November, and the two letters of the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the 26th of November, one of which contains a rescript from the Shah respecting the imputation upon Mr. Murray, and declaring, in the same letter, that no such further rescript from the Shah as that enclosed herewith in copy was communicated, directly or indirectly, to any of the foreign missions at Teheran.

"A copy of this letter shall be communicated, officially, by the Sadr Asim to each of the missions at Teheran, and the substance of it shall be made public in that capital.

"The original letter shall be conveyed to Mr. Murray, at Bagdad, by the hands of some high Persian officer, and shall be accompanied by an invitation to Mr. Murray, in the Shah's name, to return with the mission to Teheran, on His Majesty's assurance that he will be received with all the honours and consideration due to the representative of the British Government, another person of suitable rank being sent

to conduct him, as Mehmandar, on his journey through Persia.

"Mr. Murray, on approaching the capital, shall be received by persons of high rank deputed to escort him to his residence in the town. Immediately on his arrival there the Sadr Azim shall go in state to the British Mission, and renew friendly relations with Mr. Murray, leaving the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs to accompany him to the Royal Palace, the

Sadr Azim receiving Mr. Murray and conducting him to the presence of the Shah.

"The Sadr Azim shall visit the mission at noon on the following day, which visit Mr. Murray will return, at latest, on the following day before noon.

"Done at Paris, this 4th day of March, 1857.

"COWLEY
"FEROKH."

CHAPTER XI.

INDIA.—HISTORY OF THE MUTINY.—*Causes which led to disaffection in India—Proceedings connected with the greased cartridges—Excitement amongst the native troops at Barrackpore—Disorderly conduct of the 19th N. I. at Berhampore—The regiment disbanded—Attempt to murder an European officer at Barrackpore—Disbandment of the 34th N. I.—Incident of the Chupatties—Bazaar reports—Proclamation of the Governor-General in Council—Distribution of European regiments in the Bengal Presidency—Outbreak of mutiny at Meerut—Entry of the 3rd Light Cavalry into Delhi—Mutiny and massacre at Delhi—Blowing up of the powder-magazine there—Death of General Anson, the Commander-in-Chief—Victory over the rebels by General Sir Henry Barnard at Badulee Ke-Serai—The British forces take up their position before Delhi—Mutiny at Futteghur—Fate of the European fugitives—Outbreak at Allahabad, and murder of European Officers—Arrival of Colonel Neill, and retribution upon the insurgents—Mutiny and murders at Jhansi—Proclamation of Martial Law in the North-West Provinces—Mutiny at Azimghur, and at Benares—Mutiny at Bareilly, Shajehanpore, and Mooradabad—List of revolted regiments.*

INDIA. — HISTORY OF THE MUTINY.—Just one hundred years ago was fought the battle of Plassey, in Bengal, when Clive, at the head of 3000 troops, of whom only one-third were Europeans, defeated and utterly overthrew 50,000 native soldiers, under Surajah Dowlah, the Nawab of Bengal. This victory decided the question of the supremacy of the British power in India, and laid the deep and strong foundations of our Empire in the East.

Since then we have governed India with the aid of a native army, which has been distinguished for its gallantry in the field and its fidelity to the State. Vast accessions of territory have been won for England by means of troops

whose fathers disputed with the sword her possession of a few acres of their soil. Not only in British India, but in Burmah—in Afghanistan and the Punjaub—the Sepoy has fought side by side along with the European soldier, and approved himself a brave and devoted servant of the Government that employed him. It was in truth a splendid army, or rather collection of armies—for each Presidency, Bengal, Madras, Bombay, had a separate force, and, with the exception of a mutiny which broke out in 1806 at Vellore, in the Presidency of Madras, and which was put down and crushed on the instant with memorable severity and success, no overt act of sedition had thrown

suspicion upon their loyalty. But of late years, watchful observers had noticed symptoms in the army of Bengal which seemed to indicate the possibility of danger to our sway arising from the very men who had hitherto been most active in maintaining it.

The Bengal Sepoy was very different from the Sepoy of Madras or Bombay. The army there was recruited from a class the most likely to take offence at European customs and to resist European interference. In the other Presidencies the native soldiers were generally men of low caste, who were studiously rejected in supplying the ranks of the army of Bengal. In that Presidency they consisted of two classes—Mahomedans and Hindus. The cavalry were chiefly Mahomedan. The Hindus were to a great extent men of the highest caste. The territory which supplied an immense number of recruits was Rajpootana, where the Brahmin caste, in its utmost purity, principally prevails, and where the strange usages of the Hindu religion are most sedulously observed.

Another great source of supply to the Bengal army was Oude, full of a warlike population, and studded with fortresses in the hands of chieftains who yielded little more than a nominal obedience to the weak and corrupt Government of Lucknow, and, like the Highland clans in former times, settled their quarrels amongst themselves by the right of the strong hand.

Of late years changes had been introduced, through English influence, into the Hindu system of religion, which is interwoven more closely than can easily be imagined by Europeans with the social economy of the people. Suttees, which,

although neither enjoined by nor mentioned in their Vedas or sacred books, had, by inveterate custom, acquired in their eyes the sanctity of a Divine command, had been declared illegal, and abolished throughout India. Widows, instead of throwing themselves upon the funeral pyres of their husbands, and mingling their ashes together in hopes of thereby securing paradise, had begun to contract second marriages. Numerous conversions to Christianity were taking place, and litigation ensued as to the right of relatives to exclude the converts from participation in property as having forfeited their caste. In Bengal especially a school of young Hindus had sprung up, who, throwing off the absurdities of the ancient faith, stopped short of embracing Christianity, and professed themselves to be mere Deists, denying the truth of any revelation of God to man. The intercourse with Europe had become more frequent, and Hindus of the upper classes who returned from England brought with them ideas and manners repugnant to eastern modes of thought. The trammels of their old faith sat lightly on them, and they almost necessarily incurred loss of caste by their sojourn amongst foreigners; so that it was their interest to try and break down the barriers by which the different classes of society in India are so curiously hedged in, and show contempt for observances from the practical benefit of which they were in future debarred. From time immemorial a childless Hindu had been in the habit of adopting a son, in order that he might offer the sacrificial cake at his obsequies, and so rescue the soul of the deceased from the horrors of *put*, the Hindu purgatory, or hell. A son so

adopted succeeded absolutely to all the rights of a begotten child, and ceased altogether to be a member of the family from which he was taken, and to which he was by blood related. But latterly the Indian Government had, in the case of successions to large principalities, refused to recognise the right of the adopted son to represent the adopting father, and in more than one case a considerable amount of territory had, in consequence, escheated to the State.

Moreover, the recent annexation of the kingdom of Oude was a measure which, whether justifiable or not, it was easy to characterize as a proof of the grasping policy of the East India Company, and to hold up as a warning to all the independent princes of India of the fate that sooner or later awaited them. In Oude itself the change was, to the mass of the population, so beneficial, that from them discontent was not to be feared; but the fierce landowners, with their numerous bands of armed retainers, were little likely to welcome a rule which would curb their licence, and put a stop to their arbitrary and oppressive exactions.

There can be no doubt that, for some time past, an extensive conspiracy had been forming in the North of India against the continuance of our dominion, but its exact nature and the names of its originators will perhaps never be known. At present the history of its organization is shrouded in mystery; but in all probability it had its origin amongst the Mahomedan chieftains, who resolved to employ the name of the puppet King of Delhi—a feeble old man, upwards of 80 years of age—in an attempt to re-establish their ancient rule, which, from the time of the

invasion of Mahmoud of Guznee until the cession of the Dewanny of Bengal to the English in 1765, had been supreme in the northern provinces of India. It has been discovered that during the late war with Persia a traitorous correspondence was kept up between the Court of Delhi and the Shah, and efforts were made to induce Dost Mahommed, the King of Cabul, to prepare for the invasion of the Punjaub whenever the revolt of the Bengal army should, as it was confidently believed would be the case, leave that outlying part of our dominions defenceless. The great object of the plot was to instil dissatisfaction into the ranks of the native army, and we believe that the difficulty of inducing the Sepoy to betray his trust, and rebel against the Government, alone prevented the explosion of the conspiracy at a much earlier period. But accident favoured the Mahomedan design, and a circumstance happened at the beginning of this year which, in connection with the other facts to which we have alluded, was made to appear to the weak and credulous minds of the Hindu soldiers as a settled purpose on the part of the Indian Government to insult their faith, and force them to embrace the doctrines of Christianity. Our own opinion is, that in this belief the Sepoys were generally sincere, but the idea was fostered and propagated by emissaries who knew perfectly well that it was false.

But we do not agree in opinion with those who consider what happened as a merely military mutiny. It was no doubt a military mutiny, but it was something more. In a great many places the population decidedly took part against us, and some of the worst acts of plunder,

destruction of property, and personal outrage were committed by them. And we believe that this would have been still more general had they not been deterred by fear. The natives of India have so long been habituated to look up to Europeans as their rulers, that they could not readily divest their minds of the feeling with which a servant regards his master. They were afraid of our power, but they had little affection for our sway. Nor is this to be wondered at. Treat them as kindly as we will, we are still in their eyes foreigners and invaders, aliens in blood, language, manners, and religion; and when they have a reasonable hope of shaking off our dominion, we cannot doubt they will attempt it, although the result of success would be intestine discord amongst themselves or slavery under some native despot.

We will now relate how it was that the loyalty of a hundred years was changed into the blackest treason; and how the match was applied to the mine which, unknown to Europeans, had been prepared beneath their feet.

A new kind of rifle, called the Enfield rifle—being an improvement on the well-known French invention known as the *Minié* rifle—was introduced at the beginning of the year into Bengal for the use of the troops, and as greased cartridges were necessary for its effective use, it was intended to issue a supply of these to accompany the rifles. On the 23rd of January Major-General Hearsey, commanding the Presidency division, informed the Indian Government that at Dumdum, near Calcutta, an uneasy feeling existed amongst the Sepoys, caused by the belief that the grease used in the preparation of the car-

tridges consisted of a mixture of the fat of cows and pigs, which, of course, would be abhorrent both to Hindus and Mahomedans. The mode in which the rumour arose seems to have been the following:—At Dumdum there was a school of practice for the new Enfield rifle, and on one occasion, when a Sepoy was about to prepare his food, he was accosted by a man of low caste, who asked him to let him drink out of his *lotah*, or vessel of water. The Sepoy, who was a Brahmin, refused, saying, “I have scoured my *lotah*, and you will defile it by your touch.” Upon this the other replied, “You think much of your caste, but wait a little; the Sahib logue* (Europeans) will make you bite cartridges soaked in cow and pork fat, and then where will your caste be?” The Sepoy repeated these words to his comrades, and the report was not long in reaching Barrackpore, where the 70th N.I. and other native regiments were stationed, and a strong feeling of dissatisfaction was manifested amongst the men. When this was communicated to the Government, orders were given on the 27th of January that the men might procure their own ingredients at the bazaar, and on the same day telegraphic messages were despatched to the Military School of Instruction at Meerut, and also to Umballah and Sealkote in the Punjab, to the same effect. It is especially worthy of notice that up to this time not a single Enfield cartridge had been issued to any of the native troops. The cartridges objected to were of the same kind as they had hitherto used; but at the Serampore manu-

* Literally, “Gentlemen-strangers.”

factory the paper made differs somewhat in colour from the ordinary cartridge paper; and on the 28th of January the Commander-in-Chief telegraphed, in answer to the message of the 27th, that "greased rifle ammunition had been used for years by native troops, to whom Minié rifles had been issued on the Peshawur frontier."

In consequence, however, of the continued objections to the use of the new cartridges, a Court of Inquiry was held at Barrackpore on the 6th of February, and it then appeared that there existed in the minds of the Sepoys a rooted idea that grease of some kind was used in preparing the paper of which the cartridges were made. The paper itself therefore was submitted to a chemical analysis by the Government Chemical Examiner, Dr. Macnamara, and he on the 11th of February reported that "*the paper had not been greased or treated with any oily matter during or since its manufacture.*" It does not, however, appear that this most important fact was publicly and officially made known at the time to the Sepoys. On the 4th of February Captain Boswell had written from Barrackpore, and said:—

"I took the cartridges into the ranks, and showed them to the men (having one broken open); and upon my asking several of the men, here and there in the ranks, if they could see anything objectionable in them, their reply, made in the most civil but soldier-like manner, was, that the paper was not the same as that used for the old cartridges, and that they thought there was something in it."

On the 6th a Sepoy came to one of the officers of the 34th N.I.

at Barrackpore, and told him that he had become cognizant of a plot amongst the men of the different regiments, four in number, at that station; that they were apprehensive of being forced to give up their caste and be made Christians, and that, consequently, they were determined to rise up against their officers, and commence by either plundering or burning down the bungalows at Barrackpore; they next proposed to proceed to Calcutta and attempt to seize Fort William, or, failing that, to take possession of the Treasury.

On the 11th, Major-General Hearsey wrote to the Secretary of Government, and said, "We have at Barrackpore been dwelling upon a mine ready for explosion." He had had, however, the whole of the brigade there paraded on the 9th, and, to use his own words, "I myself energetically and explicitly explained, in a loud voice, to the whole of the men the folly of the idea that possessed them that the Government, or that their officers, wished to interfere with their caste or religious prejudices, and impressed on them the absurdity of their, for one moment, believing that they were to be forced to become Christians. I told them the English were Christians of the Book, *i. e.* Protestants; that we admitted no proselytes but those who, being adults, could read and fully understand the precepts laid down therein; that if they came and threw themselves down at our feet imploring to be made 'book' Christians it could not be done; they could not be baptized until they had been examined in the tracts of the book, and proved themselves fully conversant in them, and then they must of their own good-will and accord desire to

become Christians of the Book ere they could be made so. I asked them if they perfectly understood what I said, especially the 2nd Grenadiers; they nodded assent; I then dismissed the brigade."

Colonel Hearsey added the ominous and almost prophetic words:—"You will perceive in all this business the native officers were of no use; in fact, they are afraid of their men, and dare not act: all they do is to hold themselves aloof, and expect by so doing they will escape censure, as not actively implicated. This has always occurred on such occasions, and will continue to the end of our sovereignty in India. Well might Sir C. Metcalfe say, 'that he expected to awake some fine morning and find India had been lost to the English crown.'"

It was afterwards suggested that a change might advantageously be adopted in the mode of using the cartridge, by tearing off the end of it with the hand instead of biting it, and while this question was under the consideration of the Commander-in-Chief, instructions were confidentially issued to defer the use of the ammunition. At the end of February, after native officers had been learning the process of cartridge-making at Dum-dum, some Sepoys were ordered to attend the Military School for the same purpose, when one of them respectfully told General Hearsey that although he, individually, had no objection, the men of his regiment would consider that he had forfeited his caste if he put the cartridge to his mouth. He was told that he had not been required to bite the cartridge, and that if he would not assist in making the cartridges he should be punished. He immediately

obeyed. Matters, however, soon became more serious. At Berhampore, on the evening of the 25th of February, when the 10th N.I. were ordered to parade on the following morning, and percussion caps were, according to the usual custom, about to be issued to them, the men refused to receive them, saying that there was some doubt as to how the cartridges were made; and on the same night they broke open their bells* of arms, took possession of their muskets and ammunition, and carried them to their lines. Upon this Colonel Mitchell, the commander, called out the cavalry and the artillery, and, going to the parade ground, ordered the men to lay down their arms. They said they would do so if the guns and cavalry were withdrawn, and on these retiring, they dispersed quietly to their lines.

A Court of Inquiry was appointed, and, after considering the evidence, the Governor-General in Council determined that the regiment should be disbanded.

The state of things had become so threatening, that the 84th Queen's Regiment was sent for from Burmah; for disaffection was rapidly spreading in the native ranks, and 5000 Sepoys were in arms within 16 miles of Calcutta. The 19th N.I. were ordered to march to Barrackpore, and here were sent a wing of the 53rd Queen's Regiment, and two troops of artillery. Twelve pieces of cannon were also brought into the cantonment, ready for instant service. These preparations were completed by the 30th of March, and next day the 84th Regiment

* "Bells" are small huts for piling arms in India.

landed from Burmah, and immediately marched to Barrackpore.

On their arrival, one side of the square on the parade was occupied by the 52nd and 84th Queen's Regiments, with cavalry and artillery, and the other by native regiments. In the midst, between these, were marched the 19th N.I., and Major-General Hearsey read aloud the order for disbanding them. It was a moment of terrible anxiety, for it was uncertain whether they would not refuse to obey, and whether, in that case, the other Sepoy regiments would remain firm.

General Hearsey told them, that as they had behaved well during the march from Berhampore, the hackery hire, and hire of cattle for their journey, and also the hire of the boats that had brought down their families and heavy baggage from Berhampore, would be defrayed by Government. He says, "This gracious act was keenly felt, and they loudly bewailed their fate, many men saying the regiment had been misled."

Having surrendered their arms, they were permitted to retain their uniform, and, under a strong escort of cavalry, marched to Chinsurah, from which place they dispersed to their homes. It is deserving of notice, that the native officers and privates of the regiment petitioned the Major-General to be pardoned and re-embodied, admitting that, "unfortunately, through the advice of some wicked men, on the 26th of February the regiment committed a very great crime."

Two days previously to the disbanding of the 19th Regiment, namely, on the 29th of March, another significant occurrence happened at Barrackpore. A Sepoy

named Mungal Pandey,* of the 34th N.I., who seemed to have worked himself into a state of fury by the intoxicating drug called *bhang*, armed himself with a sword and loaded musket, and suddenly on parade fired at Lieutenant Baugh, the adjutant of the corps, and shot his horse. Lieutenant Baugh, in self-defence, fired his pistol, but missed his aim, and the Sepoy then attacked Lieutenant Baugh with his sword and wounded him in the hand. The Serjeant-Major of the corps, who went to Lieutenant Baugh's assistance, was also wounded, and the officer's life was saved by the interposition of another Sepoy, who was promoted for his good conduct. When Major-General Hearsey was informed of the occurrence, he proceeded to the parade-ground, and on observing the man walking to and fro, with his loaded musket and drawn sword covered with blood, he proceeded with some officers and men to secure the Sepoy, but on their approaching him he discharged his musket, and wounded himself. He was, however, secured, tried by a court-martial, and condemned to be hanged, which sentence was carried into execution on the 8th of April. The worst part of the affair was the sullen apathy with which the other men of the regiment looked on while the adjutant was attacked, with the exception of the Sepoy already mentioned, whose name deserves to be recorded—Shaik Phuttoo; they did not attempt to offer any assistance, and the Jemadar, or native officer who commanded the guard on duty at the time, was tried by court-

* Hence the name of "Pandies," applied by our soldiers to the rebel Sepoys during the rest of the year.

martial and sentenced to death. Owing, however, to various causes of delay, the chief of which was the absence at Simla of General Anson, the Commander-in-Chief, whose confirmation of the sentence as affecting a native *officer* was required by law, he was not executed until the 21st of April. When he found that he was to die he made the following speech to the regiment :—

“Sepoys, listen to me. I have been a traitor to a good Government. I am about to be punished for my great sins; I am about to be hanged, and I deserve my punishment. Sepoys, obey your officers, for they are your rightful and just rulers, or else you will, like me, be brought to the gallows. Sepoys, obey your officers; listen to them, and not to evil advisers—I listened to evil advisers, and you see what I am come to. I call upon God to bless the Governor-General, and all the great gentlemen, the General, and all the gentlemen here present.—Seeta Ram! Seeta Ram! Seeta Ram.”

A Court of Inquiry was also assembled to investigate the conduct and state of feeling of the 34th N.I., and the result was that on the 4th of May, the Governor-General in Council finally determined that this regiment also should be disbanded. The order was communicated to General Hearsey, and early on the morning of the 6th it was carried into effect in the presence of the 84th Queen's Regiment.

Early in March a curious incident happened, which has never yet been satisfactorily explained, but which it is impossible not to believe had some connection with the subsequent outbreak of the revolt. The circumstance was this.

A *chowkeydar*, or village policeman of Cawnpore, ran up to another in Futteghur, and gave him two *chupatties*, little unleavened cakes, the common food of the poorer classes. He ordered him to make ten more, and give two to each of the five nearest *chowkeydars* with the same order. He was obeyed, and in a few days the whole country was in commotion with *chowkeydars* running about with these cakes. They passed on from district to district with wonderful rapidity, and nobody seemed able to give any account of the mystery. A similar transmission of small cakes throughout the country had, however, happened a year or two previously, and, as no event of any consequence followed, less regard was paid to the same incident on the present occasion.*

A report was also spread in the bazaars, that the missionaries had petitioned the Queen to make use of the greased cartridges, as a means of forcing the natives to embrace Christianity. And the

* To show the kind of speculation it gave rise to at the time, we will quote a passage from the *Friend of India*, a journal published in Calcutta.—“Are all the Chowkeydars about to strike for wages! or is anybody trying a new scheme for a parcel dawk! Is it treason or a jest! Is there to be an ‘explosion of feeling,’ or only of laughter? Is the chupatty a fiery cross, or only an indigestible edible, a cause of revolt, or only of the colic? Is the act that of an influential malcontent, or only of a fool! All these suggestions have been offered, and we may add one more to the crowd. The despatch may have been the consequence of a vow made by some policeman, aided by the intense ignorance which distinguishes the force. These speculations, however, afford no light, the only clear fact appearing to be this—the police obey orders without knowing whence they are transmitted. They ought to be prohibited from transmitting signals not authorized by a European.”

very form of the supposed petition was given, which ran as follows:—

“Tippoo made thousands of Hindoos become of his religion, while your Majesty has not made one Christian.

“Under your orders are Sepoys of all castes. We, therefore, pray you to adopt this plan—namely, to be caused to be mixed up together bullock's fat and pig's fat, and to have it put upon the cartridges which your Sepoys put into their mouths, and after six months to have it made known to the Sepoys how they have thereby lost their caste, and by this means a certain road will be opened for making many Christians.”

And those who propagated the rumour took care to add that, when the Queen read the petition she was greatly pleased, and said, “This is a very good thought, and by this means I shall have every Sepoy made a Christian.”

In order to put a stop to the absurd rumours that were circulated amongst the native population, and especially amongst the native troops, that Government was about to abolish caste, or otherwise interfere with their religious prejudices, the Governor-General in Council, on the 16th of May, issued the following proclamation:—

“The Governor-General of India in Council has warned the army of Bengal that the tales by which the men of certain regiments have been led to suspect that offence to their religion or injury to their caste is meditated by the Government of India, are malicious falsehoods.

“The Governor-General in Council has learnt that this suspicion continues to be propagated by designing and evil-minded men, not only in the army, but among other classes of the people.

“He knows that endeavours are made to persuade Hindoos and Mussulmans, soldiers and civil subjects, that their religion is threatened secretly as well as openly by the acts of the Government, and that the Government is seeking in various ways to entrap them into a loss of caste for purposes of its own.

“Some have been already deceived and led astray by these tales.

“Once more, then, the Governor-General in Council warns all classes against the deceptions that are practised on them.

“The Government of India has invariably treated the religious feelings of all its subjects with careful respect. The Governor-General in Council has declared that it will never cease to do so. He now repeats that declaration, and he emphatically proclaims that the Government of India entertains no desire to interfere with their religion or caste, and that nothing has been, or will be done by the Government to affect the free exercise of the observances of religion or caste by every class of the people.

“The Government of India has never deceived its subjects, therefore the Governor-General in Council now calls upon them to refuse their belief to seditious lies.

“This notice is addressed to those who hitherto, by habitual loyalty and orderly conduct, have shown their attachment to the Government, and a well-founded faith in its protection and justice.

“The Governor-General in Council enjoins all such persons to pause before they listen to false guides and traitors who would lead them into danger and disgrace.”

It will be interesting to compare this proclamation with the one

issued by Lord William Bentinck as Governor-General, on the 3rd of December, 1806, on the occasion of the mutiny at Vellore. The following passages will show how identical the causes were, which were supposed to have led to the mutiny in each case.

"The Right Hon. the Governor in Council having observed that in some late instances an extraordinary degree of agitation has prevailed among several corps of the native army of this coast, it has been his Lordship's particular endeavour to ascertain the motives which may have led to conduct so different from that which formerly distinguished the native army. From this inquiry it has appeared that many persons of evil intentions have endeavoured, for malicious purposes, to impress upon the native troops a belief that it is the wish of the British Government to convert them by forcible means to Christianity, and his Lordship in Council has observed with concern that such malicious reports have been believed by many of the native troops.

"The Right Hon. the Governor in Council therefore deems it proper, in this public manner, to repeat to the native troops his assurance that the same respect which has been invariably shown by the British Government for their religion, and for their customs, will be always continued, and that no interruption will be given to any native, whether Hindoo or Mussulman, in the practice of his religious ceremonies.

"His Lordship in Council desires that the native troops will not give belief to the idle rumours which are circulated by enemies of their happiness, who endeavour, with the basest designs, to weaken

the confidence of the troops in the British Government. His Lordship in Council desires that the native troops will remember the constant attention and humanity which have been shown by the British Government in providing for their comfort, by augmenting the pay of the native officers and Sepoys, by allowing liberal pensions to those who have done their duty faithfully, by making ample provision for the families of those who may have died in battle, and by receiving their children into the service of the Hon. Company, to be treated with the same care and bounty as their fathers had experienced."

Before we proceed to narrate the terrible events that followed, it will be interesting to know what was the amount, and what the distribution of the European forces in the Presidency of Bengal, at this period.

Of the European regiments attached to or serving in the Presidency, three were in Burmah, and three at Peshawur, the two eastern and western extremities of our Indian empire. The Punjab alone absorbed the greatest portion of the force, for there was an European regiment at each of the following stations—Lahore, Sealkote, Ferozepore, Jullundur, Umballah, and Rawul Pindee, besides the three already mentioned at or in the neighbourhood of Peshawur. The chief proportion of European artillery was in the Punjab. And here also was a strong local army, composed of Punjabees and Sikhs. There were three European regiments on the Simla hills, and two at Meerut; but in Oude, a country just forcibly annexed, and swarming with a fanatical and hostile population, there was only one.

There was one, also, at Agra, one at Dinapore, and one at Calcutta; but at Delhi, the ancient capital of India, the seat still of the shadow of royalty, inhabited by bigoted Mahomedans, surrounded by strong fortifications, and containing immense military stores, and the largest treasury in the North West Provinces, there was not one.

On the 9th of May, 85 troopers of the 3rd Native Light Cavalry at Meerut, which lies to the N.E. of Delhi, and is 38 miles distant from it, were brought up on the parade ground in the presence of the whole force there, to receive the sentence of a general court-martial. Their offence was disobedience, in refusing to fire with the cartridges supplied to them, which were in reality the same as those they had been using for several months. They were sentenced to ten years' imprisonment, and were marched off in chains to the gaol. Considering the temper of the troops, and the signs of disaffection which had unmistakably appeared in the native ranks, it is inconceivable that effective precautions should not have been taken to prevent an outbreak on the part of the Sepoys, who were known to sympathize with the culprits, and in whose presence their companions had been disgraced and subjected to so severe a punishment. The European troops at the station consisted of detachments of the 60th Rifles, 6th Dragoon Guards (Carabineers), and Bengal Artillery, who were posted about three miles from the native camp, where were stationed the 11th N.I., the 20th N.I., and the 3rd Light Cavalry.

All remained quiet until the following evening of Sunday, the 10th of May, when the native re-

giments rose in mutiny, fired upon their officers, and broke open the gaol to release the prisoners. The building was set on fire, and upwards of a thousand convicts were liberated, who, with the rabble of the town, at once sided with the Sepoys, and committed frightful atrocities. Every European was attacked, and a great number of officers, together with ladies and children, were barbarously murdered by the insurgents before the English troops had time to come up. When the alarm first reached them, they were preparing for church parade, and they immediately marched on the native lines, where they poured in a fire of grape and musketry, and, as the 3rd Light Cavalry and 20th N.I. fled towards Delhi, they were pursued for some distance by the Carabineers, and a considerable number of them were cut down. The rest made their escape to Delhi, and, as will be seen, most disastrous was the result. Much dissatisfaction has since been felt that the fugitives were not stopped, and turned, by a more vigorous pursuit; but it must be remembered that the night was very dark, the movements of the enemy were uncertain, and incendiary fires were blazing through the station, which required instant protection. The 11th N.I., in the meantime, did not take an active part in the mutiny. They protected their officers, and remained in the neighbourhood during the night.

It was at Meerut that the tiger-like ferocity which has distinguished the acts of the Sepoy soldiery since the outbreak of the mutiny, was first displayed. In a letter written on the spot by a lady, she says,—

“Bungalows began to blaze

round us nearer and nearer, till the frenzied mob reached that next to our own! We saw a poor lady in the verandah, a Mrs. Chambers (lately arrived). We bade the servants bring her over the low wall to us, but they were too confused to attend to me at first. The stables of that house were first burnt. We heard the shrieks of the horses. Then came the mob to the house itself, with awful shouts and curses. We heard the doors broken in, and many, many shots, and at the moment my servant said they had been to bring away Mrs. Chambers, but had found her dead on the ground, cut horribly, and she on the eve of her confinement! Oh! night of horrors!"

Another eye-witness, the chaplain of the station, says,—

"The part of Meerut in which the insurrection principally raged, is a miserable wilderness of ruined houses, and some of the residents, as was the case with Mr. and Mrs. Greathed, the Commissioner of the Division, escaped miraculously from the hands of their pursuers, by hiding themselves in the gardens and out-houses of their burning bungalows, and in some cases by disguising themselves as native servants. Before the European troops arrived on Sunday night at the scene of action, the following were barbarously cut to pieces:—Mr. V. Tregear, inspector of schools; Captain M'Donald, of the 20th Native Infantry, and Mrs. M'Donald; Captain Taylor, Mr. Pattle, Mr. Henderson, all of the same corps; Colonel Finnis, commanding the 11th N.I.; Mrs. Chambers, whose murderer was caught on the 15th, tried at once, and hanged on a tree without further delay, his body afterwards being burnt to ashes. In the 3rd Light

Cavalry the following were killed:—Mr. Phillips, veterinary surgeon; Mr. and Mrs. Dawson; Mr. Mac Nab, lately joined, and a little girl of the riding master's, Mr. Langdale; together with several soldiers of the Artillery and 60th Rifles, and women and children of the military and general residents in the station. Among other instances of frightful butchery was that of Serjeant Law, his wife, and six children, who were living beyond the precincts of cantonments. The state in which the father and three of the infants, were found, defies description. Happily the mother and three other children, though grievously mangled, crawled about midnight to the Artillery Hospital, and, it is hoped, will recover. Mr. Rotton and I have buried 31 of the murdered, but there are others whose bodies have not as yet been brought in."

At Delhi there were stationed three regiments of Native Infantry, the 28th, 54th, and 74th, and a battery of Native Artillery, but there was not with them a single company of Europeans. They occupied cantonments on high ground, to the north of the city, and about a mile and a half or two miles distant from it. Early in the morning of the 11th of May, a party of horsemen was seen approaching in hot haste the walls of Delhi. They were not, when they first appeared, above 30 or 40 in number, and no one who watched them from the ramparts would have believed it possible that their entrance into the city could produce the terrible results that followed. They were the vanguard of a party of the 3rd Light Cavalry, who had galloped off from Meerut, and the forerunners of the great army of rebels

who afterwards, from all quarters, flocked to Delhi and fought there for months to destroy our supremacy in India.

The troopers entered the Calcutta gate without opposition, and instantly began to attack with their swords and carabines every European they met. Among the first victims were Mr. Simon Fraser, the Commissioner, Captain Douglas, his assistant, and Mr. Nixon, chief clerk in their office. Notice was immediately sent to the Brigadier, and a regiment (the 54th N.I.) with two guns was sent down from cantonments. The 54th marched through the Cashmere gate in good order, but on the approach of some of the Light Cavalry the Sepoys rushed suddenly to the side of the road, leaving their officers, who, with the exception of Colonel Ripley, were unarmed, in the middle, upon whom the troopers immediately rushed at a gallop, and shot them down. After butchering all the officers of the 54th, the troopers dismounted and went among the Sepoys of the 54th and shook hands with them. The troopers rode up to their victims at full gallop, pulled up suddenly, fired their pistols, and then retreated. Their countenances are said to have worn the expression of maniacs; one was a mere youth, who rushed about flourishing his sword, and displayed all the fury of a man under the influence of *bhang*. They were in full uniform, and some had medals on their breasts.

As soon as the extent of the mutiny was known, most of the residents made their way to the Flagstaff Tower, in front of the cantonments. A company of the 38th Native Infantry and two guns were stationed here, and a large

party of ladies and gentlemen, including several officers, came here well armed, with the intention of defending themselves against the troopers. The tower was round and of solid brickwork, and was well adapted for the purpose of resisting an attack. Many of the officers of the 88th still had confidence in their men, and endeavoured to reason with them when they showed symptoms of insubordination; but it soon became evident that the company of the 88th, stationed at the Flagstaff Tower, were in a state of mutiny, and that the slightest thing would induce them to turn at once against their officers and the other Europeans assembled on the hill. About a quarter to 4 the magazine in the city exploded; a puff of white smoke and the report of a gun preceded the column of red dust which rose into the air, and the Sepoys made a rush to their arms, which were piled near them. Soon afterwards the 88th Regiment took possession of two guns sent up to reinforce the party at the tower, and on this becoming known the Brigadier, Colonel Graves, advised all who could leave to do so, intending himself to follow when the rest had departed. Conveyances being ready, most of the ladies got away, the gentlemen following on horseback; and thus some reached Kurnaul in safety, while others took the road to Meerut.

In the meantime the work of murder went rapidly on within the walls of Delhi. Many of the Europeans fled for protection to the Palace, or were taken there by force, and every one of them was butchered in the presence or with the knowledge of the aged King and his bloodthirsty sons. It is almost too shocking to re-

late the horrors of this dreadful day, and of those that followed. Children were tossed on the points of bayonets before their mothers' eyes—ladies were dragged naked through the streets, exposed to the vilest indignities at the bazaar, violated by fiends in human shape, and then cut to pieces.

Some of the English officers determined to stay with their regiments to the last, in hopes of yet rallying them to a sense of duty. But it was all in vain, and most of them paid for their heroism with their lives. One who escaped gives a vivid picture of the scene of anarchy and murder.

"I persuaded," he says, "the Sepoys to let me take the regimental colour, and I took it outside, but on calling for my groom I found he had bolted with my horse. You may imagine my horror at this. I went back into the Quarter Guard and replaced the colour, but on again coming out a trooper dismounted and took a deliberate shot at me, but, missing his aim, I walked up to him and blew his brains out. Another man was then taking aim at me, when he was bayoneted by a Sepoy of my company. The firing then became general, and I was compelled to run the gauntlet across the parade ground, and escaped unhurt miraculously, three bullets having passed through my hat, and one through the skirt of my coat. The whole of the houses in cantonments were burnt. Having gone as far as my weak state of health would permit, and being exhausted, I took refuge in a garden under some bushes. About half an hour after a band of robbers, looking out for plunder, detected me, robbed me of my rings, &c., and only left me my flannel

waistcoat and socks. They then tore off the sleeve of my shirt, and with it attempted to strangle me. Imagine the intense agony I must have been in! They left me for dead, as I had become senseless. About one hour after I came to, and managed to stagger on about a mile without shoes, where I secreted myself in a hut until daybreak, when I resumed my dreary journey, and, after travelling about 12 miles, the latter part of which was in the broiling sun, without anything on my head, arrived at Alepore. . . .

I once more gained the high road, and, after making inquiries, found that those I was seeking for had been travelling on foot at night, and were about 10 miles ahead of me. With my feet swollen and in blisters I journeyed on, and at last, to my extreme joy, overtook them. After having been several times stripped and searched by the robbers, they had been taken care of by a Ranee Mungla Dabee for two days. They, poor, helpless creatures, like myself, had been robbed of all they possessed; the ladies, with the exception of a petticoat and shift, and the poor wounded doctor had his clothes left him, as the blood had so saturated them that they were deemed useless to them. The ladies also had experienced the most distressing and horrible insults."

An attempt was made to hold the Mainguard, which was a small fortified bastion within the Cashmere Gate, and reinforcements were sent for to the cantonments, which lay about two miles to the north of Delhi. Here also women and children rushed for safety—and it was soon filled with fugitives from the city when, to quote the narrative of a young officer

who was there, "about 5 o'clock in the afternoon, all of a sudden, the Sepoys who were with us in the Mainguard, and on whom we had been depending to defend us in case of attack, began firing upon us in every direction; a most awful scene, as you may imagine, then ensued—people running in every possible way to try and escape. I, as luck would have it, with a few other fellows, ran up a kind of slope that leads to the officers' quarters, and thence, amid a storm of bullets, to one of the embrasures of the bastion. It is perfectly miraculous how I escaped being hit; no end of poor fellows were knocked down all about, and all, too, by their men; it is really awful to think of it. However, on arriving at the embrasure, all at once the idea occurred to me of jumping down into the ditch from the rampart (one would have thought it madness at any other time), and so try and get out by scaling the opposite side; but just as I was in the act of doing so, I heard screams from a lot of unfortunate women who were in the officers' quarters, imploring for help. I immediately, with a few other fellows, who like me were going to escape the same way, ran back to them, and though the attempt appeared hopeless, we determined to see if we could not take them with us. Some of them, poor creatures, were wounded with bullets; however, we made a rope with handkerchiefs, and some of us jumping down first into the ditch caught them as they dropped, to break the fall. Then came the difficulty of dragging them up the opposite bank; however, by God's will, we succeeded, after nearly half an hour's labour, in getting them up, and why no Sepoys came

and shot every one of us while getting across all this time is a perfect mystery. The murdering was going on below all this time, and nothing could have been easier than for two or three of them to come to the rampart and shoot down every one of us. However, as I say, we somehow got over, and, expecting to be pursued every minute, we bent our steps to a house that was on the banks of the river. This we reached in safety, and getting something to eat and drink from the servants, stopped there till dark, and then, seeing the whole of three cantonments on fire, and, as it were, a regular battle raging in that direction, we ran down to the river side and made the best of our way along its banks in an opposite direction. It would be too long to tell of how for three days and nights we wandered in the jungles, sometimes fed and sometimes robbed by the villagers, till at length, wearied and footsore, with shreds of clothes on our backs, we arrived at a village where they put us in a hut and fed us for four days, and, moreover, took a note from us into Meerut, whence an escort of cavalry was sent out, and we were brought safely in here."

Some Europeans, including women and children, had taken refuge in a house near the great mosque called Juma Musjid, and as they were without water, they begged to be taken to the Palace. The rebels swore that if they would lay down their arms they would give them water, and conduct them safely to the King. Upon this the arms were surrendered, when they were immediately seized, placed in a row, and shot. An eye-witness says, "One woman intreated them to give her child

water, though they might kill her. A Sepoy took her child and dashed it on the ground. The people looked on in dismay and feared for Delhi."

We will now narrate the heroic action by which the mutineers were foiled in their attempt to possess themselves of the chief magazine in Delhi.

This was under the care of Lieutenant Willoughby, assisted by Lieutenants Forrest and Raynor, who ordered the gates to be closed and barricaded, and inside the gate leading to the park were placed two 6-pounders, loaded with grape, beside which stood gunners with lighted matches in their hands. The principal gate of the magazine was defended by two guns, with *chevaux de frise* on the inside, and there were two 6-pounders so placed as to command the gate and a small bastion in its vicinity. Within 60 yards of the gate were three 6-pounders and one 24-pounder howitzer, which could be so managed as to act upon any part of the magazine in that neighbourhood. The next step was to place arms in the hands of the native troops inside, which they most reluctantly received, and appeared to be in a state not only of excitement, but insubordination. The above arrangements had hardly been made when guards from the Palace came and demanded the possession of the magazine in the name of the King of Delhi, to which no reply was given.

Soon afterwards scaling ladders were placed against the wall, and the whole of the native troops deserted by climbing up the sloped sheds on the inside of the magazine, and descended the ladders on the outside, after which the enemy appeared in great number on the top of the walls, and an incessant

fire of grapeshot was kept up on them as long as a single round remained.

Nothing could exceed the gallantry of two of the gunners, Buckley and Scully, whose names deserve to be recorded, and who, assisted by Lieutenant Forrest, loaded and fired in rapid succession the guns, firing four rounds from each, and with the same steadiness as if standing on parade, although the enemy kept up a continual volley of musketry within 40 or 50 yards. After the last round was fired Lieutenant Willoughby gave the order for exploding the magazine, and Scully immediately obeyed by firing the trains. A terrific explosion took place, and such as escaped from beneath the ruins retreated through the sallyport on the river face. Lieutenant Willoughby was so severely wounded that he died shortly afterwards, but Lieutenants Forrest and Raynor escaped without serious injuries, the survivors of as brave an exploit as ever was recorded in the annals of war.

The Commander-in-Chief in India at this juncture was General Anson, and a short time previous to the outbreak of the mutiny at Meerut he had gone to Simla, to avoid the extreme heat of the plains. Tidings of the revolt were brought to him there by express, and he hastened down to Umballa, where he collected as many troops as were available, and proceeded towards Delhi; but was on the 27th of May carried off by an attack of cholera at Kurnaul. He was succeeded by Major-General Reed, whose age and health, however, quite unfitted him for the chief command of the forces in Bengal at such an mutiny. He left Rawul Piundee on the 28th

of May, and on the 8th of June reached the camp of Major-General Sir Henry Barnard at Alleepore, where a large body of troops under that officer were assembled. Brigadier-General Wilson hastened up from Meerut with as strong a force as he could collect, to join Sir Henry Barnard, and the insurgents from Delhi made an attempt to intercept his march. On the 8th of May they attacked him near a small river called the Hindun, but a troop of our horse artillery crossed the stream, and turning the left flank of the rebels, put them to flight. Next day they renewed the attack, and were again defeated, with the loss of 26 guns, and General Wilson was able without further molestation to effect a junction with Sir Henry Barnard at Alleepore, which is only one march distant from Delhi. The combined force was ready to march on the 8th of June, on which day, soon after midnight, it advanced from Alleepore. But General Reed was prevented by sickness from accompanying the troops, the actual command of which devolved upon General Barnard.

He found the enemy in occupation of a fortified position at Badulee Ke-Serai, which was defended by a battery of heavy guns, and as these could not be silenced by the light field-pieces which were all the artillery that the British then had, he called on the 75th Regiment to charge them with the bayonet. This they did in the most gallant manner, and the position was soon ours, the enemy abandoning their guns. Here Colonel Chester, Adjutant-General of the army, fell, but no other officer was killed.

Having ho rried the position at Badulee Ke-Serai, Sir H. Barnard

divided his forces into two columns, and ordered one to march along the main trunk road under the command of General Wilson, while he himself led the other to the left through what had been the Delhi cantonments, which the mutineers had burnt and destroyed, and on a ridge above which they were now strongly posted with guns in position. By a rapid flank movement to the left, General Barnard took this position in flank and rear, and carried it, forcing the enemy to abandon their guns, while General Wilson's column fought its way through gardens with high walls and other obstacles until it drove the rebels back into the city, and the two generals met at a place called Hindoo Rao's House, which was about half way between the old cantonments and the Moree Gate of Delhi.

It was in this series of engagements that the Ghoorkas (a hill tribe of soldiers) gave proofs of the brilliant valour which distinguished them throughout the siege and in every combat in which they came in contact with the rebels.

The British troops now took up their quarters before Delhi in a camp about two miles to the north of Delhi, with the old cantonments in their front, a canal in their rear, and the river Jumna on their left. The ground was high and rocky, and admirably adapted for the operations of the siege, in which, owing to the smallness of their force, the troops were compelled to act upon the defensive for months against constant attacks of the rebel regiments, which in overwhelming numbers garrisoned the city.

The total amount of the British force which took up its position

before Delhi at the commencement of the siege was the following:—4 guns, 2nd troop, 1st brigade; 2nd and 3rd troops, 3rd brigade, Horse Artillery; 3rd company, 3rd battalion, Artillery, and No. 14 Horse Field battery; 4th company, 6th battalion, Artillery; detachment Artillery Recruits; head-quarters' detachment Sappers and Miners; Her Majesty's 9th Lancers; two squadrons Her Majesty's 6th Dragoon Guards; head-quarters and six companies 60th Royal Rifles; head-quarters and nine companies of Her Majesty's 75th Regiment; 1st Bengal Fusiliers; head-quarters and six companies 2nd Fusiliers; Sirmoor Battalion.

At Futteghur, on the Ganges, north-west of Cawnpore, was stationed the 10th N.I. This regiment was supposed to be loyal, but when the troops at Shahjehanpore and Bareilly mutinied, as will be afterwards mentioned, it was thought advisable to send off the ladies and children at Futteghur in boats down the river to Cawnpore. They left in the middle of the night of the 3rd and 4th of June, and proceeded on their way down the Ganges until they reached the village of Koosoomkhaw, when they were fired upon by the natives, and one of the party was wounded. In the meantime disturbances took place at Futteghur, and the 10th N.I., either of their own accord abandoned, or were by some means got out of the fort there, which was occupied by their officers and the European residents at the station. The fugitives in the boats had not proceeded far before it was thought expedient to divide the party, and as a neighbouring rajah offered

the protection of his fort some of the Europeans left the boats and found shelter there. The rest now heard that the native troops at Futteghur had been pacified and had returned to their duty, and eventually they determined to go back to the station, which they reached on the 13th of June, and took refuge in the fort. At first all seemed to be going on well. The 10th N.I. protested that they would remain faithful to their salt, and even went so far as to hand over to their commanding officer, Colonel Smith, a letter from a native officer of the 41st N.I., which regiment had mutinied at Seetapore, calling upon the 10th N.I. to rise and murder their officers. And it appears that when on the morning of the 18th of June the mutineers of the 41st N.I. marched into Futteghur, the Sepoys of the 10th actually fought with them and suffered severe loss. The mutineers, however, prevailed and declared themselves the soldiers of the Nawab of Futteghur, whom they placed on a *guddy* or throne of state, and fired a salute of 21 guns in his honour. They had previously plundered the treasury and destroyed the public buildings, and now proceeded to attack the fort within which the Europeans had taken refuge. The number of these, including women and children, was little more than a hundred, and their first care was to strengthen the defences as much as possible, and get a few guns into position. The Sepoys of the 10th N.I. did not join the insurgents, but crossing the river made off into Oude. The attack began on the 27th of June, and for several days the mutineers kept up a constant fire of cannon

and musketry upon the fort, which they attempted to undermine, but the explosion did only partial damage to the walls. At last they brought a gun to bear upon the bungalow in which resided the ladies and children, and commenced a second mine for the purpose of blowing up the fort. As there was no prospect of relief and the fort was rapidly becoming untenable, the Europeans determined to take to the boats as their only chance to escape. They therefore spiked their guns and embarked soon after midnight on the 4th of July, but had no sooner glided into the stream past the walls of the fort, than a shower of bullets followed them, which, however, killed none of the party. As they proceeded down the river the villagers at different places fired upon them, but no mischief was done until, unfortunately, one of the boats grounded on a sand-bank, and while those on board were attempting to get her off, two boats full of armed Sepoys, who had followed them, opened a deadly fire upon them. Nearly all the Europeans belonging to the stranded boat were here killed or drowned, but the other boat, in which were Colonel Smith, Colonel Goldie, and other officers, with the greater part of the women and children, in the meantime shot ahead, and after running the most imminent risk from grape-shot fired upon her by Sepoys from the bank, the fugitives got safely as far as Bithoor, about 16 miles west of Cawnpore.

The boats were here stopped and the fugitives brought on shore, where they were shot or otherwise destroyed by the orders of Nana Sahib, whose residence was at Bithoor, and of whom we shall

have to give an account in a subsequent part of our narrative.

The outbreak at Allahabad was marked by circumstances of singular atrocity. The 6th N.I. and 3rd Oude Cavalry were stationed there, and when the news of the mutiny reached Allahabad, the 6th N.I. made vehement protestations of loyalty, and demanded to be led to Delhi against the rebels. For this they were publicly thanked by the Governor-General in Council. But they were as false and hollow as the other native regiments, and only waited for an opportunity to betray their trust, and murder their officers. At the beginning of June there were about 100 Europeans and 400 Sikhs in the fort—the main gate of which was guarded by a company of the 6th. In the town resided a great number of European merchants and half-castes, with their wives and families. On the night of the 6th of June, while the English officers were at mess, utterly unsuspecting of danger, the alarm bugle suddenly sounded, and the Sepoys fired on them and attacked them with sword and bayonet. Out of 17 officers at mess, 14 were butchered on the spot, some of whom were mere youths, who had just joined the regiment. The treasury was plundered, the gaol broken open, and the station set on fire and destroyed. No less than 50 Europeans were murdered on that dreadful night.*

* There is, however, another version of what happened. According to it, the officers were not killed at mess, but shot down on parade—seven in number. They left the mess-room when they heard the firing, and were attacked on the parade-ground. Some young ensigns took refuge in a hut, but a band of Sepoys came, and putting a lamp on the floor, fired at them until they were all killed.

An eye-witness, who had taken refuge in the fort, says:—"What an escape we had! Five officers came in, all having escaped in a wonderful manner—three naked, having had to swim the Ganges. We were all night under arms, and in the morning lay day down on our cots sad and weary, each moment expecting to be called up. The streets of the city are about half a mile from the fort, and during the four or five following days troops of the rioters were to be seen rushing from place to place plundering and burning. Day and night we manned the ramparts in the hot blazing sun, and day and night the guns and mortars belched forth, throwing shell and grapeshot, tearing down houses, and scattering the demons wherever they were seen."

The 6th N.I. had abandoned the place the day after their mutiny, but a Mahommedan *moulvie* set himself up as officer of the King of Delhi, and all Europeans who fell into his hands were murdered. And horrible were the deaths they died. Some were killed by inches with slow tortures—others are said to have been burnt alive, and little children were cut to pieces before the eyes of their mothers, who were afterwards themselves murdered. The populace took an active part in these atrocities, and when the English troops arrived, the gibbet was erected *en permanence*, and numbers were daily executed, while the surrounding villages, the inhabitants of which had joined the insurgents, were burnt to the ground.

Reinforcements of British troops and Sikhs were sent up from Benares, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Neill, a most energetic and excellent officer.

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He arrived at Allahabad on the 11th of June, and found the place closely invested, except on the river side. The bridge of boats on the Ganges was partly destroyed; and it and the village of Deeragunge were in possession of the insurgents. On arriving at the end of the Benares road, at the village of Jansee, he was obliged to move down to his left; and having bribed some natives to bring a boat over to the left bank of the Ganges, he embarked part of his men. The people in the fort having by this time seen them, sent over boats some way down, and by these means they all got into the fort, almost completely exhausted from the long night's march and the intense heat. On assuming command, Colonel Neill determined to drive the enemy away, and open up communications with the country. On the following morning he opened fire with round shot on those parts of Deeragunge occupied by the worst description of natives, attacked the place with detachments of Fusileers and Sikhs, drove the enemy out with considerable loss, burnt part of the village, and took possession of a repaired bridge, placing a company of Sikhs at its head for its protection. The next day Major Stephenson's detachment of 100 men, which had left Benares by a bullock-train on the same evening as Colonel Neill, crossed the bridge into the front. On the morning of the 13th Colonel Neill attacked the insurgents in the village of Kydgunge, on the left bank of the Jumna, and drove them out with loss. Having on the 18th obtained bullocks for his two guns, he next morning moved out of the fort with all his force, consisting of 280 Fusileers, besides Sikhs [S]

and some Irregular Cavalry, and swept and destroyed a number of villages belonging to the insurgents. The rebels made no opposition, having disappeared during the preceding night. The heat was intense, and cholera in its worst form broke out amongst the troops.

At Jhansi, in Bundelcund, to the south of the river Jumna, which joins the Ganges at Allahabad, the outbreak took place on the 4th of June, and a few of the Europeans managed to make their escape and fled to Nagode and other places which they reached in safety. The rest took refuge in the fort. They were 55 in number, including women and children, and for four days they defended themselves with determined resolution against a constant fire kept up with musketry and cannon by the mutineers. At last, on the 8th of June, two of the gates were forced, and the rebels promised the English officers that if they would lay down their arms and cease further resistance the lives of all in the fort should be spared. Unfortunately the word of the miscreants was believed, and the arms were given up, when the officers and ladies were immediately seized. The former were tied together in a long line between some trees and their heads were struck off. The children were cut to pieces before the eyes of their mothers, and then all the unhappy women were successively murdered. Mutinies also took place at Hansi and Hissar to the north-west of Delhi, and many Europeans were there murdered.

Martial law was proclaimed by the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-West Provinces, Mr. Colvin, within the districts of Meerut,

Moozuffurnuggur, Boolundshahur, and the Delhi territory east of the Jumna, and courts-martial were appointed to supersede the action of the ordinary tribunals.* A proclamation was also issued declaring that every Talookdar, Zemindar or other owner of land who joined the rebels would forfeit all his estates, which would be transferred to the native landed proprietors who remained loyal and rendered assistance to the Government. And with few exceptions the Rajahs and great Zemindars proved faithful to the State—some perhaps from a sincere appreciation of the benefits of our rule—and others from a well-founded dread of our power, and a prophetic conviction that we should come victorious out of the struggle.

On the night of the 3rd of June the 17th N.I. mutinied at Azimghur, which is situated to the east of Oude and north of the Ganges nearly opposite to Benares but at some distance from it. The officers were at mess, when the men suddenly rose, and a large body of them set off in pursuit of a quantity of treasure which was on its way from Gorruckpore to Benares under an escort of Irregular Cavalry, and which had just passed through Azimghur. This they overtook and plundered. But the conduct of the Sepoys at this station was in remarkable contrast to that of their brethren at other places. They formed a square round their officers to protect their lives, and actually fetched carriages to enable them and the ladies and children to escape. They then

* Provision is made for this exercise of supreme authority by Regulation X. of the year 1804.

escorted them for ten miles out of the station on the road to Gazeepore, and with the exception of one non-commissioned officer who was shot dead by a Sepoy, the rest got away in safety.

The mutineers were content with seizing the treasure, and then decamped from Azimghur, but the villagers in the neighbourhood rose and nearly destroyed the place. They were, however, sharply punished; for when a small body of troops arrived, the country was scourged and ample vengeance taken upon the inhabitants.

At Benares in the beginning of June the troops stationed there consisted of the 87th Regiment of Native Infantry, some 700 or 800 strong, a Sikh Regiment, one-half that number; the 18th Irregular Cavalry, 700 strong; and about 200 Europeans of Her Majesty's 84th, and the Madras Fusiliers, with three guns manned by European Artillerymen, under the command of Brigadier Ponsonby. Lieut.-Colonel Neill, with a detachment of his regiment, the 1st Madras Fusiliers, fortunately reached Benares on the 3rd of June, and by his energy saved the place. The men of the 87th N.I. were known to be in a disaffected state, and when the news of the outbreak at Azimghur reached Benares at noon on the 4th of June it was resolved at once to disarm that regiment. For this purpose the European troops and guns were placed in their front and they were ordered to put their muskets in the small huts called *kotes* or bells, which in India are used for piling arms. At first the majority obeyed; but when the European troops marched towards the bells to secure the muskets, the Sepoys made a sudden rush to

recover them, and then commenced a deadly fire upon the British. Captain Guise of the 18th Irregular Cavalry fell riddled with balls; but although exposed to constant discharges of musketry at almost point-blank distance, no other officer was killed, and only three were wounded. The Irregular Cavalry and Sikhs were at first believed to be loyal, and some English officers placed themselves at their head to charge the 87th, when, perhaps under a mistaken idea that the English troops were about to fire on them, they suddenly attacked them and poured a volley into the ranks of the British. But these were more than a match for all their assailants, and after a short and sharp conflict drove them from the lines to which they made no attempt to return. In the meantime the cantonments had been ravaged by bands of armed Sepoys, and the officers' bungalows were plundered, but the ladies and children fled for refuge to the Mint, where they remained in safety under the protection of European soldiers. The Mint was a large building in the middle of the cantonments, with a flat roof and battlemented terraces, well adapted for resisting an attack, and here all the non-combatants crowded for shelter. It is a curious circumstance, that while the contest was raging at the native lines, and the Sikhs there were in open mutiny, the Government treasure, amounting to six lacs of rupees, was faithfully guarded by about 70 Sikh soldiers who fired on the mutineers when they approached them, and delivered up the money safe to a body of European troops who came for the purpose of escorting it to the barracks.

[S 2]

No further outbreak took place at Benares, where strong reinforcements of English troops speedily arrived; and any attempt at disturbance amongst the population of the city was put down with an iron hand by Lieut.-Colonel Neill, who took the command. In a letter from an English resident, dated June 29, he says:—

“The gibbet is, I must acknowledge, a standing institution among us at present. There it stands immediately in front of the flag-staff, with three ropes always attached to it, so that three may be executed at one time. Two additional gibbets were erected, with three ropes to each, but they have been taken down. Scarcely a day passes without some poor wretches being hurled into eternity. It is horrible, very horrible! To think of it is enough to make one's blood run cold; but such is the state of things here that even fine delicate ladies may be heard expressing their joy at the vigour with which the miscreants are dealt with. The swiftness with which crime is followed by the severest punishment strikes the people with astonishment, it is so utterly foreign to all our modes of procedure, as known to them.”

Throughout Rohilkund, an extensive district of the north-west, which is bounded on the east by Oude and on the south by the Ganges, the insurrection spread like wild-fire, and the native regiments stationed at Bareilly, Shah-jehanpoor, and Mooradabad, mutinied almost simultaneously.

For some days at the latter end of May an ominous agitation had been going on at Bareilly, and it was thought prudent to send away the women and non-combatants to

Nynee Tal, a place in the hills 74 miles off. Still the European officers of the native regiments trusted their men, and had no suspicion that an outbreak was imminent. But on the 31st of May, the 18th N.I., 68th N.I., and 8th Irregular Cavalry, rose in open mutiny.

At 11 A.M. an artillery gun was fired, and a loud shout was heard in the native lines proclaiming the commencement of the revolt. The officers were fired upon by the Sepoys, and had to fly for their lives; but some of them fell mortally wounded. The cantonments were soon in a blaze, and every act of outrage was ruthlessly committed by the infuriated soldiers. Most of the Europeans, however, escaped, and made their way to Nynee Tal, which they reached after a terrible march in the blazing sun. It should be mentioned that a few of the Sepoys refused to join their comrades in the mutiny, and followed their officers in their flight to Nynee Tal.

A man named Khan Bahadoor Khan, who had formerly acted as a Sudder Ameer, or native judge, in the East India Company's service, and who had retired upon a pension, now assumed the chief authority at Bareilly, and he caused strict search to be made for all Europeans, who, when they were found, were tried before him in mockery of the forms of justice, and condemned to death. Amongst others, two civil servants of the Company, Mr. Robertson and Mr. Raikes, who had been the judges of the Zillah court at Bareilly, were sentenced to be hanged, and their execution took place publicly in the principal square of the town.

At Shajehanpoor, the Europeans

were at church when the mutiny broke out, and for some time it was believed that they had been fired upon and murdered there; but this proved to be an exaggerated account of what had happened. The rebels were about to fire, when the Syces, or native servants, interfered and prevented them, and most of the Europeans were able to quit the station, and escape with their lives. At Mooradabad, the 29th N.I. remained firm, until the mutineers from Bareilly came up, when they yielded to the torrent, and joined the standard of revolt. But they did not attempt to injure their officers, whom they merely forced to leave the station, while they themselves seized the treasure and kept possession of the place.

These different regiments soon afterwards made their way to Delhi, which was now the great focus and rallying point of the rebellion.

By the end of June the native troops at the following stations had broken out into open mutiny: * — *Meerut, *Delhi, Ferozepore, Allyghur, Roorkee, Murdaun, Lucknow, *Cawnpore, *Nusseerabad, *Neemuch, Benares, *Hansi, *Hissar, *Jhansi, Mehidpore, Jullundur, Azimghur, Futteghur, Jaunpore, *Bareilly, Shahjehanpore, *Allahabad.

The following is a list of the native regiments which had either mutinied, or been disarmed at the end of June:—

19th N.I., disbanded at Barrackpore, April 3; 7th Oude Irregulars, mutinied at Lucknow May 1; 34th N.I., seven companies, muti-

nied at Lucknow, May 5; 3rd Light Cavalry, mutinied at Meerut, May 10; 11th N.I., mutinied at Meerut, May 10; 20th N.I., mutinied at Meerut, May 10; 38th N.I., mutinied at Delhi, May 11; 54th N.I., mutinied at Delhi, May 11; 74th N.I., mutinied at Delhi, May 11; 3rd Company, 7th Battalion of Artillery, mutinied at Delhi, May 11; the Sappers and Miners, about half the corps, mutinied at Meerut, May 13; 45th N.I., mutinied at Ferozepore, May 13; 57th N.I., mutinied at Ferozepore, May 13; the Sappers and Miners (300 men), mutinied at Roorkee May 18; 9th N.I., mutinied at Allyghur and Mynpooree, May 23; 5th N.I., mutinied at Umballah; 55th N.I., mutinied at Murdaun, May 25; 44th N.I., mutinied at Agra and Muttra, May 31; 3rd N.I., mutinied at Phillour, May 12; 7th Light Cavalry, mutinied at Lucknow (two troops), May 31; 13th N.I. (part only), mutinied at Lucknow, May 31; 48th N.I., mutinied at Lucknow, May 31; 71st N.I., mutinied at Lucknow, May 31; 15th N.I., mutinied at Nusseerabad, May 29; 30th N.I., mutinied at Nusseerabad, May 29; 30th N.I., mutinied at Nusseerabad, May 4; 30th Company of Gwalior Artillery, mutinied at Nusseerabad, May 29; 4th Company of Artillery, (Gwalior Contingent), mutinied at Neemuch, June 3; 72nd (Gwalior Contingent), mutinied at Neemuch, June 3; 7th Gwalior Infantry, mutinied at Neemuch, June 3; 1st Gwalior Cavalry, mutinied at Neemuch, June 3; 24th N.I. disarmed at Peshawur, May 22; 27th N.I., disarmed at Peshawur, May 22; 51st N.I., disarmed at Peshawur, May 22; 5th Light Cavalry, disarmed at Peshawur, May 22; 16th N.I., disarmed at Meean Meer, May

* The asterisks indicate the stations at which European women and children were massacred.

14; 26th N.I. disarmed at Meean Meer, May 14; 40th N.I., disarmed at Meean Meer, May 14; 8th Light Cavalry, disarmed at Meean Meer, June 3; 64th N.I., disarmed at Abooziaie, June 3; 5th Light Cavalry, disarmed at Abooziaie, June 3; 21st N.I., disarmed at Peshawur, May 22; 37th N.I., mutinied at Benares, June 4; the Loodianah Regiment, mutinied at Benares, June 4; the Hurreeanah Light Infantry, mutinied at Hansi; 4th Irregular Cavalry, mutinied at Hansi; 18th Irregular Cavalry, mutinied at Benares, June 4; the Malwah Contingent, mutinied at Mehidpore; 1st Nizam's Cavalry, mutinied at Aurungabad, June 16; the Body Guard, 1000 men, Gwalior Contingent, mutinied near Delhi; 6th N.I., mutinied at Allahabad, June 4; 29th N.I., mutinied at Jullundur, June 8; 61st N.I., mutinied at Jullundur, June 8; 7th Light Cavalry, mutinied at Jullundur, June 8; 17th N.I., mutinied at Azimghur, June 8; 25th N.I., disarmed at Calcutta, June 14; 43rd N.I., disarmed at Calcutta, June 14; 51st N.I.,

disarmed at Barrackpore, June 14; 50th, N.I., disarmed at Barrackpore, June 14; 2nd^d Grenadiers N.I., disarmed at Barrackpore, June 14; 70th N.I., disarmed at Barrackpore June 14; 12th N.I. (left wing), mutinied at Jhansi, June 5; 14th Irregular Infantry, mutinied at Jhansi, June 5; 14 N.I., disarmed at Mooltan; 55th N.I., disarmed at Mooltan; the Nagpore Irregular Cavalry, disarmed at Nagpore, June 14; 2nd Irregulars, mutinied at Jaunpore; 18th N.I., mutinied at Bareilly, June 2; 68th N.I., mutinied at Bareilly, June 2; 8th Irregular Cavalry, mutinied at Bareilly, June 2; 6th Company of Artillery, mutinied at Bareilly, June 2; 60th N.I., mutinied before Delhi, June 13; 28th N.I., mutinied at Shahjehanpore, June 8; the 1st N.I., mutinied at Cawnpore; 53rd N.I., mutinied at Cawnpore; 56th N.I., mutinied at Cawnpore; 2nd Light Cavalry, mutinied at Cawnpore; two Companies Artillery, mutinied at Cawnpore; the Gwalior Contingent, mutinied at Gwalior and Sepree.

CHAPTER XII.

INDIA.—HISTORY OF THE MUTINY CONTINUED.—*State of the Punjab—Disarming of Native regiments at Meean Meer—Proclamation by Sir John Lawrence—Assistance rendered by the Rajahs of Puteela and Jheend—Active measures of precaution taken in the Peshawur valley—Rallying of the Sikhs to our aid—Mutiny at Jhelum—Events at Rawal Pindie, Jullundur, and Sealkote—Defeat and destruction of the Sealkote mutineers—Mutiny at Nusseerabad and Neemuch—Revolt of the Contingents—Events at Gwalior, Saugor, Indore and Mhow—Outbreak of the mutiny at Agra—Victory over the rebels at Agra—Mutiny at Dinapore—Gallant conduct of Europeans at Arrah—Unfortunate result of Expedition to relieve the Garrison at Arrah—Defeat of the Insurgents by Major Eyre—Outbreak of Insurrection in Oude—Events at Seetapore and Fyzabad—Commencement of the Mutiny at Lucknow—Precautions taken by Sir Henry Lawrence—Disaster at Chinnahut—Commencement of the Siege of Lucknow.*

LET us now turn to the Punjab, from which only a few years ago issued the bands of armed warriors prepared to dispute with us the possession of the soil of India, whose invasion we repelled, whose power we shattered, and whose country we annexed to our dominions in the East. The Sikh soldiery no longer existed as an army. Some of them had taken service under their conquerors, and were brigaded with Sepoy regiments in different parts of the north of India. The rest had returned to the general mass of the population, and were employed in peaceful occupations, but had not forgotten their warlike habits and military training. It became, therefore, a most anxious question what attitude the Punjab would assume as the conflagration of mutiny spread far and wide, and

threatened utter destruction to our sway in India. Would the Sikhs seize the opportunity to revenge themselves upon us for their former overthrow, and, combining with the Sepoys, sweep the Feringhees from the face of the soil, leaving to a future day the adjustment of their rival claims to the territory, thus freed from the footstep of the foreigner? It was indeed a contingency by no means improbable, and had the Punjab population turned against us, it seems all but certain that, for a time at all events, the British force in northern India must have been overwhelmed and our empire have been temporarily lost.

But so far from being a source of weakness, the Punjab proved our chief tower of strength; and thanks to the brave and able men

who administered that province, we were able to draw from it our principal support in the hour of our greatest peril.

When the tidings of the mutiny at Meerut and Delhi reached Lahore on the 12th of May, Sir John Lawrence, the Chief Commissioner of the Punjab, was absent at Rawal Pindee. The military cantonment was at Meean Meer, six miles from Lahore, and here were stationed four native regiments, three of infantry and one of cavalry, with H.M.'s 81st Regiment and some artillery. In the absence of Sir John Lawrence, the Judicial Commissioner, Mr. Montgomery, hastened to Meean Meer and concerted with Brigadier Corbett, who commanded the troops there, instant and decisive measures. It was soon discovered that there was already formed a deep-laid plot on the part of the Sepoys to seize the fort at Lahore, break open the jail, and massacre all the Europeans. It so happened that a ball to the officers of H.M.'s 81st Regiment was to be given that evening by the residents at Lahore, and the authorities thought it better, in order to prevent any suspicion that the conspiracy was discovered, to allow the ball to take place. Next morning the whole of the troops were assembled on parade ostensibly for the purpose of hearing a general order read—but really for the purpose of disarming the Sepoys. In front of the native regiments, amounting to about 2500 men, the five companies of the Queen's 81st were drawn up with artillery in their rear, and after a short address read by the adjutant of the 28th N.I., explanatory of the reasons for taking this step, the Sepoys

were ordered to pile arms. At first there were signs of wavering, but the order to load was given to the 81st. The port-fires of the artillery were seen burning ready for an instant discharge of grape, and slowly and sullenly the native troops gave up their arms, and the great and imminent peril was at an end. The fort at Lahore was also secured, and every precaution was taken that prudence and forethought could suggest.

On the 1st of June Sir John Lawrence issued the following spirit-stirring proclamation to "the Hindostanee soldiers of the Bengal army" in the Punjab:—

"Sepoys—You will have heard that many Sepoys and Sowars of the Bengal army have proved faithless to their salt at Meerut, at Delhi, and at Ferozepore. Many at the latter place have been already punished. An army has been assembled, and is now close to Delhi, prepared to punish the mutineers and insurgents who have collected there.

"Sepoys—I warn and advise you to prove faithful to your salt—faithful to the Government who have given your forefathers and you service for the last 100 years. Faithful to that Government who, both in cantonments and in the field, has been careful of your welfare and interests, and who, in your old age, has given you the means of living comfortably in your homes. Those who have studied history know well that no army has ever been more kindly treated than that of India. Those regiments which now remain faithful will receive the rewards due to their constancy. Those soldiers who fall away now, will lose their service for ever. It will be too late to lament hereafter, when the

time has passed by. Now is the opportunity of proving your loyalty and good faith. The British Government will never want for native soldiers. In a month it might raise 50,000 in the Punjab alone. If the 'poorbea' Sepoy neglect the present day, it will never return. There is ample force in the Punjab to crush all mutineers. The chiefs and people are loyal and obedient, and the latter only long to take your place in the army; all will unite to crush them. Moreover, the Sepoy can have no conception of the power of England. Already from every quarter English soldiers are pouring into India. You know well enough that the British Government have never interfered with your religion. Those who tell you the contrary, say it for their own base purpose. The Hindoo temple and the Mahomedan mosque have both been respected by the English Government. It was but the other day that the Jumma Mosque at Lahore, which had cost lakhs of rupees, and which the Sikhs had converted into a magazine, was restored to the Mahomedans.

"Sepoys—My advice is that you obey your officers, seize all those among yourselves who endeavour to mislead you. Let not a few bad men be the cause of your disgrace. If you have the will you can easily do this, and the Government will consider it as a test of your fidelity. Prove by your conduct that the loyalty of the Sepoy of Hindostan has not degenerated from that of his ancestors."

We must not here omit to mention the zealous and useful services rendered to the British at this juncture by the Rajah of Putteeala, a powerful and independent Sikh Chieftain in the Cis-Sutlej

States, who proved an invaluable friend at a time of imminent danger. Mr. Douglas Forsyth was acting as Deputy-Commissioner at Umballa, and when the outbreak of the mutiny took place at Meerut he lost not a moment in applying for aid to the Rajah, whose territory is contiguous to the Umballa district, and troops were immediately sent by him to supply the place of those who had left Umballa to join the besieging force before Delhi. He protected fugitives, put down disorder, and exerted his great influence with the Sikhs to keep them steadfast in their loyalty to the British Government. Indeed, it is not too much to say that the Putteeala Rajah, by his conduct at this juncture, saved the Cis-Sutlej States from anarchy, and the lives of all the Europeans there from destruction. The Jheend Rajah, a relative to the Putteeala Rajah, joined the British army before Delhi with a body of his own troops, and took an active part in the siege.

At the beginning of May the military force stationed in the Peshawur valley to the extreme west of the Punjab consisted of nearly 14,000 men of all arms, of whom 8000 were Europeans. When the news of the mutinies at Meerut and Delhi reached that district, the most prompt and rigorous measures were taken by the authorities and attended by complete success. The fort of Attock, which commands the passage of the Indus, was garrisoned by Her Majesty's 57th Regiment and provisioned for a siege. The 64th N. I. were marched from cantonments and sent in detachments across the river, to some frontier forts at the foot of the hills. The treasure was sent into the fort at Peshawur,

and the Guides, a local corps, upon whom full reliance was placed, and whose subsequent conduct fully justified the confidence reposed in them, were marched to join the besieging army at Delhi, where they arrived after one of the most rapid marches ever made in India. The 55th N. I. were sent to Hoti Murdan, to replace the Guides, but on the 20th of May this regiment mutinied and seized the fort. General Cotton, who commanded at Peshawur, now resolved to disarm the greater part of the native regiments there without a moment's delay, and on the 22nd of May seven of them, one after another, were ordered to lay down their arms. They obeyed without resistance. The 21st N. I. and the 7th and 18th Irregular Cavalry were allowed to retain their arms. The same evening a force was sent against the 55th N. I. at Hoti Murdan. On the morning of the 24th the mutineers left the fort and retreated in skirmishing order. A few of them, chiefly Sikhs, remained with their officers in the fort. The fugitives were dispersed, many killed, and more taken prisoners. About 400 escaped to the hills, but they were attacked by the mountaineers, and almost all of them miserably perished.

Colonel Edwardes, the energetic Commissioner of this district, called upon the native chiefs to rally round him, and send levies of horse and foot to Peshawur. His appeal was nobly answered, and strong bodies of Sikh troops flocked to our standard, and afterwards did excellent service at the siege of Delhi. Everything that was possible was done to strengthen our position at Peshawur, and at the beginning of July Colonel Edwardes was able to write thus from

that place;—"Events here have taken a wonderful turn. During peace Peshawur was an incessant anxiety. Now it is the strongest point in India. We have struck two great blows—we have disarmed our own troops, and raised levies of all the people of the country. The troops are confounded; they calculated on being backed by the people. The people are delighted, and a better feeling has sprung up between them and us in this enlistment than has ever been obtained before. I have also called on my old country, the Deragât, and it is quite delightful to see how the call is answered. Two thousand horsemen, formerly in my army at Mooltan, are now moving on different points, according to order, to help us in this difficulty, and every post brings me remonstrances from Chiefs as to why they have been forgotten. What fault have they committed that they are not sent for? This is really gratifying. It is the heart of a people."

In the meantime, terrible punishments took place where mutiny was brought home to any of the native troops. Numbers were blown from guns, and numbers were hanged. In fact, disaffection in the Peshawur district was crushed so instantaneously that it had hardly time to ripen into revolt.

The 14th Regiment of N. I. was stationed at Jhelum, about half-way between Lahore and Peshawur; and as it showed signs of disaffection, at the end of June orders were secretly despatched to the commanding officer at Rawal Pindee to send a body of European troops for the purpose of disarming it. Accordingly three companies of H. M.'s 24th Regiment marched under the command of Colonel Ethel from

Rawal Pindee on the 1st of July, and reached Jhelum on the 7th. They found the 14th N. I. drawn up on parade, who, immediately when they saw the English soldiers approach, loaded their muskets, fired at their officers, and then retreating to their barracks poured a volley on the 24th. Our men charged the mutineers, but as the Sepoys had fortified their huts and loopholed the walls, behind which they kept up a murderous fire, it was not without difficulty and considerable loss of life that they drove them out of the lines. The Sepoys then fell back upon a neighbouring village, of the shelter of which they availed themselves to make another desperate stand, but they were at last put to flight; and as there were no cavalry to pursue them, most of them escaped into the jungle. In this sharp affair one officer and 25 men of the 24th Regiment were killed, and three officers and 47 men wounded.

On the same day that this happened at Jhelum some companies of the 64th Regiment were ordered to disarm the 58th N.I. at Rawal Pindee. At first the Sepoys were seen to hesitate, and after a short pause they ran off from the parade ground to their lines. Here, however, they were followed by the English troops, and as the Horse Artillery was ready to fire upon them if they disobeyed, they were induced to give up their arms peaceably, and no collision took place.

At Jullundur and the neighbouring station at Phillour were a strong native brigade, and H. M.'s 8th Regiment with some Artillery. As there was reason to doubt the fidelity of the Native troops at Jullundur, it was proposed to disarm

them, but unfortunately hesitation prevailed, and on the night of the 7th or 8th of June the cavalry galloped into the Native Infantry lines crying out that the Europeans were going to attack them. The infantry regiments immediately rose and attacked their officers, and after setting the cantonments on fire made off for the Sutlej in the direction of Phillour. Here they were joined by the 3rd N. I., but this regiment protected its officers and their families, and allowed them to take refuge in the fort, where they escaped harm.

At Sealkote in the Punjab were stationed the 35th N. I., and the 46th N. I., in whose loyalty the most perfect confidence was placed. There was also the 9th Native Cavalry. When the mutiny broke out at Meerut and elsewhere, the 85th N. I. was despatched from Sealkote to form part of a moveable column destined to traverse the country and quell any insurrectionary movements, while the 46th N. I. was left at the station, and no doubt was entertained that it would remain true to its colours. But it proved to be as faithless as the other regiments. At the beginning of July both the infantry and cavalry broke out into open mutiny.

The Sepoys fired on their officers, and the cavalry were here, as in other places,—being chiefly Mahommedans,—distinguished by the ferocity of their conduct. The Europeans took refuge in the fort, where were about 800 of the new Sikh levies and some of the police corps. The rebels broke open the gaol and released the prisoners, and then plundered the treasury. They then set fire to the town, blew up the powder magazines, and, after collecting as much plunder as they

could carry away with them, left the place and marched slowly towards the river Ravee, with the intention of crossing it, and so making their way to Delhi. But swift and summary punishment awaited them.

Brigadier-General Nicholson, at the head of a flying column, came up with the rebels about noon of the 12th of July, as they were crossing the Ravee by a ford at a place called the Trimmo Ferry. Their infantry was drawn up in line, their right resting on a serai and dismantled ghurree, its left on a small village and clump of trees; while their cavalry appeared to be pretty equally distributed on the flanks.

After a rapid discharge from the Enfield rifles of H.M.'s 52nd Regiment, our guns opened upon them with round shot and grape, and almost at the same moment their cavalry charged both our flanks and rear, but were unable to make any impression, being cut down or shot on all sides. The rebel infantry then advanced to take our guns, but were met by the bayonet so vigorously that they turned and fled, and the whole body was driven in confusion upon the Ravee.

The mutineers were followed up to the bank of the river by the artillery, which occasioned them some loss, both in crossing and after they had gained an island in the centre, on which they had a 12-pounder iron gun. A few rounds were fired from this piece, but without effect.

The enemy left dead upon the ground on which they fought, 120 men; many more were swept away by the river.

But the want of cavalry, the depth of the water in the ford, and

the fatigue the troops had undergone on the previous day, prevented General Nicholson from attempting to pursue the enemy immediately across the river.

Hearing, however, that the great body of the rebels had dispersed, and that not more than 300 remained with the gun on the island, General Nicholson determined to attack them. On the morning of the 16th, a body of our troops crossed the river to the island, a mile and a quarter below the enemy's position, while their gun was occupied in replying to the fire from our pieces, and in a few minutes the whole of the mutineers were either killed as they fled to the river, or were drowned in attempting to reach the opposite side.

General Nicholson having effected this good service, marched with his flying column upon different points where the country was unsettled, and at last proceeded to Delhi, where he joined the besieging force on the 14th of August.

General Van Cortlandt, also, at the head of an Irregular Force, composed of Sikh levies, did excellent service. He traversed the district in the neighbourhood of Hissar and Hansi, to the north-west of Delhi, and inflicted summary punishment upon the rebels, being uniformly successful in every encounter with them, and destroying the disaffected villages. In several places they found melancholy relics of the massacres that had occurred—such as human bones and blood-stained dresses.

In various parts of India, where territories were held by quasi-independent chiefs, bodies of troops had been maintained at their expense, who were under the com-

mand of European officers in the service of the East India Company, and these forces were intended to perform the double service of protecting the native rulers, in case of rebellion amongst their own subjects, and of guaranteeing the friendship of the princes themselves to the Indian Government. They were called Contingents, and being paid by native chiefs, and organized differently from the Sepoy army directly in the service of the Company, it was supposed that they would not sympathize with the mutineers, and might act as a counterpoise to the revolted regiments. But this proved to be an entire delusion, and the Contingents showed themselves as faithless as the Sepoys. The Gwalior Contingent, the Kotah Contingent, the Joudpore Legion, and the Malwah Contingent of Mehidpore, successively mutinied, and swelled the great tide of revolt with which the scanty force of European troops in India had to contend.

When the tidings of what had happened at Meerut and Delhi reached Gwalior, the Maharajah Scindia at once placed his troops, including the Contingent, at the disposal of the Government, and when unmistakable signs of mutiny appeared in the Contingent itself, he opened his palace as a place of refuge to the Europeans, and the ladies and children were conveyed to a house within the precincts, while the officers remained with their men in cantonments. Major Macpherson was the political agent at Gwalior, and he continued to stay at the Residency until the mutiny actually commenced. This was not long in happening. On Sunday, the 14th of June, the Maharajah asked for a

detachment of native troops to be sent from cantonments to the palace, but they would not go. Some fires now took place, but the Sepoys showed so much alacrity in trying to extinguish the flames, that the suspicions of the officers were momentarily allayed. However, that night, about 9 o'clock, the revolt burst forth with frightful violence. Several officers were shot down by the Sepoys at their lines, and others had the narrowest escape by getting to the Maharajah's palace. The mutineers sent messengers to him demanding treasure, and the surrendering all the Christians, threatening to attack his palace with artillery if he did not comply. The Maharajah behaved with loyalty and firmness. He temporised with the rebels in order to give the Europeans the opportunity of escaping, and had carriages and *palkis* prepared to convey them on the road to Agra. The fugitives set off at day-break next morning, attended for a short distance by a small body of the Maharajah's body-guard, and after undergoing severe hardships and imminent peril, at last reached Agra in safety.

In the Mahratta territory below Scindia's dominions, of which Holkar is the ruling chief, the insurrection of the troops was as determined as at Gwalior. The mutiny broke out at Indore on the 1st of July. The Residency was attacked and fired upon, but happily most of the inmates escaped with their lives, and fled in safety to Lahore. Next day a large body of mutineers came in from the surrounding district, and aided the Indore insurgents in the work of plunder and murder. They went to the Maharajah, and

demanding that he should give up to them the Europeans who had sought refuge in his palace. This Holkar firmly refused to do, and he rode with a handful of followers to the camp of the mutineers, and earnestly adjured them to return to their allegiance. They reminded him of his ancestor, the great Maharratta leader, Jeswunt Rao Holkar, and called upon him to assert his independence, and march at their head to Delhi, saying that they were fighting for their *deen*, or faith. The Maharajah answered that rapine and the murder of women and children were no part of religion, and that he could not join men who disgraced themselves by such conduct. He then left them, and the mutineers having plundered the treasury, marched away towards Delhi.

On the 1st July, Colonel Platt, who commanded the 23rd N. I., at Mhow, received a note from Lieut.-Colonel Durand, the agent for the Governor-General in Central India, at Indore, stating that the Residency at that place was attacked by Holkar's troops.

Colonel Platt immediately despatched two companies of the 23rd N. I. down the Bombay road, with orders to bring back into cantonments, at all hazards, two 9-pounder brass guns, belonging to the Maharajah, which had passed through Mhow two hours previously. This duty was satisfactorily performed, and the guns were brought back into the fort at Mhow, without any casualties.

In the meanwhile Colonel Platt was taking every precaution for the defence of the cantonments, expecting an attack from Holkar's troops, and placing full reliance on the loyalty and attachment of his

regiment. The ladies and children, with the European battery of Artillery, were ordered into the fortified square, and the officers of the 23rd N. I. were ordered to proceed, at dusk, to their men's lines, and remain there all night, ready at any moment to turn out and repel an attack. At about a quarter-past 10 p.m., several of them were sitting together, talking, in front of the lines of the Grenadier company, when a shot was heard from the cavalry lines on the left, followed by several others. Immediately afterwards the Fusileers commenced firing upon their officers in the rear of the lines of the Grenadier company 23rd N. I., and finding they could do nothing, and as the parade-ground was whistling with bullets fired from the lines at them, the officers made their escape to the fort, where they found Colonel Platt, whom it was difficult to persuade of the fact that the regiment had mutinied, so confident was he of its loyalty. He ordered Captain Fagan, his Adjutant, to accompany him, and the two rode down together to the lines of the 23rd N. I. They were never seen alive again, as they were both shot down by the men whilst Colonel Platt was in the act of haranguing them. Their bodies, as well as those of their horses, were found next morning lying on the parade-ground, in front of the bells of arms, riddled with bullets. Colonel Platt had also been fearfully gashed by the cut of a sword across the mouth and the back of the head. Two guns opened on the rebel lines with grape and canister, and speedily cleared them of their occupants. The men rushed out of cantonments, not even waiting to take their property with them, and

with the Cavalry went off to Indore, not, however, before they had burnt the regiment mess-house and the bungalows of several officers.

The remainder of the officers, with their families, took refuge in the fort at Mhow, and placed themselves under the command of Captain Hungerford, as the disturbed state of the country rendered it unsafe to leave the fort.

The regiment magazine was blown up by Captain Hungerford's orders, and the handful of Europeans remained cooped up in the fort until the 2nd of August, when they were relieved by a body of troops which marched from the Bombay Presidency to assist in putting down the insurrection.*

Saugor was the chief station in what are called the Saugor and Nerbudda districts, and here there were two native infantry regiments, the 31st and 42nd, and the 3rd Irregular Cavalry, with a handful of European artillerymen, under the command of Brigadier Sage. The troops began to mutiny early in June, but by his firmness and

tact he kept almost the whole of the 31st N. I. faithful to their colours, and between them and the 42nd, and 3rd Cavalry, there was a regular fight, the result of which was, that the two mutinous regiments fled from the station pursued by the 31st. But this regiment soon afterwards was infected by the same contagion of revolt, and the Europeans who had previously taken refuge in the fort remained shut up there for several months, as the surrounding country was in the hands of the insurgents, until they were finally relieved. The garrison consisted of about 123 combatants, who had to defend 190 women and children, and an arsenal full of valuable stores.

At Nusseerabad, which is situated a few miles south of Ajmeer, the 15th N.I. and 30th N.I. broke out into open mutiny on the 28th of May. Here, however, fortunately, there was a Bombay regiment of cavalry—the 1st Lancers, commanded by Captain Hardy, and their loyalty was unshaken. The 15th seized the guns in the artillery lines, and when the Lancers rode up to take them they were met by so determined a fire, that after successive charges they were obliged to retire. The Lancers were then joined by the English officers of the 15th, who had been fired upon by the Sepoys, and as the 30th N.I. joined the mutiny, and it was impossible to make head against two regiments of infantry and artillery, with only one regiment of cavalry, it was determined to retreat; and the European families quitted the station in safety, escorted by the Bombay Cavalry, who were afterwards pub-

* One of the English officers who was at Mhow thus speaks of the noble conduct of the ladies, who there, as everywhere throughout the Indian mutiny, displayed the noblest qualities of fortitude and endurance under the most terrible trials:—

“Throughout all this I cannot express the admiration I feel at the way the ladies have behaved—cheerful, and assisting in every way in their power; poor things, without servants or quarters, huddled together, they have had to do everything for themselves, and employ all their time in sewing bags for powder for the guns, well knowing the awful fate that awaits them if the place is taken; there has not been a sign of fear—they bring us tea or any little thing they can, and would even like to keep watch on the bastions if we would let them.”

lily applauded by Lord Elphinstone, the Governor of Bombay, for their conduct.

South of Nusseerabad is Neemuch, and the native troops there forming part of the Gwalior Contingent, mutinied on the night of the 3rd of June. There was a fort, or rather fortified square, at the station, where the officers and women assembled, in hopes that some companies of the 72nd N.I. which were inside the fort, and which did not at first join in the revolt, would remain staunch. The cavalry, as usual, began the mutiny, and set fire to the bungalows and other buildings, destroying property in every direction. The Sepoys within the fort declared that they would stand firm, and for hours the ramparts were lined by the garrison silently watching the lurid glare of the conflagration as the flames shot up into the sky. Before daybreak, however, they began to show unmistakable signs of disaffection, and at last openly mutinied. They fixed bayonets, and the whole of the companies of the 72nd N.I., in spite of the remonstrances and efforts of the officers, quitted the ramparts and bastions, and slowly forced their way out of the fort against which the Native Artillery was then firing. Some of the officers and women, seeing that resistance was now hopeless, effected their escape to the neighbouring town of Jewud, and others got off safely in different directions, although pursued by the infuriated cavalry. The mutineers abandoned Neemuch in two or three days, after doing all the damage they could to property there, and marched in the direction of Delhi, when many of the fugitives returned to their old quarters, the state of which is

graphically described by one of them, a lady, in the following extract from her letter:—

“We returned to Neemuch, and found not more than half-a-dozen people left—ruin and desolation in every direction. None of us escaped with more than one change of garments, some not even that; and all here are alike beggars. Our house, like all others, is a ruin, a shell, without one article left us. Our beautiful books, either torn or burnt; our furniture broken up, chopped in pieces, or carried off; not a cup, plate, or glass left; carpets torn up, or carried away; not a single garment of any kind; our silver dishes gone; doors, windows smashed; trinkets and curiosities, of which I had a goodly store, all taken away or destroyed—even the pictures and punkahs, and the chimney pulled down to see if anything had been hidden in it. We have now nothing left. The shopkeepers have lost everything, so that we have not the means of buying common clothes.”

The outbreak at Agra was preceded by incendiary fires in the native lines. The troops at this important station were the 44th N.I., 67th N.I., 3rd European Fusileers, and a troop of European Artillery. A company of each of the two native regiments was sent at the end of May to Muttra, to escort some treasure to Agra, but when they got possession of it, they openly mutinied, killed some of their officers, and went off with the treasure to Delhi. As it was quite certain that their brethren in Agra intended to follow their example, the two regiments were, early on the morning of the 31st of May, paraded in the presence of the European troops, and or-

dered to pile their arms. The 67th obeyed without hesitation, but the 44th seemed disposed to resist until, overawed by the threatening appearance of the artillery ready to open upon them, they sullenly yielded. The two regiments were then marched into their lines, and permitted to disperse; a very questionable policy—as of course the men went off to swell the ranks of the rebels at Delhi and elsewhere.

The country between Agra and Allahabad being in the hands of the rebels, and the means of escape almost impossible, the Europeans afterwards shut themselves up in the fort, which is a large building, but owing to their numbers it was inconveniently crowded, for not fewer than 6000 persons were assembled within the walls.

Early in the morning of the 2nd of August, a large body of rebels, about 10,000 strong, consisting of native troops who had mutinied at Nusseerabad, Neemuch, and other places, encamped near the fourth milestone from Agra, on the road to Futteypore-Sikri. It was determined to attack this strong force, although, as it turned out, no reliance could be placed upon the Kotah Contingent, about 600 in number, who formed part of the garrison at Agra, and who deserted to the enemy. Our troops advanced from Agra on the morning of the 5th of August, consisting of infantry in the centre, with horse artillery on the flanks and a body of mounted militia, all of whom were civilians, in the rear. As they approached the enemy, they were met by a furious discharge of cannon, but our field-pieces replied so vigorously, that the rebels fell back upon the village of Shahgunge, where they

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made a determined stand, being protected by high mud walls, against which our guns had little effect. From this position they kept up an incessant fire, while their cavalry harassed the right flank of the British, and bodies of skirmishers spread themselves over the field and caused considerable annoyance. At last our ammunition failed, Captain D'Oyley of the artillery was killed, and we were compelled to retreat; upon which the rebels advanced and followed up the retiring troops with round shot from their guns, while the cavalry galloped forward to the deserted lines of the station, and set the houses on fire. In the evening the British reached the fort, from which during the night they gazed upon the burning buildings destroyed by the enemy, who, however, next day disappeared in the direction of Bhurtpure.

At Dinapore there were stationed three Native Infantry Regiments—the 7th, 8th, and 40th—and these all mutinied on the 25th of July. General Lloyd commanded at Dinapore, and he had with him H.M. 10th Regiment and a field battery of guns. Owing to an almost incredible want of foresight and energy, the mutineers were allowed to march away from the station without being disarmed, and they proceeded in full force to the river Soane, which flows into the Ganges on the south side, about 16 miles from Dinapore. This they crossed, and on the 27th marched into Arrah, distant 25 miles from Dinapore, where they found collected a number of Sepoys from different regiments which had mutinied like themselves, and the whole body of rebels there, swelled by the troops from Dinapore, now amounted to about 8000

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men. They were joined by the retainers of a neighbouring rajah, named Koor Singh, and seized the Government treasury, and released all the prisoners in the gaol. There were only 16 Europeans at Arrah, and 50 Sikh soldiers, but they gallantly resolved to make a stand against the insurgents. The Europeans were all civilians, and consisted of Mr. Littledale, judge; Mr. Combe, collector; Mr. Wake, magistrate, Mr. Boyle, railway engineer, and others, resolute men, who nobly maintained the honour of England against overwhelming numbers.

When they heard that the regiments at Dinapore had mutinied, and were marching upon Arrah, they took possession of a small bungalow, which was hastily put into a position of defence by Mr. Boyle, whose engineering services proved to be of the highest value; and having laid in some provisions and a short supply of water, they there awaited the attack. The following is Mr. Wake's interesting account of the siege that followed, and their heroic defence:—

“On Monday, the 27th of July, about 8 A.M., the insurgent Sepoys, the whole of the 7th, 8th, and 40th Native Infantry, arrived in the station, and having first released the prisoners, rushed to the collectorate, where they were at once joined by the natives, and *looted* (plundered) the treasure, amounting to 85,000 rupees. This did not take long, and they then charged our bungalow from every side, but, being met with a steady and well-directed fire, they changed their tactics, and, hiding behind the trees with which the compound is filled, and occupying the outhouses and Mr. Boyle's residence, which was unfortunately

within 60 yards of our fortification, they kept up an incessant and galling fire on us during the whole day. They were joined by numbers of Koor Singh's men, and the Sepoys repeatedly declared they were acting under his express orders, and after a short time he was seen on the parade, and remained during the siege. Every endeavour was made by the rebels to induce the Sikhs to abandon us; heavy bribes were offered to them, and their own countrymen employed as mediators. They treated every offer with derision, showing perfect obedience and discipline.

“On the 28th two small cannon were brought to play on our bungalow, one throwing 4lb. shot, and they were daily shifted to what the rebels thought our weakest spots. Finally, the largest was placed on the roof of Mr. Boyle's dwelling-house, completely commanding the inside of our bungalow, and the smallest behind it at a distance of 20 yards. Nothing but cowardice, want of unanimity, and only the ignorance of our enemies, prevented our fortification being brought down about our ears. During the entire siege, which lasted seven days, every possible stratagem was practised against us. The cannons were fired as frequently as they could prepare shot, with which they were at first unprovided, and incessant assaults were made upon the bungalow. Not only did our Sikhs behave with perfect coolness and patience, but their untiring labour met and prevented every threatened disaster. Water began to run short; a well of 18 feet by 4 was instantly dug in less than 12 hours. The rebels raised a barricade on the top of the opposite house; ours grew in the same proportion. A shot shook a weak

place in our defence. The place was made twice as strong as before. We began to feel the want of animal food and the short allowance of grain. A sally was made at night and four sheep brought in; and finally we ascertained beyond a doubt that the enemy were undermining us; a counter mine was quickly dug. On the 30th troops sent to our relief from Dinapore were attacked and beaten back close to the entrance of the town. On the next day the rebels returned, and, telling us that they had annihilated our relief, offered the Sikhs and the women and children (of which there were none with us) their lives and liberty if they would give up the Government officers."

The brave garrison, however, would listen to no overtures, and relief was happily at hand. But the first attempt to rescue them was most disastrous, and it is that which is alluded to by Mr. Wake as having failed on the 30th.

On the 27th of July detachments of troops in two steamers were sent up the river from Dinapore to land about 10 miles from Arrah, and effect the relief of the beleaguered garrison. Unfortunately one of the steamers grounded on the passage, and this caused delay; but on the 29th the troops, consisting of companies of the 10th and 37th Regiments, with a few Sikhs—in all about 400 men—were disembarked, and in the evening reached a bridge about a mile and a half from Arrah without opposition. Captain Dunbar had the command of the expedition, and he was here advised to halt until the next day, as it was getting dark, and it was impossible to descry the movements of the enemy. Unfortunately, however, he

resolved to push on, and the troops advanced without stopping to reconnoitre. They had just passed through the outskirts of the town, and were marching along the road, on the right bank of which was a large *tope*, or grove of mango trees, when suddenly a destructive fire of musketry was opened upon them from the wood, and they were mowed down without the power of resistance, or even seeing the enemy that attacked them. The ranks fell into hopeless confusion, and a great number of men, including the unfortunate commander, Captain Dunbar, were killed on the spot. The Sepoys had been lying in wait in this ambuscade for the advancing troops, and it was madness to march in the dark without taking the precaution to send forward a party of men to explore the road. The survivors were with difficulty rallied by their officers in a field at some little distance from the wood, and here they were exposed all night to the fire of the Sepoys. At daylight they commenced their retreat to the steamer, which was 12 miles distant, and were pursued by the rebels the whole way, who kept up a continual fire upon the column. At last the remnant of the detachment reached the steamer and returned to Dinapore, having lost 135 killed and 60 wounded.

Major Eyre, who commanded a small flying force, ready to act against the insurgents, heard of the disaster at Arrah when he was at Shawpore, about 28 miles off. He immediately advanced on the 1st of August, and arrived at Goojerajunge by nightfall, where he bivouacked. Next morning he discovered the enemy a mile beyond Goojerajunge, drawn up in great force, and in possession of

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some woods on his front and flanks. The woods were forced, and the rebels made off in haste for Beebeegunge, on the opposite side of a bridge across the river, which they destroyed, and defended the access by extensive breastworks. Major Eyre now made a *detour* to the right, for the purpose of turning the position; but the rebels hurried to intercept him, and occupied a wood through which it was necessary for the British to pass. There were about 2500 Sepoys, besides the retainers of Rajah Kooer Singh, in all nearly twenty times the number of the British, and, emboldened by their success in the ambushade, they made several determined rushes upon our guns, but were each time repelled by a storm of grape-shot. At last Major Eyre ordered a general charge, when the enemy gave way, and fled in all directions. The devoted garrison at Arrah was then relieved without further difficulty.*

In Oude, as might be expected in a country where the recent act of annexation by the Indian Government was regarded as a spoliation, and where the Zemindars and Talookdars were warlike chieftains, with fortified strongholds and large bodies of armed retainers ready for any military enterprise, the spread of the mutiny was rapid and decisive.

The 41st N.I. Regiment mutinied at Seetapore on the 3rd June. They first attacked the town for the purpose of plunder, and when their commanding officer attempted to save the Treasury, he and another

officer were shot dead. The cantonments were fired, and it was with the greatest difficulty that a body of European residents at the station, including officers and ladies and children—about 50 altogether—succeeded in effecting their escape. They were pursued by the mutineers, but with an escort of a few Sepoys, who remained faithful, they reached Lucknow in safety. In the meantime the work of murder and plunder went on at Seetapore, where every act of lawless violence was committed and the station was burnt to the ground.

We have already mentioned the mutiny at Shahjehanpoor, which is on the western confines of Oude. Twenty-eight Europeans, consisting of men, women, and children, contrived to escape, and they reached in safety Mohumdee, in Oude, where Captain Orr was Deputy-Commissioner. Here a party of Sepoys volunteered to act as an escort to the refugees, and Captain Orr made them take the most solemn oath known to the Hindus that they would not harm them, but execute their trust with fidelity. The fugitives then recommenced their flight, accompanied by Captain Orr, his wife and child; but after going a short distance the whole party, excepting the Orrs, were murdered by the Sepoys, near a place called Mithowly. The men were first killed, and then the poor women and children were shot down while kneeling on the ground and singing a hymn. The Orrs were saved by some Sepoys who had formerly served under Captain Orr, and after wandering for several days in the jungle, they placed themselves under the protection of a friendly landowner, named Rajah

* It is a remarkable circumstance that throughout the whole siege no one inside the defences was killed, and only one man, a Sikh, was severely wounded.

Lona Singh, where they were joined by Sir Mountstuart Jackson and other fugitives from different stations.

At Fyzabad, a place second only to Lucknow in importance, and superior to it in old traditions and in the veneration with which it was regarded by the inhabitants of Oude, the troops mutinied on the 8th of June. Here were stationed the 22nd N.I., 6th Irregular Oude Infantry, a troop of 15th Irregular Cavalry, and some native artillery. The commanding officer at the station was Colonel Lennox, and Colonel Goldney was the Commissioner of the district. On the evening of the 8th of June information was received that the 17th N.I., which had mutinied at Azimghur, would march into Fyzabad on the following morning, and every precaution was immediately taken to act on the defensive. At 10 p.m. an alarm was sounded, and the battery of guns was got ready, when suddenly the native companies who were ordered to support the guns closed in and crossing bayonets over them prevented Major Mill, the commander of the artillery, from approaching them. At the same time the 15th Irregular Cavalry planted patrols all round the lines, and the European officers found themselves prisoners, but they were assured by the men that they should not be injured as long as they remained quietly where they were. Two who tried to escape were fired at by the patrols and brought back into the lines. Next morning, a Subahdar, named Dhuleep Singh, who had assumed the command, came to Colonel Lennox, and told him that he was sorry for what had occurred, but that such was the

fate of the English, and he could not prevent it. The officers were then escorted to the river side and permitted to embark in boats, for the purpose of proceeding down the Gogra, which flows into the Ganges not far from Dinapore. After passing the town of Adjoodhea, and reaching a narrow part of the river, the boats were fired upon by a body of the 17th Native Infantry and some cavalry, who had evidently been waiting for their approach. Seeing this, the fugitives abandoned the boats, and each endeavoured to escape in the best way he could. Several were murdered by villagers, and some were taken prisoners by the Sepoys of the 17th N.I., who intercepted their flight, but the rest reached Goruckpore in safety after the most imminent dangers. Colonel Lennox says in his narrative of his escape:—

“We began our flight towards Goruckpore on foot, with only the clothes we had on. Our ayah (woman servant) and kidmutgar (table attendant) accompanied us; we stopped often under trees and at wells, and had proceeded about six miles, it being now 10 o'clock, when we halted at a village, and having got a draught of milk prepared to rest during the heat of the day. We were, however, soon disturbed, for a horseman advanced over the country, armed to the teeth, having a huge horse-pistol in his hand, which he cocked, and levelling it at my head desired me to follow him to the camp of the 17th N.I. and make no delay, for he was to get a reward of 500 rupees for each of our heads! We had not retraced our steps for more than a mile when a lad joined us who was known to the horseman, which determined

the horseman to make us quicken our pace. The lad, however, persuaded him to let us drink water and rest near a village, and while so doing he sent a boy to bring men to our rescue. It appears that a Nagim, Meer Mahomed Hossein Khan, had a small fort close by, about three-quarters of a mile off. The Nagim immediately sent out 10 or 12 footmen armed, who on coming up directed us to follow them, and also led the horseman by the bridle, having disarmed him. One of the men sent out for our rescue greatly abused me, and, looking at his pistol and priming, swore he would shoot those Englishmen who had come to take away their caste and make them Christians. About midday we reached the fortified dwelling of the Nagim, and were ushered into the place where he was holding a council; he bade us rest and take some sherbet, assuring us that no harm should happen to us, and he rebuked his insolent retainer for hinting that a stable close by would do for us to dwell in, as we should not require it long, he being prepared to kill the dogs!

"On the second day the Nagim, fearing the scouts of the 17th would give intelligence that Europeans were hid in his fort, made us assume native dresses; the zenanah clothed my wife and daughter, and the Nagim clothed me. He then dressed up a party in our English clothing, and sent them out with an escort about 9 at night, to deceive his outposts, and also the villagers; they returned about midnight in their proper dresses, and it was supposed by all, except the confidential person of the Nagim's household, that he had sent us away.

We remained in captivity in rear of his zenanah, in a reed hut, nine days, treated very kindly and considerately, having plenty of food and a daily visit from our keeper.

"The Nagim personally visited the mutineers at Fyzabad to learn their plan, which was to march to the attack of Lucknow, and then proceed to Delhi. The first time he visited the regiments at Fyzabad they inquired very minutely concerning certain Europeans he had harboured. The Nagim declared he had only fed and rested three Europeans and then sent them on; to this they replied, 'It is well; we are glad you took care of the Colonel and his family.'"

After remaining for several days under the Nagim's protection, Colonel Lennox and his wife and daughter were rescued by a party of horsemen sent by the Collector of Goruckpore, and arrived in safety at Calcutta.

We now turn to Lucknow, the capital of Oude, where, in the absence of Sir James Outram, Sir Henry Lawrence was acting as Chief Commissioner.

In the month of May the European and native troops at Lucknow were thus distributed:—The European force, consisting of H. M. 32nd Regiment, was divided between the Residency, the cantonments, and an outlying building called the Mutchee Bhawn, near the Residency, and opposite the stone bridge across the Goomtee River. The Oude Irregular troops were at Moosabagh; the military police at the gaol and the Fhureedbuksh palace, and the 7th Light Native Cavalry at Moodkipore. The cantonments were on the north side of the river Goomtee, and the Residency was on the south side at the north-west ex-

tremity of the city, and not far from the iron suspension bridge, across which a road led directly to the cantonments.

The first overt act of mutiny was committed by the 7th Oude Irregular Infantry at Moosabagh, which was a palace belonging to one of the ex-King's wives, situated a short distance from the city. Their attempt at revolt was, however, promptly repressed by Sir Henry Lawrence, who brought up a detachment of troops, and the mutineers fled in dismay when they saw the artillery men at their guns with lighted port-fires ready to commence the attack. They were pursued by the 7th Light Cavalry, who took some prisoners, and persuaded others to return quietly, who, of their own accord, came and gave up their arms. A few days afterwards Sir Henry Lawrence, in the midst of his staff, harangued the troops drawn up near the Residency in an open plain, and delivered a spirited address, pointing out the folly of attempting to resist the power of England, and encouraging the men to remain faithful to their colours. At the same time he publicly promoted two Sepoys who had shown their loyalty by denouncing the seditious designs of emissaries sent into the ranks for the purpose of inciting the troops to mutiny.

Nothing occurred to disturb the tranquillity of Lucknow for some time after this incident, but Sir Henry Lawrence with sagacious foresight employed the interval in strengthening his defences, and preparing for the emergency, in case he should be suddenly attacked. Troops were also sent out in various directions to keep open his communications and

bring in supplies, which were stored up in the Residency in large quantities, and became subsequently the salvation of the garrison, as without them the whole body must have been starved into surrender. In some cases the native troops despatched on these expeditions mutinied, and murdered their officers, amongst whom fell Captains Hayes, Staples, and Gall.

It will be interesting to see what were the defences constructed by the engineers which enabled the garrison to hold the Residency during the long and terrible siege that ensued.

The first step taken was to convert the Mutchee Bhawn, which commanded the stone bridge, into a military post; and the following buildings were enclosed or connected by a line of defence. On the north or river face (beginning at the left) were the church, the Residency, the Banqueting-hall, and the treasury. On the east the Financial Commissioner's office, the Judicial Commissioner's office, and Lieutenant Anderson's house. On the south the Thuggee Gaol, civil hospital, and various houses belonging to the natives. On the west the Residency outhouses, and in the centre a house known as the Begum's, the Dispensary, and the Post-office.

In front—that is to the north of the Residency—the line of defence consisted of a ditch and parapet, at the edge of which the ground begins to descend, and a long space of high ground was taken advantage of to construct a battery, christened the Redan. The ditch and parapet encircled the Treasury, and ended at the Baillie Guard gate. From this up to the Thuggee Gaol the defence

consisted of the compound walls, with ditch and palisade inside, and barricades across the lanes that separated the compounds. The left corner of the Thuggee Gaol was on the prolongation of the Cawnpore road. Here, therefore, a battery was constructed, merely to sweep that road, its position not enabling it to be put to any other use, and the supposition being that one great source of danger was the advance and attack of the troops from Cawnpore. The walls of the Thuggee Gaol and the natives' houses, with stockading in front, were the line of defence there. The walls of the Residency outhouses formed another part of the defence; thence a parapet following the edge of the high ground formed the boundary up to Lieutenant Innes's house; from which point a deep ditch to the Redan completed the line of defence.

As the godowns were gradually cleared out, magazines built, and sites for batteries selected, the powder, ordnance stores, commissariat, and heavy guns were moved from the Mutchee Bhawn into the Residency intrenchments.*

On the 30th of May the mutiny broke out in cantonments amongst the lines of the 71st N. I. and soon became general. The Sepoys burnt down some of the buildings, and fired into the mess-room of the officers of the 71st N. I. One or two officers were afterwards shot dead—and it was not until a part of the 32nd Regiment charged

the rebels and the artillery opened upon them, under the personal direction of Sir Henry Lawrence, that they gave way and quitted the cantonments. They retired to Moodkipore, where they were joined by the 7th Light Cavalry, who murdered one of their officers on the spot.

The state of Lucknow now became threatening in the extreme; but Sir Henry Lawrence hoped by vigorous measures of repression to strike terror into the minds of the inhabitants and prevent a general rising. Numbers of men convicted of tampering with the troops were hanged on gallows erected in front of the Mutchee Bhawn, and two members of the royal family at Delhi, and a brother of the ex-King of Oude, were arrested and imprisoned there.

"The Residency itself was crowded with ladies, women, and children, and every house and outhouse was occupied. Preparations for defence were continued, and thousands of coolies were employed at the batteries, stockades, and trenches, which we were everywhere completing. We buried the treasure and ammunition, of which fortunately we had a large supply, and brought together as many guns as we could collect. The Residency and Mutchee Bhawn presented most animated scenes. There were soldiers, Sepoys, prisoners in irons, men, women, and children, hundreds of servants, respectable natives in their carriages, coolies carrying weights, heavy cannons, field-pieces, carts, elephants, camels, bullocks, horses, all moving about hither and thither, and continual bustle and noise was kept up from morning to night. Tents were pitched; and in fact, there was scarcely a corner which

* We have availed ourselves, in this description, of an interesting narrative of the Siege, written by Lieutenant Innes, of the Bengal Engineers, who was actively employed in the defence. The narrative was printed at Calcutta for private circulation.

was not in some way occupied and turned to account."*

On the 29th of June the vanguard of the enemy, who had been accumulating in great numbers for the purpose of overwhelming the small European force at Lucknow, appeared at Chinnahut, a place about 9 miles from the Residency; when the British troops were withdrawn from the cantonments, and divided between the Residency and the Mutchee Bhawn. Next day a detachment from the garrison about 600 strong marched out to attack the rebels at Chinnahut, but met with a disastrous repulse. The whole of the Native Police force went over to the enemy; the Native Artillerymen deserted their guns,

and our infantry, unsupported by cannon, were overpowered by the masses of the enemy. We lost 100 Europeans, including five officers, in the conflict, and the rest retreated to the Residency and the Mutchee Bhawn, closely pursued by the victorious rebels. The intrenchments were now invested by the enemy, and as it was thought advisable to concentrate the garrison as much as possible, orders were given to the troops in the Mutchee Bhawn to abandon it, and as soon as they had quitted it, the fort was blown up by Lieutenant Innes with the magazine of powder it contained. The siege of the Residency now commenced in earnest, and we shall at a subsequent part of our narrative resume our account of the events that happened there.

* Personal Narrative of the Siege of Lucknow, by L. R. Rees.

CHAPTER XIII.

INDIA.—HISTORY OF THE MUTINY CONTINUED.—*Events at Cawnpore*—Nana Sahib—Siege of the Garrison, and heroic resistance by Sir Hugh Wheeler—Evacuation of the intrenchments, and massacre of the men of the garrison—Proclamation by Nana Sahib—Advance of General Havelock—Defeat of the rebels at Futtehpore, Aeng, and the Bridge of Pandoo Nuddes—Massacre of the women and children at Cawnpore—Defeat of the rebels by General Havelock at Ahirwa—Capture of Bithoor—General Neill at Cawnpore—General Havelock crosses the Ganges into Oude—Defeat of the enemy at Unao, and three times at Busherut Gunge—General Havelock falls back on Cawnpore—Bithoor taken a second time—Letter from Colonel Inglis at Lucknow to General Havelock.—Narrative of the SIEGE OF DELHI—Various engagements with the rebels—General Wilson assumes the command of the British Army before Delhi—Defeat of the enemy at Nujuffghur—Assault upon Delhi—Blowing up of the Cashmere Gate—Fighting within the city, and final occupation of the place—Proclamation by the Governor-General in Council—Capture of the King of Delhi and two of his sons—The sons put to death—Colonel Greathed's column of pursuit.

AT Cawnpore there were three Native Infantry Regiments, the 1st, 53rd, and 56th, and the 2nd Regiment of Light Cavalry, the last of which was in a very diaffected state. The English troops consisted of a company of Royal Artillery, and some soldiers of the 32nd and 84th Queen's Regiments, who altogether did not number more than about 200 men, under the command of General Sir Hugh Wheeler. Seeing the temper of the Sepoys, this officer caused preparations to be made before the end of May for forming an intrenched camp round the hospital barracks (between what was then the soldier's church and some new

unfinished lines for European troops), by connecting the buildings with a mound of earth, about five feet high, and he took the precaution to lay in there a considerable supply of provisions. Before the 1st of June, the whole of the European non-military residents at Cawnpore removed into the church and other buildings near the intrenchment, and into it were carried the commissariat treasure-chest and valuable records, and a quantity of ammunition was buried under ground.

On the evening of the 3rd of June, the 3rd Oude Horse Battery, which had been sent from Lucknow to reinforce the troops at

Cawnpore, were taken into the intrenchment, and two days afterwards the 2nd Light Cavalry went off in a body in the direction of Nawabgunge, having in vain attempted to persuade the 53rd and 56th N.I. to join them. They were immediately followed by the 1st N.I., who, however, first insisted that their English officers should be allowed to retire in safety within the intrenched camp. But the two other native regiments very soon mutinied, and hastened to join their comrades at Nawabgunge, where Nana Sahib received them, and took the command of the whole force.

The real name of this man, who has become for ever infamous, was Doondoo, or Doondy Punt, and he was the adopted son of Bajee Rao, the ex-Peishwah of Poonah, who adopted him in the month of June, 1827. His father was a Brahmin from the Deccan, who had come to Bithoor in the preceding year. After the Peishwah's death, in 1852, he claimed to be entitled to a continuance of the pension of eight lacs of rupees, which had been paid to that chieftain under the treaty of 1818, when he surrendered to Sir John Malcolm; and no doubt the refusal of the Indian Government to recognise his right rankled in his mind, and was the chief cause of the bloodthirsty revenge he afterwards took. He had been allowed to retain a retinue of 200 soldiers, with three field-pieces, and he had a fortified residence at Bithoor, 10 miles west of Cawnpore.

Nana Sahib lost no time in marching upon the public treasury at Cawnpore, which he plundered, and set fire to the building, and then took possession of the magazine, which unfortunately had not

been blown up. In the meantime, the 3rd Oude Horse Battery began to show signs of disaffection, and they were disarmed and sent out of the intrenchment, where the whole of the Europeans were now congregated,* and in which General Wheeler had mounted eight guns. But it must not be supposed that the place was in any military sense of the word fortified. It was an open enclosure, surrounded by a trench and a mound of earth, and containing a few barrack buildings, which formed the chief if not the only shelter from the shot of the enemy. To those who saw it after the tragic catastrophe of the garrison it was a matter of astonishment that they held out for a day.

The rebel and cowardly Sepoys began to attack on the 7th of June, and from that day until the 24th an almost incessant fire was kept up on the intrenched camp. Some of their guns were 24-pounders, and under cover of their artillery they made frequent attempts to carry the enclosure by storm, but were each time beaten back by the garrison, who worked their guns with admirable effect. But the sufferings of the devoted band were terrible. The intrenchment was crowded with helpless women and children, for whom it was almost impossible to find shelter from the shot and shell which the rebels poured into the camp. We will give

* The following is, we believe, a correct estimate of the number of those who were with General Sir Hugh Wheeler in the intrenched camp at Cawnpore:—First Company 6th Battalion of Artillery, 61; H.M. 32nd Regiment, 84; 1st European Fusiliers, 15; H.M. 84th Regiment, 50—210. Officers of the three Native Infantry Regiments, cavalry, and others, with the staff—100. Non-combatants (including 160 women and children), 590—Total, 900.

extracts from a narrative of the siege, written by Mr. Shepherd, of the Commissariat department, a survivor of the garrison, who, being a half-caste, escaped death by getting out of the intrenchment disguised as a native cook, and, being taken prisoner, was sentenced to imprisonment in irons, but released by the British troops, when they entered Cawnpore.

"We had but one well, in the middle of the intrenchment, and the enemy kept up their fire so incessantly both day and night, that it was as much as giving a man's 'life-blood' to go and draw a bucket of water; and while there was any water left in the large jars usually kept in the veranda for the soldiers' use nobody ventured to the well; but after the second day the demand became so great that a Bheestie bag of water was with difficulty got for five rupees, and a bucket for a rupee, as most of the servants of officers and merchants had deserted, and it therefore became a matter of necessity for every person to get his own water, which was usually done during the night, when the enemy could not well direct their shots. In fact, after the first three days' incessant firing, the rebels made it a practice, usually at about candlelight, to cease for about two hours, and at that time the crowd round the well was very great.

"There was no place to shelter the live cattle. Horses of private gentlemen, as also those of the 3rd Oude Battery, were obliged to be let loose. A few sheep and goats, as well as the bullocks kept for Commissariat purposes, were shot off, and in the course of five or six days no meat was to be got for the Europeans. They, however, now and again managed to get hold of a

stray bullock or cow near the intrenchment at night, which served for a change; otherwise dall and chuppatties were the common food of all. Several hogsheads of rum and malt liquor were also burst by the enemy's cannon, but of this there was a large quantity, and the loss was not felt.

"For the first four or five days of the outbreak, our artillery kept up a brisk firing, but after that it was considered unadvisable to exhaust our magazine, for the rebels took care to always keep well under cover, and we could not do much execution among them.

"The heat was very great, and what with the fright, want of room, want of proper food and care, several ladies and soldiers' wives, as also children, died with great distress. Many officers and soldiers also were sun-struck, from exposure to the hot winds. The dead bodies of our people had to be thrown into a well outside the intrenchment, near the new unfinished barracks, and this work was generally done at the close of each day, as nobody could venture out during the day, on account of the shot and shell flying in all directions like a hail storm; our intrenchment was strewn with them. The distress was so great that none could offer a word of consolation to his friend, or attempt to administer to the wants of each other. I have seen the dead bodies of officers and tenderly-brought up young ladies of rank (colonels' and captains' daughters), put outside in the veranda in the rain, to await the time when the fatigue party usually went round to carry the dead to the well, as above, for there was scarcely room to shelter the living; the buildings were so sadly riddled

that every safe corner available was considered a great object.

"The enemy now commenced firing live shells well heated, with the intent of setting fire to the tents of officers in the compound, as also to the thatched barrack, which, though hastily covered over with tiles, was not proof against fire. The tents therefore had all to be struck, as several had thus been burnt, and at last, on the 13th of June, the barrack also took fire; it was about 5 P.M., and that evening was one of unspeakable distress and trial, for all the wounded and sick were in it, also the families of the soldiers and drummers. The fire took on the south side of it, and the breeze being very strong the flames spread out so quickly that it was hard matter to remove the women and children, who were all in great confusion, so that the helpless wounded and sick could not be removed, and were all burnt down to ashes (about 40 or upwards in number). The whole of the medicines were also there, and shared the same fate.

"It may easily be imagined that by this time our barracks were so perfectly riddled as to afford little or no shelter; yet the greater portion of the people preferred to remain in them than to be exposed to the heat of the sun outside, although a great many made themselves holds under the walls of the intrenchment, covered over with boxes, cots, &c. In these, with their wives and children, they were secure, at least, from the shots and shells of the enemy, though not so from the effects of the heat, and the mortality from apoplexy was considerable. At night, however, every person had to sleep out and take the watch in

their turns; so that nearly the whole of the women and children also slept under the walls of the intrenchments, near their respective relatives. Here the live shells kept them in perpetual dread, for nearly all night these shells were seen coming in the air and bursting in different places, often doing mischief. Thus the existence of those that remained alive was spent in perpetual dread and fear.

"The soldiers had their food prepared by the few remaining cooks, but all the rest had to shift for themselves the best way they could, and it was sometimes a difficult matter for many who had uncooked rations served to them to provide a mouthful of victuals for themselves and children. The soldiers' cooks and the drummers occasionally lent a helping hand that way, but not without demanding and receiving high prices for their labour. Thus I have repeatedly paid a rupee and a half and two rupees for the cooking of one meal of dall and chupatties, and that too often not properly done.

"It is beyond description to attempt to give a detail of the innumerable troubles and distresses to which all in the intrenchment were subjected. The poor wounded and sick were objects of real commiseration, for their state was exceedingly wretched."

On the 24th of June a message was sent by Nana Sahib to General Wheeler, offering to allow all the Europeans to go to Allahabad in safety if they would abandon the intrenchment and give up the treasure and stores in the camp. Mr. Shepherd says:—

"The following day (June 25) was fixed by the General for an interview with any person whom

the Nana might appoint to arrange matters; and accordingly at about noon a man named Azimoolah* with a few of the ringleader Sowars of the 2nd Light Cavalry, came to the camp and were received by the General in one of the unfinished barracks outside the intrenchment. Azimoolah, who could read and write English, attempted to open the conversation in that language, but was prevented from doing so by the Sowars. It was agreed upon on the part of our General that all the Government money, the magazine in the intrenchment, with the guns (two only of which were in serviceable order, the rest having been injured and rendered useless by the enemy's cannons) be made over to the Nana, and in return the Nana should provide tonnage and permit every person in the intrenchment to proceed to Allahabad unmolested. This agreement was drawn up in writing, signed, sealed, and ratified by a solemn oath by the Nana.

"All hostile proceedings were stopped on both sides from the evening of the 24th. The 26th was employed by the English people in preparing for their journey, and a few officers were allowed to go on elephants to see the boats provided as above.

"On the morning of the 27th a number of carts, doolies, and elephants were sent to the intrenchments by the Nana, to enable the women and children and sick to proceed to the river-side. It is reported that the persons who came out that morning from the

intrenchment amounted to about 450, and a general plunder took place of what property the officers and others were obliged to abandon in the intrenchment. The men and officers were allowed to take their arms and ammunition with them, and were escorted by nearly the whole of the rebel army. It was about 8 o'clock A.M. when all reached the river-side,—a distance of about a mile and a half; those who embarked first managed to let their boats go; thus three or four boats got off a short distance, though deserted by their crews, but the rest found difficulty in pushing them off the banks, as the rebels had previously had them placed as high in the mud as possible, on purpose to cause delay. In the meantime the report of three guns was heard from the Nana's camp, which was the signal (as previously arranged) for the mutineers to fire upon and kill all the English, and accordingly the work of destruction commenced. The boats' crews and others were ordered to get away, some of the boats were set on fire, and volley upon volley of musketry was fired upon the poor fugitives, numbers of whom were killed on the spot, some fell overboard, and attempted to escape by swimming, but were picked off by the bullets of the Sepoys, who followed them on shore, and in breast-deep water. A few boats crossed over to the opposite bank, but there a regiment of Native Infantry (the 17th), just arrived from Azimghur had placed itself in such a manner as to prevent their escape."

One boat, however, on board which was General Wheeler, who had been badly wounded some days previously, got away and floated some distance down the

* This man, Azimoolah had formerly come over to England and acted as Nana Sahib's agent in the prosecution of an appeal which was pending when the mutiny broke out.

river when it was overtaken by the Sepoys and brought back to Cawnpore.

One of the very few survivors of the tragedy (we believe there were only four), Lieutenant Delafosse, has given an account of the scene in the boat. He says:—

“On the 26th a committee of officers went to the river to see that the boats were ready and serviceable; and everything being reported ready, and carriage for the wounded having arrived, we gave over our guns, &c., and marched out on the morning of the 27th of June, about 7 o'clock. We got down to the river and into the boats without being molested in the least; but no sooner were we in the boats, and had laid down our muskets, and had taken off our coats to work easier at the boats, than the cavalry gave the order to fire. Two guns that had been hidden were run out and opened on us immediately, while Sepoys came from all directions and kept up a fire. The men jumped out of the boats, and instead of trying to get the boats loose from their moorings swam to the first boat they saw loose. Only three boats got safe over to the opposite side of the river, but were met there by two field-pieces, guarded by a number of cavalry and infantry. Before these boats had got a mile down the stream half our small party were either killed or wounded and two of our boats had been swamped. We had now only one boat, crowded with wounded, and having on board more than she could carry. The two guns followed us the whole of the day, the infantry firing on us the whole of that night.”

Those in the boats who were

not killed by the fire of the Sepoys were seized and carried back to Cawnpore, where the men were all shot, and the women were carried to a building which had been formerly used as an assembly room and kept close prisoners until the final tragedy which we shall relate afterwards.

A native named Nujoor Jewarree, who was at Cawnpore at the time, has given an affecting account of the murder of the officers. He says:—

“Just as the Sepoys were going to fire, the padre (chaplain) called out to the Nana and requested leave to read prayers before they died. The Nana granted it. The padre's bonds were unloosed so far as to enable him to take a small book out of his pocket, from which he read; but all this time one of the Sahib-logs, who was shot in the arm and the leg, kept crying out to the Sepoys, ‘If you mean to kill us, why don't you set about it quickly and get the work done? Why delay?’ After the padre had read a few prayers he shut the book, and the Sahib-log shook hands all round. Then the Sepoys fired. One Sahib rolled one way, one another, as they sat; but they were not dead, only wounded; so they went in and finished them off with swords.”

On the 1st of July the miscreant Nana Sahib issued the following proclamation:—

“As, by the kindness of God, and the *ikbal* (or good fortune) of the Emperor, all the Christians who were at Delhi, Poonah, Satara, and other places, and even those 5000 European soldiers who went in disguise into the former city and were discovered, are destroyed and sent to hell by the pious and saga-

cious troops, who are firm to their religion; and as they have all been conquered by the present Government, and as no trace of them is left in these places, it is the duty of all the subjects and servants of the Government to rejoice at the delightful intelligence, and to carry on their respective work with comfort and ease."

In another he said—

"As, by the bounty of the glorious Almighty God, and the enemy-destroying fortune of the Emperor, the yellow-faced and narrow-minded people have been sent to hell, and Cawnpore has been conquered, it is necessary that all the subjects and land-owners should be as obedient to the present Government as they had been to the former one.*"

But we must now turn to other

* We insert another proclamation by Nana Sahib, to show the kind of monstrous falsehoods which he ventured to palm off upon the natives, and the degree of ignorance on their part upon which he could presume:—

"Proclamation.

"A traveller who came to Cawnpore from Calcutta, had heard that first the Council met for the purpose of distributing cartridges to take away the religion of the Hindustanis. The intention of the Council was this, that when the religious business comes on, 7000 or 8000 Europeans will kill about 50,000 Hindustanis; then all will become Christians. The sense of this proposal was sent to Queen Victoria, and she having approved of it, several Councils were held which were joined by the European merchants. This determination was come to, that so many European soldiers should be asked for, that no matter how many Hindustanis there were in the day of battle, they should be defeated. When this request was known in England, 35,000 soldiers set out in ships for Hindostan; and when the news of their departure reached Calcutta, orders were then issued to serve out the car-

tridges, with the fixed purpose of making the army Christians; and then the Christianizing of the ryots would be quickly accomplished. The cartridges were smeared with the fat of pigs and bullocks, the news of which was received from the Bengalees employed in making them. For saying this one of these men was put to death, and all the others put in prison. While they were doing this, the Vakeel of the Sultan sent him news from London that 35,000 soldiers had set out for Hindostan to Christianize the people there. The Sultan ordered the King of Egypt thus: 'This is no time for peace; do you deceive Queen Victoria, because my Vakeel has written that 35,000 men, for the purpose of Christianizing the army and people of Hindostan, have set out for that country. Now, the remedy for this is difficult for me; but if I neglect this how shall I show my face before God? and some day the like will happen to myself; for if the English Christianise India they will do the same to my country also.' On receipt of this order the King of Egypt, before the assembly and arrangement of the European force, sent his own army to Alexandria, which is on the road to India. Immediately on the arrival of the European army, that [of the King of Egypt began to fire on them from all sides with guns, and having destroyed the ships, sunk them, and not one European escaped. The English in Calcutta after having issued the order for biting the cartridges, and exciting this rebellion, were awaiting reinforcements from London, for the Great God, from his complete Omnipotence, is first, and his decrees are accomplished. When the news of the destruction of the London army arrived, the Governor-General was much afflicted and grieved, and he lamented. 'In the night, murder and robbery; in the morning, neither head upon the body nor crown upon the head. The blue sky makes one revolution; neither Nadir nor a trace of him remains.'

"Done by order of the Peshwa Bahadur, 13 Zekaida, 1273 Hijra."

rendezvous for all the disposable troops that could be sent from Calcutta, Benares, and other places; and here they continued to arrive in small detachments, as fast as the limited and inefficient means of transport allowed, until the end of June.

General Havelock, who had served with distinction in the Persian war, and had just landed at Calcutta, was appointed to command this force, and he pushed on with all haste to Allahabad, where he organized them into a movable column; and hearing early in July, that the rebels were coming down from Cawnpore in the direction of Futtehpore, which is about half way between Cawnpore and Allahabad, he made a forced march, under a burning sun, upon that place. He was joined on the road by Major Renaud, who, with a body of troops about 800 strong, had been actively employed in putting down the rebellion in the neighbourhood, and reached Khaga, five miles from Futtehpore, soon after daybreak on the morning of the 11th of July. His force consisted of 1400 British bayonets, and eight guns, accompanied by a small number of Native troops, amounting altogether to less than 2000 men.* The number of the enemy

was about 3500, and they had 12 guns. They occupied a position of great strength at Futtehpore, a place which is thus described by General Havelock:—

"The hard, dry, Grand Trunk Road subdivides it, and it is the only means of convenient access, for the plains on both sides are covered at this season by heavy lodgments of water to the depth of two, three, and four feet. It is surrounded by garden enclosures of great strength, with high walls, and has within it many houses of good masonry. In front of the swamps are hillocks, villages, and mango groves, which the enemy already occupied in force."

The rebels pushed forward two guns, and began to cannonade the British fronts, while a body of infantry and cavalry threatened the flanks. General Havelock rapidly made his dispositions, and the eight guns were placed in his centre, on and close to the high road, under the command of Captain Maude, R.A. Skirmishers armed with Enfield rifles were thrown forward, whose fire reached the enemy at a distance which astounded them, and when Captain Maude was enabled to push his guns through the swamps by the side of the road, and get within point-blank range, they were bewildered by the terrible precision of the fire which assailed them; and as the British line advanced they abandoned three of their guns, and fell back in disorder upon Futtehpore. General Havelock pressed on, and the rebels were successively driven into, through, and out of the town, where they attempted to make a stand, but were again mowed down by the fire of the guns and rifle-men, and at last broke and fled in utter confusion, leaving 12 cannon

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* The following is a list of the troops forming General Havelock's gallant column, whose achievements have become matter of history:—

British.—3rd Company, 8th Battalion Royal Artillery, 76; 1st Madras Fusiliers, 376; H.M. 64th Regiment, 435; 78th Highlanders, 284; 84th Regiment, 190; detachment of Bengal Artillery, 22; Volunteer Cavalry, 20; total British, 1403.

Native.—Regiment of Ferozepore, 448; 18th Irregular, and 3rd Oude Irregular Cavalry, 95; Galundauze, 18; total Native, 561.

Grand total, 1964.

in the hands of the victorious British. General Havelock said in his despatch :—

“ I enclose the list of casualties, the lightest, I suppose, that ever accompanied the announcement of such a success. Twelve British soldiers were struck down by the sun, and never rose again. But our fight was fought neither with musket, nor bayonet and sabre, but with Enfield rifles and cannon ; so we took no men. The enemy's fire scarcely reached us ; ours, for four hours, allowed him no repose.”

The avenging column continued its march upon Cawnpore, and on the 15th of July twice engaged the enemy, first at the village of Aeng, and afterwards at the bridge over the Pandoo Nuddee, about 8 miles from Cawnpore, from both which posts they were driven by the dashing charges of our troops. The bridge was defended by intrenchments and two cannon, but the Fusileers, under the protection of Captain Maude's well-served artillery, threw themselves upon it and carried it, capturing both the guns.

This, however, was a dear-bought victory, for its consequence was the horrible massacre of all the Europeans at Cawnpore. When Nana Sahib heard that the bridge over the Pandoo Nuddee had been carried, and saw that nothing could stop the irresistible advance of Havelock's column, he ordered that all the European women and children in his hands should be murdered, and not a soul escaped the massacre.

According to the deposition of a native witness, who was at Cawnpore at the time,—“ When the ladies heard of the Nana's order to kill them they tore their clothes,

and with the shreds fastened the doors. First the Sowars (Native Cavalry), killed the native doctor, the cook, and the metranee. Then one Sowar jumped over the wall and began the slaughter ; other Sowars came through the doors, and all the prisoners were killed. This was duly reported to the Nana, who ordered the bodies to be cast into a well, and the 25 women and children who had remained alive under the heap of dead bodies were killed by executioners, and some of the little children were dashed to pieces against the ground. This took place early on the morning of the 17th of July, and in the evening the Nana ran off to Bithoor.” *

Having carried the bridge over the Pandoo Nuddee, the British found that Nana Sahib had taken up a position at the village of Ahirwa, where the Grand Trunk Road unites with that which leads to the military cantonment of Cawnpore.

His intrenchments cut and

* The following short and affecting record of events was picked up in the slaughterhouse at Cawnpore. It was in a young lady's hand-writing, and the paper was sprinkled with blood.

“ George died June 27.
Entered the Barracks May 21.
Cavalry left June 5.
First shot fired June 6.
Uncle Willy died June 18.
Aunt Lilly, June 17.
Left barracks June 27.
Mamma died July 12.
Alice died July 9.

“ Made prisoners as soon as we were at the river.”

Another memorandum also found there, stated—

“ When we got to the river, the enemy began firing on us, killed all the gentlemen and some of the ladies, set fire to the boats ; some were drowned, and we were taken prisoners and taken to a house, put all in one room.”

rendered impassable both roads, and his guns, seven in number (two light and five siege calibre), were disposed along his position, which consisted of a series of villages. Behind these his infantry, consisting of mutinous Sepoys and his own armed followers, was disposed for defence. As it was evident that an attack in front would expose the British to a murderous fire from his heavy guns sheltered in his intrenchment, General Havelock resolved to manoeuvre to turn his left. He first halted his troops two or three hours in mango groves to cook and gain shelter from a burning sun, and then the column moved off, right in front; the Fusiliers led, followed by two guns, then came the Highlanders, in rear of whom was the central battery of six guns under Captain Maude. The 64th and 84th with two guns more were in their rear, and the regiment of Ferozepore closed the column.

The British, defiling at a steady pace, soon began to circle round the enemy's left. They were shrouded for some time by clumps of mango; but as soon as the enemy comprehended the object of their march, he pushed forward on his left a large body of horse, and opened a fire of shot and shell from the whole of his guns. But the British troops continued their progress until his left was wholly opened to their attack, and then formed line and advanced in direct echelon of regiments and batteries from the right. General Havelock thus describes the charge of the Highlanders:—

"The opportunity had arrived for which I have long anxiously waited, of developing the prowess of the 78th Highlanders. Three

guns of the enemy were strongly posted behind a lofty hamlet wall intrenched. I directed this regiment to advance, and never have I witnessed conduct more admirable. They were led by Colonel Hamilton, and followed him with surpassing steadiness and gallantry under a heavy fire. As they approached the village they cheered and charged with the bayonet, the pipes sounding the pibroch. Need I add that the enemy fled, the village was taken, and the guns captured?"

The rebels, however, once more rallied on the plain beyond the village, and General Havelock ordered another charge, when, notwithstanding a terrific fire of round and grape shot from their guns, our troops, headed by the 64th, advanced with such irresistible gallantry that the Sepoys broke and fled in utter confusion, leaving a 24-pounder in the field. The British artillery played with deadly effect upon the retreating masses, and the exhausted troops bivouacked upon the ground, from which could be discerned in the distance the roofless barracks at Cawnpore, soon to be abandoned by the terrified enemy.

Early next morning, before the column commenced its march, a tremendous explosion shook the earth. It was the magazine at Cawnpore which Nana Sahib blew up as he quitted the place and fell back upon Bithoor, where was his castellated residence.

General Havelock's victorious troops now took possession of Cawnpore, and gazed upon the scene of the late butchery, where the walls and floor were reddened with the blood of their countrywomen yet warm, and upon the well in which the yet-quivering

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limbs were heaped in a hideous mass. Bitter was the thought that they were too late to save, although not too late to revenge. The soldiers are said to have divided amongst themselves the tresses of one poor murdered girl, and to have sworn that for every hair of her head a Sepoy should die. And they kept their word.

An officer belonging to General Havelock's force thus describes the awful sight that met their eyes at the place:—

"I was directed to the house where all the poor miserable ladies had been murdered. It was alongside the Cawnpore hotel, where the Nana lived. I never was more horrified! The place was one mass of blood. I am not exaggerating when I tell you that the soles of my boots were more than covered with the blood of these poor wretched creatures. Portions of their dresses, collars, children's socks, and ladies' round hats lay about, saturated with their blood; and in the sword-cuts on the wooden pillars of the room long dark hair was carried by the edge of the weapon, and there hung their tresses—a most painful sight! I have often wished since that I had never been there, but sometimes wish that every soldier was taken there that he might witness the barbarities our poor countrywomen had suffered. Their bodies were afterwards dragged out and thrown down a well outside the building where their limbs were to be seen sticking out in a mass of gory confusion."*

* The same officer narrates the execution of one of the principal agents in the massacre:—

Another says:—

"I have been to see the place where the poor women and children were imprisoned and afterwards butchered. It is a small bungalow close to the road. There were all sorts of articles, of women and children's clothing. Ladies' hair evidently cut off with a sword, back combs, &c. There were also parts of religious books. Where the massacre took place it is covered with blood like a butcher's slaughterhouse. One would fancy nothing could be worse than this, but in the well at the back of the house are the bodies and limbs of the poor things. I looked down and saw such a sight as I hope never to see again. The whole of the bodies were naked, and the limbs had been separated. I have looked upon death in every form, but I could not look down that well again."

Nana Sahib did not venture to make a stand at Bithoor, and General Havelock, after occupying Cawnpore, took possession of his palace, and captured there 20 guns without having to fire a shot.

General Neill soon afterwards came up from Benares, and he was left in command at Cawnpore, when General Havelock quitted

"July 21."

"Those poor ladies were massacred on the 15th, after we had thrashed the blackguards at the bridge. The collector, who gave the order for their death, was taken prisoner the day before yesterday, and now hangs from a branch about 200 yards off the roadside. His death was, accidentally, a most painful one, for the rope was badly adjusted, and when he dropped, the noose closed over his jaw. His hands then got loose, and he caught hold of the rope and struggled to get free; but two men took hold of his legs, and jerked his body until his neck broke. This seems to me the just reward he should have got on earth for his barbarity."

it to advance upon Lucknow. He dealt out to the rebels a full measure of stern and righteous retribution. It is impossible to read the following passages from a letter of that lamented officer, whose glorious career was so soon to be cut short by death, without a feeling of stern satisfaction. He says :—

“Whenever a rebel is caught he is immediately tried, and unless he can prove a defence he is sentenced to be hanged at once; but the chief rebels or ringleaders I make first clean up a certain portion of the pool of blood, still two inches deep, in the shed where the fearful murder and mutilation of women and children took place.” To touch blood is most abhorrent to the high-caste natives, they think by doing so they doom their souls to perdition. Let them think so. My object is to inflict a fearful punishment for a revolting, cowardly, barbarous deed, and to strike terror into these rebels. The first I caught was a subahdar, or native officer, a high-caste Brahmin, who tried to resist my order to clean up the very blood he had helped to shed; but I made the Provost-Marshal do his duty, and a few lashes soon made the miscreant accomplish his task. When done, he was taken out and immediately hanged, and after death buried in a ditch at the road-side. No one who has witnessed the scenes of murder, mutilation, and massacre can ever listen to the word ‘mercy’ as applied to these fiends. The well of mutilated bodies—alas! containing upwards of 200 women and children—I have had decently covered in and built up as one large grave.”

When General Havelock crossed the Ganges into Oude, he soon

came up with the rebels and engaged them on the 29th of July, near the town of Unao.

In describing the position of the enemy, he said his right was protected by a swamp, which could neither be forced nor turned; his advance was drawn up in a garden enclosure, which had purposely or accidentally assumed the form of a bastion. The rest of his force was posted in and behind a village, the houses of which were loop-holed. The passage between the village and the large town of Unao is narrow. The town itself extended three quarters of a mile to the British right. The flooded state of the country precluded the possibility of turning in this direction, and the swamp shut in the advancing column on the left. Thus an attack in front became unavoidable.

It was commenced by the 78th Highlanders and 1st Fusiliers with two guns, and soon became exceedingly warm. The enemy were driven out of the bastioned enclosure, but when our troops approached the village a destructive fire was opened upon them from the loop-holed houses. It became necessary to bring up the 64th under Colonel Wilson, K.H. Here some daring feats of bravery were performed. Private Patrick Cavanagh, 64th, was cut literally in pieces by the enemy, while setting an example of distinguished gallantry. Had he lived, General Havelock says that he should have deemed him worthy of the Victoria Cross.

The village was set on fire, but still its defenders resisted obstinately. Finally, the guns were captured, and the whole force was enabled to debouch by the narrow passage between the village and

the town of Unao, and formed in line. It found the enemy, rallied, and re-formed in great force. Infantry, guns, and cavalry were drawn up in line on the plain. The rebels were attacked in direct *echelon* of detachments and batteries, their guns taken, and the infantry and horse put to flight. During the whole of the action a large detachment of the troops of Nana Sahib threatened the British left flank. Thus was fought and won the battle of Unao.

The troops halted three hours, and then moved on towards Busherut Gunge, a walled town with wet ditches. The gate was defended by a round tower, on and near which four pieces of cannon were mounted, the adjacent building being loopholed and otherwise strengthened. In rear of the town was a broad and deep inundation, crossed by a narrow *chaussée* and bridge. The guns pushed on steadily, supported by the 1st Fusiliers in skirmishing order, and the 78th Highlanders and 64th Regiment in line.

The enemy's cannonade was well sustained; but our force continued to gain ground. The 64th were then directed to turn the town by the British left and penetrate between it and the swamp, thus cutting off the enemy from the *chaussée* and bridge. The Fusiliers and the Highlanders precipitated themselves on the earthworks, broke through the intrenchment, and captured the town.

General Havelock had with him a few volunteer horse, but in consequence of the flooded state of the ground on both sides of the road, they were unable to act at all. In the two engagements 19 guns of the enemy were captured, and their loss was estimated at 500

men. The casualties of the British did not exceed 88, of whom only 19 were killed.

Finding that he was not strong enough to advance further upon Lucknow, and being encumbered with sick and wounded, while cholera was ravaging his force, General Havelock abandoned the idea of relieving the Residency until he was reinforced, and on the 2nd of August fell back on Mungulwar, which is about six miles from the left or Oude side of the Ganges opposite to Cawnpore. In a communication he made a few days afterwards to the Commander-in-Chief, he said that the enemy was in such force at Lucknow, that to encounter him, five marches from that position, would be to court annihilation.

On the 5th of August, General Havelock was still at Mungulwar, and hearing that the rebels were again in force at Busherut Gunge, he advanced to attack them. The left of their position was turned by the Highlanders and artillery, and they were driven out of the town with great slaughter by the rest of the English troops, who attacked them in front. General Havelock then returned to his camp at Mungulwar, and made preparations for crossing over the Ganges to Cawnpore. He had already sent his baggage across the river, when, on the 11th of August, information was brought to him by his spies, that the enemy were a third time mustering in strong force at Busherut Gunge, and he determined to strike another effective blow. We will describe what followed in his own words:—

"I at once put my force in motion, although its baggage and spare ammunition, additional doolies, &c., were already on the right

bank. My advanced guard pushed the enemy's parties out of Onao, where my force bivouacked under trees. Marching at dawn, it found him for the third time prepared to defend Buserut Gunge, and thus came on our eighth combat since the 12th of July.

"The insurgents were about 4000 in number, with six field guns. They had varied their mode of defence by intrenching the village of Boorbeeakechowkee, in advance of Buserut. My superior artillery fire would soon have crushed them, but I could only slowly bring my batteries and echelloned troops across the wide and deep morasses which protected their front; meanwhile their shot and shell caused some loss in my ranks, but when these obstacles were passed, success was speedily achieved. The Highlanders, without firing a shot, precipitated themselves with a cheer upon the principal redoubt, and captured two out of the three horse-battery guns with which it was armed. The Fusileers at the same time drove the enemy's extreme left before them, and their whole line was speedily in full retreat.

"I estimate their loss at 300 killed and wounded; my own was 35."

After this third action and victory at Buserut Gunge, the British column retired on their former position at Mungalwar, and on that and the following days, the 12th and 13th of August, recrossed the Ganges to Cawnpore, worn out by fatigue, sickness, and constant exposure to the burning sun.

But they almost immediately struck another effective blow at the enemy. A large body of rebel troops had collected at Bithoor,

where they had been menacing General Neill, who had been left in command at Cawnpore; and on the 16th of August General Havelock, uniting his force to that of Neill, marched with his wearied band upon Bithoor. Here 4000 mutineers, with a portion of Nana Sahib's own troops, and two guns, occupied a position which General Havelock described as one of the strongest he had ever seen. The plain, densely covered with thickets, and flanked by villages, had two streams flowing through it, not fordable by troops, and only to be crossed by two narrow bridges, the furthest of which was protected by an intrenchment armed with artillery. The road took a turn after passing the second bridge, which protected the defenders from direct fire; and behind were the narrow streets and brick houses of Bithoor.

The English troops were unable to turn the enemy, on account of the two streams in the plain; but, aided by a powerful fire of artillery, they attacked them in front, and after a severe struggle of an hour's duration, drove them from their position in full retreat and captured their guns. The loss of the rebels was estimated at 250 killed and wounded, while that of the English was 49; and General Havelock said in his despatch that if he had possessed cavalry, not a rebel or mutineer could have reached Seorajpore, to which place they retreated.

The British column now took up its quarters at Cawnpore, to wait for reinforcements, which were to be sent from Calcutta, under the command of General Sir James Outram, and without which it was utterly impossible to attempt to reach Lucknow and re-

lieve the beleaguered garrison in the Residency there. Between the 12th of July and the 17th of August this heroic column had been engaged with the enemy at Futtehpore, Pandoo Nuddy, Cawnpore, at Oonao twice, at Busserutgunge three times, and at Bithoor. On every occasion it had defeated them, and captured in the field forty guns, and recovered for the Government sixty more.

The force, however, was now reduced to 700 men in the field, exclusive of detachments which guarded the intrenchments at Cawnpore, and kept open communications with Allahabad.

Well did this little band of victorious warriors deserve the language of praise in which their General addressed them on the day after the second capture of Bithoor.

"The Brigadier-General commanding congratulates the troops on the result of their exertions in the combat of yesterday. The enemy were driven, with the loss of 250 killed and wounded, from one of the strongest positions in India, which they obdurately defended. They were the flower of the mutinous soldiery, flushed with the successful defection at Saugor and Fyzabad; yet they stood only one short hour against a handful of soldiers of the State, whose ranks had been thinned by sickness and the sword. May the hopes of treachery and rebellion be ever thus blasted!—and if conquest can now be achieved under the most trying circumstances, what will be the triumph and retribution of the time when the armies from China, from the Cape, and from England, shall sweep through the land? Soldiers—at that moment your labours, your

privations, your sufferings, and your valour will not be forgotten by a grateful country. You will be acknowledged to have been the stay and prop of British India in the time of her severest trial."

On the 23rd of August, General Havelock received from Colonel Inglis, who commanded the beleaguered garrison at Lucknow, a letter in answer to a note which had reached him recommending him to cut his way out from the Residency if possible. The letter was dated the 12th of August, and vividly described the peril of his position. He said:—

"It is quite impossible, with my weak and shattered force, that I can leave my defences. You must bear in mind how I am hampered, that I have upwards of 120 sick and wounded, and, at least 220 women, and about 230 children, and no carriage of any description, besides sacrificing 23 lacs of treasure, and about 30 guns of all sorts. In consequence of the news received I shall soon put this force on half rations. Our provisions will last us then till about the 10th of September. If you hope to save this force, no time must be lost in pushing forward. We are daily being attacked by the enemy, who are within a few yards of our defences. Their mines have already weakened our post, and I have every reason to believe they are carrying on others. Their 18-pounders are within 150 yards of some of our batteries, and from their position, and our inability to form working parties, we cannot reply to them, and, therefore, the damage is very great. My strength now in Europeans is 350, and 300 natives, and the men dreadfully harassed, and, owing to part of the Residency having been brought

down by round-shot, many are without shelter. If our native force, who are losing confidence, leave us, I do not know how the defences are to be manned."

We now resume our narrative of the operations at Delhi.

The fortifications of the place extended about seven miles in circumference, and included an area of about three square miles. The eastern side of the city rests on the Jumna, and it was defended during the siege not only by that river but by an irregular wall with bastions and towers. One-half of the river face was occupied by the palace of the King of Delhi, and the old Mogul fort of Selimghur. The other defences of the place cannot be better described than in a report made by Lieut.-Colonel Baird Smith, Chief Engineer of the army before Delhi, who says :

"These consist of a succession of bastioned fronts, the connecting curtain being very long, and the outworks limited to one crown-work at the Ajmere Gate and martello towers, mounting a single gun at such points as require some additional flanking fire to that given by the bastions themselves. The bastions are small, mounting generally three guns in each face, two in each flank, and one in embrasure at the salient. They are provided with masonry parapets about 12 feet in thickness, and have a relief of about 16 feet above the plane of site. The curtain consists of a simple masonry wall or rampart 16 feet in height, 11 feet thick at top, and 14 or 15 feet at bottom. This main wall carries a parapet loopholed for musketry 8 feet in height and 3 feet in thickness. The whole of the land is covered by a berm of variable

width ranging from 16 to 30 feet, and having a scarp wall 8 feet high; exterior to this is a dry ditch of about 25 feet in height, and from 16 to 20 feet in depth. The counterscarp is simply an earthen slope easy to descend. The glacis is a very short one, extending only 50 or 60 yards from the counterscarp; using general terms, it covers from the besiegers' view from one-half to one-third of the height of the walls of the place."

And the same officer describes the general nature of the ground occupied by the besieging force :—

"On the western side of Delhi, there appear the last outlying spurs of the Aravelli mountains, represented here by a low ridge which disappears at its intersection with the Jumna about two miles above the place. The drainage from the eastern side of the slope of the ridge finds its way to the river along the northern and north-western faces of the city, and has formed there a succession of parallel or connected ravines of considerable depth. By taking advantage of these hollow ways, admirable cover was constantly obtained for the troops, and the labour of the siege most materially reduced. The whole of the exterior of the place presents an extraordinary mass of old buildings, of all kinds of thick brushwood and occasional clumps of forest trees, giving great facilities for cover, which, during the siege operations at least, proved to be, on the whole, more favourable to us than to the enemy."

A strongly-built brick house called Hindoo Rao's House, on the top of a high eminence, half a mile in advance of the camp, afforded an excellent position for bombarding the town, and here

three batteries were erected which kept up a constant fire, throwing shot and shell into the city. The ridge on which these batteries stood extended to within 1200 yards of the Moree Gate, and between Hindoo Rao's house and the Grand Trunk road was rough, rocky ground, covered with brushwood and enclosed gardens, over which the rebels used to creep up in skirmishing order, taking advantage of every stone and hiding-place to shelter themselves as they advanced, but they were invariably driven back with heavy loss by the Guides (a Sikh corps), and riflemen, and sometimes pursued almost to the walls of Delhi. No prisoners were taken, but every rebel who was caught was shot or bayoneted on the spot. Gradually, however, our lines of defence were advanced, and the enemy were driven out of the Subzee Mundee, which had been formerly used as a vegetable market, and the Serai, a large quadrangular building, in front of it, which was strongly fortified by the British—as was also a Pagoda at the foot of the ridge nearest the walls and opposite the Moree Gate. On the 17th of June another large Serai near the Ajmeer Gate, on the west of the city, which had been fortified by the rebels, was attacked and taken in the most gallant style by a body of our troops under the command of Major Tombs of the Artillery.

It is not our intention to give a minute chronicle of the events of the siege, for which we have not space; nor, indeed, would our readers thank us for a narrative of every unsuccessful sortie made by the enemy, who were uniformly repelled with heavy loss. We will notice only the principal events.

The 23rd of June was the 100th

anniversary of the battle of Plassy, and a report or prophecy had been industriously circulated amongst the natives that that day was to witness the final downfall of British power in India. This, no doubt, was the reason why a great effort was then made by the rebels at Delhi, who came out from the city in large numbers, and attacking our batteries kept up a vigorous fire the whole day. They were, however, as usual repulsed with heavy loss—and at last fled into the city under a crushing fire from our guns. There was another sharp skirmish on the 27th of June, another on the 29th, and again on the 4th and 9th of July, with the same results. The attacks seemed to be regulated on the principle that as fast as fresh bodies of mutineers arrived at Delhi they were ordered to give proofs of their courage and adhesion to the revolt by going out to engage the besieging force—and they were invariably defeated.*

* A native, who was inside Delhi during the month of July, gave the following account of the interior:—

"The mutineers are quite tired of fighting, the city is full of wounded men, there is no regular hospital there. I heard several wounded Sepoys talking amongst themselves in a street, saying,—'We were very well treated by the English Government: if we were only to have a slight head-ache we were to be attended by a respectable European doctor twice a day, notwithstanding the services of the native doctors were available to us; besides, we used to get medicines at the Government expenses. Here we die for want of physic; we have to provide doctors for ourselves. There are very few native doctors in the army, who are always absent from their places, their patients, if movable, are obliged to run about in search of them. Had we been aware of the difficulties we met with before, we would never have thought of coming to this cursed station.' The loot is still going on; the bazaars are

The month of July was ushered in by heavy rains, but the artillery kept up an unceasing fire upon the city, without, however, producing any visible effect upon the walls. During the month several sorties of the enemy were repulsed, but towards the end of it, General Barnard was compelled by ill-health to throw up the command, which was then assumed by General Reed, who, although the senior officer, had, as before mentioned, relinquished it to him after the death of General Anson.

General Reed's health gave way in July, and on the 17th of that month he announced, in a general order, that he had made over the command of the army before Delhi to Brigadier-General Wilson, who, as we have before mentioned, had joined the force under Sir H. Barnard, with a body of troops from Meerut, at the commencement of the siege.

On the 31st of July two massive columns of the rebels issued from the Ajmere and Cashmere gates of Delhi. The former column attempted to get into the rear of our camp, taking the road to Rohtuck. But we had destroyed the bridges by which they could have crossed the canal, and they were compelled to retire. The latter column marched rapidly towards the right, and after a brisk cannonade for several hours returned to the city without having done us any material damage.

On the 10th of August, Brigadier Showers captured by a gallant

attack four of the enemy's guns, which played upon the picket at Metcalfe House; but this brilliant exploit was dearly paid for by the loss of 118 men and officers, killed and wounded. Soon afterwards Brigadier-General Nicholson, who had with a flying column been actively employed in crushing the mutineers in the Punjab, arrived in camp, and brought a welcome accession to our force there of 2500 men, consisting of Europeans and Sikhs. At this time the besieging army amounted to about 9000 men, of whom one-half were European troops.

A brilliant action took place on the 25th of August, at Nujffghur, about 20 miles from Delhi, when the British troops were as usual victorious.

Information had been received that a large body of the enemy had moved out of Delhi towards Bahadurghur, with the intention of crossing the Nujffghur Canal, and attacking our camp in the rear. A column of troops, 3000 strong, was therefore ordered to march, early on the morning of the 25th, under the command of General Nicholson, upon Nujffghur, for the purpose of frustrating their movements. After a long day's march they found the enemy in position near the bridge which crosses the canal, about two miles from Nujffghur, and their line was extended between the bridge and the town, occupying the whole distance to the front and left of the British. General Nicholson, having crossed a deep and broad ford, determined to force their left centre, and ordered the infantry to form line and charge. The rebels almost at once gave way before the advance of our troops, and the fire of the Horse Artillery. They were

never opened, but a few poor shopkeepers get blows and thumps for the price of their things. A fortnight ago a poor Bunlya was killed by a Sepoy for not giving him credit. When the Sepoys find out a rich house in the city, they accuse the owner in order to plunder his property."

driven out of an old *serai* which they had strongly occupied with four guns, and were soon in full retreat across the canal, abandoning all their guns. General Nicholson blew up the bridge, and returned with his troops next day to the camp before Delhi.

It was impossible to effect a sufficient breach in the strong fortifications of Delhi without more powerful artillery than General Wilson had at his command, and the arrival of a siege train from Meerut was anxiously expected. At last, on the morning of the 4th of September, it reached the British camp, and about the same time our army before Delhi was strengthened by reinforcements of troops from various quarters. Not a soldier, however, arrived from the Lower Provinces, for the troops sent from England had enough to occupy them between Calcutta and Cawnpore, and the whole brunt of the siege of Delhi was sustained by the forces that were collected in the Punjab and North-West.

On the arrival of the siege train, no time was lost in arming our batteries, and in order to overcome the fire from the walls in front of the intended attack, 54 siege guns were placed in position in different batteries, and on the morning of the 11th of September they opened fire and kept up an incessant and destructive cannonade upon the whole line of defence between the Water Gate and Cashmere Gate. On the 13th the Cashmere bastion was in ruins, and had long ceased to return a shot to the fire that was continually kept up upon it. The adjoining curtains on either side were similarly shattered, and from the ruins of the Moree bastion only a light gun or two at intervals replied to the heavy shot

and shell that were poured into it. At the other end of the works the Water bastion had suffered scarcely less severely, its extreme magazine was blown up, and a light gun which enfiladed our batteries had been silenced.

And now the moment of assault being close at hand, General Wilson issued a spirited order of the day to the army, in which he said:—

“The Major-General feels assured, British pluck and determination will carry everything before them, and that the bloodthirsty and murderous mutineers, against whom they are fighting, will be driven headlong out of their stronghold, or be exterminated; but to enable them to do this, he warns the troops of the absolute necessity of their keeping together, and not straggling from their columns. By this can success only be secured.

“Major-General Wilson need hardly remind the troops of the cruel murders committed on their officers and comrades, as well as their wives and children, to move them in the deadly struggle. No quarter should be given to the mutineers; at the same time, for the sake of humanity, and the honour of the country they belong to, he calls upon them to spare all women and children that may come in their way.”

Four columns of attack were organized—the 1st, under Brigadier-General Nicholson; the 2nd, under Brigadier-General Jones; the 3rd, under Brigadier Campbell; and the 4th under Major Reid, while there was a 5th reserve column under Brigadier Longfield.

First of all, however, it was necessary to blow open the Cashmere Gate, in order to enable the

attacking force in that quarter to gain an entrance into the city, and the feat was accomplished by a handful of brave men in the face of what seemed certain annihilation.

This splendid act of bravery deserves to be particularly narrated, and we therefore avail ourselves of the report made by Colonel Baird Smith, the chief engineer during the siege, to General Wilson, in which he gives a full account of the heroic exploit:—

“The gallantry with which the explosion party, under Lieutenants Home and Salkeld, performed the desperate duty of blowing up the Cashmere Gate, in broad daylight, will, I feel sure, be held to justify me in making special mention of it. The party was composed, in addition to the two officers named, of the following:—Sergeants John Smith and A. B. Carmichael, and Corporal Burgess, Sappers and Miners; Bugler Hawthorne, Her Majesty's 52nd, 14 Native Sappers and Miners, 10 Punjab ditto, musters covered by the fire of Her Majesty's 60th Rifles. The party advanced at the double towards the Cashmere Gate. Lieutenant Home, with Sergeants Smith and Carmichael, and Havildar Mahor, all the sappers leading and carrying the powder bags, followed by Lieutenant Salkeld, Corporal Burgess, and a portion of the remainder of the party. The advanced party reached the gateway unhurt, and found that part of the drawbridge had been destroyed, but passing across the precarious footway supplied by the remaining beams, they proceeded to lodge their powder bags against the gate. The wicket was open, and through it the enemy kept up a heavy fire upon them. Sergeant Carmichael was

killed while laying his powder bag, Havildar Mahor being at the same time wounded. The powder being laid, the advanced party slipped down into the ditch to allow the firing party, under Lieutenant Salkeld, to perform its duty. While endeavouring to fire the charge, Lieutenant Salkeld was shot through the arm and leg, and handed over the slow match to Corporal Burgess, who fell mortally wounded just as he had successfully accomplished the onerous duty. Havildar Tilluh Sing, of the Sikhs, was wounded, and Ram-loll Sepoy of the same corps, was killed during this part of the operation. The demolition being most successful, Lieutenant Home, happily not wounded, caused the bugler to sound the regimental call of the 52nd, as the signal for the advancing columns. Fearing that amid the noise of the assault the sounds might not be heard, he had the call repeated three times, when the troops advanced and carried the gateway with complete success. I feel certain that a simple statement of this devoted and glorious deed will suffice to stamp it as one of the noblest on record in military history.”*

The first column of attack, under General Nicholson, consisting of men of H.M. 75th Regiment, the 1st European Fusiliers, and the 2nd Punjab Infantry, was destined to assault the breach in the Cashmere Curtain Gate. Part escalated the left face of the bastion at the gate, while the rest,

* We regret to say that Lieutenant Salkeld died of his wounds, and Lieutenant Home was soon afterwards killed by an explosion while engaged in blowing up a fort which the enemy had abandoned in Boolundshuhur.

covered by the fire of the 60th Rifles, rushed up the breach made on their left of the Gate. When the column had forced its way within the city, it re-formed and moved towards the right, under a heavy flanking fire kept up by the rebels; and occupying the different bastions on the ramparts in succession, it reached the Cabul Gate, and was proceeding onwards, when the enemy opened a destructive fire from two guns and musketry, that completely commanded the narrow pathway along which the troops had to advance, and the loss was so severe, that they were obliged to desist from attempting to force a passage. Here General Nicholson, one of the bravest and best officers in the Indian army, fell mortally wounded, and expired on the 23rd of September.

The second column of attack was commanded by Brigadier Jones, and consisted of H.M. 84th Regiment, 2nd Fusiliers, and 4th Sikh Regiment of Infantry. Covered by the fire of the skirmishers of the 60th Rifles, they assaulted a breach in the bastion at the Water Gate, and took possession of the walls as far as the Cabul Gate without suffering any check. When they reached the Cabul Gate, they turned one of its guns immediately on the Lahore Gate, from which the enemy was firing grape and round shot.

Colonel Campbell of the 52nd led the third column, composed of men of H. M., 52nd, the 1st Punjab Infantry, and the Kumaon battalion, and advanced upon the Cashmere Gate. When the gate had been burst open by the explosion in the manner already mentioned, the storming party rushed in, and very soon the whole column was in possession of the

Main Guard (the scene of so many murders at the outbreak of the mutiny), and advanced to attack the Jumma Musjid, or great Mosque, near the centre of the city. They fought their way within 100 yards of the mosque, but then found that its side arches were bricked up, and its gate was closed, and as they had no means of forcing an entrance from the want of powder bags or artillery, and they were enveloped in a fire of musketry from the surrounding houses, they were obliged to fall back.

The fourth column of assault failed. It had to attack the Kissen Gung batteries, but the heavy force of the enemy disorganized it. Major Reid, who commanded it, was wounded, and the Jummoo contingent of Cashmere troops, consisting of about 400 men, which formed part of it, was beaten back, and lost four guns in an attempt to take the Eedgah. The cause of our want of success seems to have been the overwhelming numbers of the enemy at Kissen Gung, the great strength of the position, and the difficult nature of the ground over which the attacking column had to move.

In the meantime the cavalry brigade under Brigadier Hope Grant, with two troops of Horse Artillery under Major Tomba, formed in front of the walls, and proceeded to the Cabul Gate, where, although exposed to a heavy fire, they did excellent service by preventing the enemy, who came out in great numbers through the gardens, from attacking our batteries.

During the next few days a determined opposition was kept up in the city, and our troops

were able only slowly to make good their progress; but on the morning of the 20th they got possession of the Lahore Gate, and then advanced upon the other bastions and gates until the whole of the external defences of Delhi were in our hands. To quote the narrative of Brigadier-General Wilson in his despatch to the Indian Government, "from the time of our first entering the city, an uninterrupted and vigorous fire from our guns and mortars was kept up on the Palace, Jumma Musjid, and important posts in possession of the rebels; and as we took up our various positions in advance, our light guns and mortars were brought forward, and used with effect on the streets and houses in their neighbourhood."

The result of this heavy and unceasing bombardment, and of the steady and persevering advance of our troops, was the evacuation of the palace by the king, the entire desertion of the city by the inhabitants, and the precipitate flight of the rebel troops—who, abandoning their camp, property, many of their sick and wounded, and the greater part of their field artillery, fled in utter disorganization; some 4000 or 5000 across the bridge of boats into the Doab (the country between the Jumna and the Ganges), the remainder down the right bank of the Jumna.

The gate of the palace was at last blown in, and it was occupied by our troops at about noon on the 20th, and the head-quarters of General Wilson established in it on the same day.*

* A letter from an eye-witness thus describes the state of the Palace of the last King of Delhi:—

And thus Delhi at last was ours. "Delhi" as was well said by General Wilson in his despatch, "the focus of rebellion and insurrection, and the scene of so much horrible cruelty, taken and made desolate; the king a prisoner in our hands; and the mutineers, notwithstanding their great numerical superiority, and their vast resources in ordnance, and all the munitions and appliances of war, defeated on every occasion of engagement with our troops, driven with slaughter in confusion and dismay from their boasted stronghold."

He did not forget to eulogize the services rendered during the siege by the Rajah of Putteala, whose active assistance in the Umballa district we have already noticed, and by the Jheend Rajah, who with his troops took part in the siege, and afforded us the most efficient aid. In his despatch announcing the final capture of the place, General Wilson said,—

"Of the loyal services rendered

"On the 21st I rode down to see the Palace; the wall and entrance are the finest part. The interior is dirty, filthy, and in great disorder, Pandys having revelled in its cool archways. The hall of justice and the king's throne are entirely built of white marble; the latter is inlaid with stones and mosaic. I went all over the state apartments and the harem. The latter is a curious place, and had a remarkable appearance; its floor covered with guitars, bangles, &c., and redolent of sandal wood. The fair daughters of Cashmere had their swing in the centre of the room. They had left in a great hurry; dresses, silks, slippers, were lying on all sides.

"On leaving the Palace I met a doolie, surrounded by some cavalry and a few natives on foot. Its inmate was a thin-faced, anxious-looking old man. This was the King of Hindostan, the descendant of the Great Moguls, entering his Palace in the hands of his enemies."

to the State by the Rajah of Putteeala, which must be so well known to the Government, it may not be considered necessary for me to speak; but it is incumbent on me, in my capacity as commander of this force, to acknowledge officially the great assistance the Rajah's troops have afforded me in enabling the numerous convoys of ammunition and stores to travel in security and safety to my camp under their escort and protection.

"Equally is it my duty to bring prominently to the notice of Government the admirable service performed by the Jheend Rajah and his troops, under command of Lieut.-Col. H. F. Dunsford. They have not only had very harassing duties to carry out in the constant escort of convoys of sick and wounded men, ammunition, &c.; but they have also aided me in the field on more than one occasion, and finally participated in the assault of the city."

And the Governor-General in Council publicly thanked these faithful chieftains in a proclamation dated Fort William, Nov. 5.

"The loyal and constant co-operation of the Maharajah of Putteeala and his troops; the steady support of the Rajah of Jheend, whose forces shared in the assault; and the assistance given to the British arms by Jan Fishan Khan and Sirdar Meer Sahib, well call for the marked thanks of the Governor-General in Council.

"These true-hearted chiefs, faithful to their engagements, have shown trust in the power, honour, and friendship of the British Government, and they will not repent it."

It is right to place these sentiments on record, for the time may come when it will be necessary to remember them.

When the news of the capture of Delhi reached Calcutta, the Governor-General in Council issued a public "notification" in which he said:—

"Whatever may be the motives and passions by which the mutinous soldiery, and those who are leagued with them, have been instigated to faithlessness, rebellion, and crimes at which the heart sickens, it is certain that they have found encouragement in the delusive belief that India was weakly guarded by England, and that before the Government could gather its strength against them, their ends would be gained.

"They are now undeceived.

"Before a single soldier, of the many thousands who are hastening from England to uphold the supremacy of the British power has set foot on these shores, the rebel force where it was strongest and most united, and where it had the command of unbounded military appliances, has been destroyed or scattered by an army collected within the limits of the North-Western Provinces and the Punjab alone.

"The work has been done before the support of those battalions which have been collected in Bengal from the forces of the Queen in China, and in Her Majesty's eastern colonies, could reach Major-General Wilson's army; and it is by the courage and endurance of that gallant army alone; by the skill, sound judgment, and steady resolution of its brave commander; and by the aid of some native chiefs, true to their allegiance, that, under the blessing of God,

the head of rebellion has been crushed, and the cause of loyalty, humanity, and rightful authority vindicated.

"To Sir John Lawrence, K.C.B., it is owing, that the army before Delhi, long ago cut off from all direct support from the Lower Provinces, has been constantly recruited and strengthened so effectually as to enable its commander not only to hold his position unshaken, but to achieve a complete success."

The next event of importance was the capture of the old king of Delhi and two of his sons, who had fled from the city when the victorious troops took possession of the palace.* Lieutenant Hodson obtained permission to follow in pursuit, and he received information from a member of the royal family, named Mirza Elahie Buksh, that the king would be willing to surrender himself if his life were spared. Lieutenant Hodson took a small body of horsemen and came up to the place where the king was, and having, through Mirza Elahie Buksh, given a promise of personal safety, obtained possession of the king's person, and brought him back into Delhi. Early next morning Lieut. Hodson, at the head of 100 men, again set off from the city, and proceeded to the Tomb of the Mogul Emperor, Humagoon, an immense pile of buildings at some distance from Delhi, where he had received information that two of the king's sons had taken refuge and were concealed. When he

reached the place he sent in two natives, one of them an illegitimate member of the royal family, and after two anxious hours induced them to come out, when they were immediately put into a carriage and sent off under a small guard towards Delhi. He then, having first taken care to prevent all egress from the building, entered with a body of his men into the mausoleum, and found there a rabble assembled of between 5000 and 6000 persons armed with all kinds of weapons. He sternly commanded them to surrender and lay down their arms, and, awed by his bearing, they complied. Having collected the arms he returned to the city, and overtook the carriage containing the two princes not far from the walls. It had been stopped and was surrounded by a disorderly body of men, who showed an evident design to attempt a rescue. Lieut. Hodson dashed up, and according to what we believe an authentic account of what happened, cried out, "These are the men who have not only rebelled against the Government, but ordered and witnessed the massacre and shameful exposure of innocent women and children; and thus therefore the Government punishes such traitors, taken in open resistance." He then shot them both on the spot. The effect was instantaneous. The Mahommedans of the troop and some influential Moulvies among the bystanders exclaimed, "Well, and rightly done! Their crime has met with its just penalty. These were they who gave the signal for the death of helpless women and children, and now a righteous judgment has fallen on them. God is great!" The re-

* Coins had been struck at Delhi, in the name of the King, bearing an inscription of which the following is a translation:—"On gold struck the die marked with victory. Surraj-ood-deen Hyder Shah Ghazee."

maining weapons were then laid down, and the crowd slowly and quietly dispersed. The bodies were carried into the city and thrown out in front of the Kotwallee, on the very spot where the blood of their innocent victims had stained the earth.

Soon afterwards two others of the king's sons were tried before a military commission, condemned to death, and executed.

No time was lost in organizing a pursuit after the rebels; and on the morning of the 23rd of September a flying column under the

command of Colonel Greathed, and consisting of H.M.'s 8th and 75th Regiments, 2nd and 4th Punjab Infantry, 9th Lancers, 200 Hodson's horse, with some Punjab Cavalry and Horse Artillery, set out from Delhi to march in a south-east direction upon Boolundshuhur and Allyghur, and if possible cut off the rebels on the right bank of the Jumna in their attempt to cross the river into the Doab. We shall subsequently recur to the operations of this force, which was known as Greathed's column.

CHAPTER XIV.

INDIA.—HISTORY OF THE MUTINY CONTINUED.—*Arrival of General Outram at Cawnpore with reinforcements—Advance of General Havelock upon Lucknow—Relief of the Garrison at the Residency—Account of the Siege of Lucknow—March of Colonel Greathed's column—Defeat of the rebels at Agra—Arrival of reinforcements from England—The Naval Brigade under Captain Peel—Sir Colin Campbell, the Commander-in-Chief, advances on Lucknow—The Residency relieved by him a second time—Removal of the women and children of the garrison—Death of General Havelock—Successful attack by the rebels on General Windham's position at Cawnpore—Sir Colin Campbell comes to the rescue—Complete defeat of the enemy—Subsequent operations—Assistance rendered by the Nepaulese troops—Mutiny at Chittagong and Dacca—Measures taken by the Indian Government during the Revolt—Acts passed—Arrest of the ex-King of Oude—Suppression of the Liberty of the Press—Promulgation of Resolution on the mode of dealing with natives charged with Mutiny—Defence of this Resolution by Governor-General in Council—Mode of transport of troops to the Upper Provinces—Loss of Revenue from the Mutiny—Position of Affairs at the Close of the Year.*

IN the meantime, General Sir James Outram had reached Cawnpore on the 16th of September, with the reinforcements for which General Havelock had been obliged to wait, and as the superior officer he was entitled to take the command of the whole body of troops there assembled, but with chivalrous generosity he determined that on General Havelock should devolve the honour of relieving the garrison at Lucknow. He therefore said that "in gratitude for and admiration of the brilliant deeds of arms achieved by General Havelock and his gallant troops," he would waive his rank and accompany the force to Lucknow in his civil capacity as Chief Com-

missioner of Oude, tendering his military services as a volunteer.

On the 19th and 20th, the relieving force under General Havelock crossed the Ganges. It consisted of two Infantry and one Artillery Brigades, with a few Cavalry, amounting altogether to about 2500 men and 17 guns.

The first Infantry Brigade was made up of the 5th Fusileers, 84th Regiment, detachments 64th Foot and 1st Madras Fusileers, Brigadier-General Neill commanding; the second of H.M.'s 78th Highlanders, H.M.'s 90th Light Inf., and the Sikh Regiment of Ferozepore, Brigadier Hamilton commanding; the Artillery Brigade, of Capt. Maude's battery, Capt. Oli-

[X 2]

phant's battery, and Major Eyre's battery, Major Cooper commanding; the volunteers and Irregular Cavalry were commanded by Capt. Borrow.

The enemy, after a feeble and almost nominal resistance, retired upon Mungalwar, where they were attacked by General Havelock on the morning of the 21st, and, after an obstinate conflict of four hours, completely routed with the loss of four guns, two of which were captured by the Cavalry in a charge headed by General Outram.

For a narrative of succeeding events we cannot do better than quote General Havelock's own account of his march, and the mode in which he fought his way through every obstacle until he reached the Residency at Lucknow :—

"On the 23rd I found myself in presence of the enemy, who had taken a strong position, his left resting on the inclosure of the Alumbagh,* and his centre and right drawn up behind a chain of hillocks. The head of my column at first suffered from the fire of his guns, as it was compelled to pass along the Trunk Road between morasses; but as soon as my regiments could be deployed along his front, and his right enveloped by my left, victory declared for us, and we captured five guns. Sir James Outram, with his accustomed gallantry, passed on in advance, close down to the canal. But as the enemy fed his artillery with guns from the city, it was not possible to maintain this, or a less-advanced position for a time taken up; but it became necessary to

throw our right on the Alumbagh, and reform our left, and even then we were incessantly cannonaded throughout the 24th; and the enemy's Cavalry, 1000 strong, crept round through lofty cultivation, and made a sudden irruption upon the baggage massed in our rear. The soldiers of the 90th, forming the baggage-guard, received them with great gallantry; but lost some brave officers and men, shooting down, however, 25 of the troopers, and putting the whole body to flight. They were finally driven to a distance by two guns of Capt. Oliphant's battery.

"The troops had been marching for three days under a perfect deluge of rain, irregularly fed, and badly housed in villages. It was thought necessary to pitch tents, and permit them to halt on the 24th. The assault on the city was deferred until the 25th. That morning our baggage and tents were deposited in the Alumbagh under an escort, and we advanced. The 1st brigade, under Sir James Outram's personal leading, drove the enemy from a succession of gardens and walled enclosures, supported by the 2nd brigade, which I accompanied. Both brigades were established on the canal at the bridge of Charbagh.

From this point the direct road to the Residency was something less than two miles; but it was known to have been cut by trenches, and crossed by palisades at short intervals, the houses also being all loop-holed. Progress in this direction was impossible; so the united column pushed on, detouring along the narrow road which skirts the left bank of the canal. Its advance was not seriously interrupted until it had come opposite the king's palace, or the Kaiserbagh,

* The Alumbagh was an isolated building with grounds and enclosure, about three miles from the Residency, to the South-east of the city of Lucknow.

where two guns and a body of mercenary troops were intrenched. From this intrenchment a fire of grape and musketry was opened, under which nothing could live. The Artillery and troops had to pass a bridge partially under its influence, but were then shrouded by the buildings adjacent to the palace of Fureed Buksh. Darkness was coming on, and Sir James Outram at first proposed to halt within the courts of the Mehal for the night; but I esteemed it to be of such importance to let the beleaguered garrison know that succour was at hand, that with his ultimate sanction I directed the main body of the 78th Highlanders and regiment of Ferozepore to advance. This column rushed on with a desperate gallantry, led by Sir James Outram and myself, and Lieuts. Hudson and Hargood, of my staff, through streets of flat-roofed loop-holed houses, from which a perpetual fire was kept up, and, overcoming every obstacle, established itself within the enclosure of the Residency. The joy of the garrison may be more easily conceived than described; but it was not till the next evening that the whole of my troops, guns, tumbrils, and sick and wounded, continually exposed to the attacks of the enemy, could be brought step by step within this *enceinte* and the adjacent palace of the Fureed Buksh. To form an adequate idea of the obstacles overcome, reference must be made to the events that are known to have occurred at Buenos Ayres and Saragossa. Our advance was through streets of houses such as I have described, and thus each forming a separate fortress. I am filled with surprise at the success of the operation, which demanded the efforts of 10,000 good troops. The advantage gained

has cost us dear. The killed, wounded, and missing, the latter being wounded soldiers, who, I much fear, some or all, have fallen into the hands of a merciless foe, amounted, up to the evening of the 26th, to 535 officers and men." Amongst those who were killed was General Neill, shot dead by a bullet, than whom no better or braver soldier fell in India this year.

This seems to be the appropriate place for describing the events of that memorable siege during which the devoted garrison, encumbered with helpless women and children, kept at bay the swarming thousands of ferocious rebels who thirsted for their blood; and so graphic, clear, and interesting a narrative of it is contained in the report made to the Indian Government by Brigadier Inglis, colonel of H.M.'s 32nd Regiment, upon whom, after the deaths of Sir Henry Lawrence and Major Banks, devolved the command of the garrison, that we feel sure our readers will prefer to have the tale told in that officer's own words. The report begins with an account of the *sortie* made by the garrison on the morning of the 30th of June for the purpose of attacking a body of rebels, who, according to information received by Sir H. Lawrence, were to march upon Lucknow from a village called Chinnahut, eight miles from the town.

"The troops, misled by the reports of wayfarers, who stated that there were few or no men between Lucknow and Chinnahut, proceeded somewhat further than had been originally intended, and suddenly fell in with the enemy, who had up to that time eluded the vigilance of the advanced guard, by concealing themselves

behind a long line of trees in overwhelming numbers. The European force and the howitzer, with the Native Infantry, held the foe in check for some time, and had the six guns of the Oude Artillery been faithful, and the Sikh Cavalry shown a better front, the day would have been won, in spite of an immense disparity in numbers. But the Oude artillerymen and drivers were traitors. They overturned the guns into ditches, cut the traces of their horses, and abandoned them, regardless of the remonstrances and exertions of their own officers, and of those of Sir Henry Lawrence's staff, headed by the Brigadier-General in person, who himself drew his sword upon these rebels. Every effort to induce them to stand having proved ineffectual, the force, exposed to a vastly superior fire of artillery, and completely outflanked on both sides by an overpowering body of infantry and cavalry, which actually got into our rear, was compelled to retire with loss of three pieces of artillery, which fell into the hands of the enemy, in consequence of the rank treachery of the Oude gunners, and with a very grievous list of killed and wounded. The heat was dreadful, the gunammunition was expended, and the almost total want of cavalry to protect our rear made our retreat most disastrous.

"It remains to report the siege operations.

"It will be in the recollection of his Lordship in Council that it was the original intention of Sir Henry Lawrence to occupy, not only the Residency, but also the fort called Muchhee Bhowun, an old dilapidated edifice, which had been hastily repaired for the occasion, though the defences were even at the last moment very far

from complete, and were, moreover, commanded by many houses in the city. The situation of the Muchhee Bhowun with regard to the Residency has already been described to the Government of India.

"The untoward event of the 30th June so far diminished the whole available force, that we had not a sufficient number of men remaining to occupy both positions. The Brigadier-General, therefore, on the evening of the 1st of July, signalled to the garrison of the Muchhee Bhowun to evacuate and blow up that fortress in the course of the night. The orders were ably carried out, and at 12 p.m. the force marched into the Residency with their guns and treasure without the loss of a man; and shortly afterwards the explosion of 240 barrels of gunpowder and 6,000,000 ball cartridges, which were lying in the magazine, announced to Sir Henry Lawrence and his officers—who were anxiously waiting the report—the complete destruction of that post and all that it contained. If it had not been for this wise and strategic measure, no member of the Lucknow garrison, in all probability, would have survived to tell the tale; for, as has already been stated, the Muchhee Bhowun was commanded from other parts of the town, and was moreover indifferently provided with heavy artillery ammunition, while the difficulty, suffering, and loss which the Residency garrison, even with the reinforcement thus obtained from the Muchhee Bhowun, has undergone in holding the position, is sufficient to show that, if the original intention of holding both posts had been adhered to, both would have inevitably fallen.

"It is now my very painful duty to relate the calamity which befell

us at the commencement of the siege. On the 1st of July, an 8-inch shell burst in the room in the Residency in which Sir H. Lawrence was sitting. The missile burst between him and Mr. Couper, close to both; but without injury to either. The whole of his staff implored Sir Henry to take up other quarters, as the Residency had then become the special target for the round shot and shell of the enemy. This, however, he jestingly declined to do, observing that another shell would certainly never be pitched into that small room. But Providence had ordained otherwise, for on the very next day he was mortally wounded by the fragment of another shell, which burst in the same room, exactly at the same spot. Captain Wilson, deputy assistant adjutant-general, received a contusion at the same time.

"The late lamented Sir H. Lawrence, knowing that his last hour was rapidly approaching, directed me to assume command of the troops, and appointed Major Banks to succeed him in the office of Chief Commissioner. He lingered in great agony till the morning of the 4th of July, when he expired, and the Government was thereby deprived, if I may venture to say so, of the services of a distinguished statesman and a most gallant soldier. Few men have ever possessed to the same extent the power which he enjoyed of winning the hearts of all those with whom he came in contact, and thus insuring the warmest and most zealous devotion for himself and for the Government which he served. The successful defence of the position has been, under Providence, solely attributable to the foresight which he evinced in the

timely commencement of the necessary operations, and the great skill and untiring personal activity which he exhibited in carrying them into effect. All ranks possessed such confidence in his judgment, and his fertility of resource, that the news of his fall was received throughout the garrison with feelings of consternation only second to the grief which was inspired in the hearts of all by the loss of a public benefactor and a warm personal friend. Feeling as keenly and as gratefully as I do the obligations that the whole of us are under to this great and good man, I trust the Government in India will pardon me for having attempted, however imperfectly, to portray them. In him every good and deserving soldier lost a friend and a chief, capable of discriminating, and ever on the alert to reward merit, no matter how humble the sphere in which it was exhibited.

"The garrison had scarcely recovered the shock which it had sustained in the loss of its revered and beloved general, when it had to mourn the death of that able and respected officer, Major Banks, the officiating Chief Commissioner, who received a bullet through his head while examining a critical outpost on the 21st of July, and died without a groan. . . .

"When the blockade was commenced, only two of our batteries were completed, part of the defences were yet in an unfinished condition, and the buildings in the immediate vicinity, which gave cover to the enemy, were only very partially cleared away. Indeed, our heaviest losses have been caused by the fire from the enemy's sharpshooters stationed in the adjoining mosques and houses of the native nobility, the

necessity of destroying which had been repeatedly drawn to the attention of Sir Henry by the staff of engineers; but his invariable reply was—'Spare the holy places, and private property too, as far as possible;' and we have consequently suffered severely from our very tenderness to the religious prejudices and respect to the rights of our rebellious citizens and soldiery. As soon as the enemy had thoroughly completed the investment of the Residency, they occupied these houses, some of which were within easy pistol-shot of our barricades, in immense force, and rapidly made loop-holes on those sides which bore on our post, from which they kept up a terrific and incessant fire day and night, which caused many daily casualties, as there could not have been less than 8000 men firing at one time into our position. Moreover, there was no place in the whole of our works that could be considered safe; for several of the sick and wounded who were lying in the banqueting-hall, which had been turned into a hospital, were killed in the very centre of the building; and the widow of Lieutenant Dorin, and other women and children, were shot dead in a room into which it had not been previously deemed possible that a bullet could penetrate. Neither were the enemy idle in erecting batteries. They soon had from twenty to twenty-five guns in position, some of them of very large calibre. These were planted all round our post at small distances, some being actually within fifty yards of our defences, but in places where our own heavy guns could not reply to them, while the perseverance and ingenuity of the enemy, in

erecting barricades in front of and around their guns, in a very short time rendered all attempts to silence them by musketry entirely unavailing. Neither could they be effectually silenced by shells, by reason of their extreme proximity to our position, and because, moreover, the enemy had recourse to digging very narrow trenches, about eight feet in depth, in rear of each gun, in which the men lay while our shells were flying, and which so effectually concealed them, even while working the gun, that our baffled sharpshooters could only see their hands while in the act of loading.

"The enemy contented themselves with keeping up this incessant fire of cannon and musketry until the 20th July, on which day, at 10 A.M., they assembled in very great force all around our position, and exploded a heavy mine inside our outer line of defences at the Water-gate; the mine, however, which was close to the Redan, and apparently sprung with the intention of destroying that battery, did no harm. But as soon as the smoke had cleared away, the enemy boldly advanced under cover of a tremendous fire of cannon and musketry, with the object of storming the Redan. But they were received with such a heavy fire, that after a short struggle they fell back with much loss. A strong column advanced at the same time to attack Innes's post, and came on to within ten yards of the palisades, affording to Lieut. Loughnan, 13th N.I., who commanded the position, and his brave garrison, composed of gentlemen of the uncovenanted service, a few of H.M.'s 32nd Foot, and of the 13th N.I., an opportunity of distinguishing themselves; which

they were not slow to avail themselves of, and the enemy were driven back with great slaughter. The insurgents made minor attacks at almost every outpost, but were invariably defeated, and at 2 p.m. they ceased their attempts to storm the place, although their musketry fire and cannonading continued to harass us unceasingly as usual. Matters proceeded in this manner until the 10th August, when the enemy made another assault, having previously sprung a mine close to the brigade mess, which entirely destroyed our defences for the space of twenty feet, and blew in a great portion of the outside wall of the house occupied by Mr. Schilling's garrison. On the dust clearing away, a breach appeared through which a regiment could have advanced in perfect order, and a few of the enemy came on with the utmost determination, but were met with such a withering flank fire of musketry from the officers and men holding the top of the brigade mess, that they beat a speedy retreat, leaving the more adventurous of their numbers lying on the crest of the breach. While this operation was going on, another large body advanced on the Cawnpore battery, and succeeded in locating themselves for a few minutes in the ditch. They were, however, dislodged by hand grenades. At Captain Anderson's post they also came boldly forward with scaling ladders, which they planted against the wall; but here, as elsewhere, they were met with the most indomitable resolution, and the leaders being slain, the rest fled, leaving the ladders, and retreated to their batteries and loop-holed defences, from whence they kept up, for the rest of the

day, an unusually heavy cannonade and musketry fire. On the 18th August, the enemy sprung another mine in front of the Sikh lines with very fatal effect. Captain Orr (unattached), Lieuts. Mecham and Soppitt, who commanded the small body of drummers composing the garrison, were blown into the air; but providentially returned to earth with no further injury than a severe shaking. The garrison, however, were not so fortunate. No less than eleven men were buried alive under the ruins, from whence it was impossible to extricate them, owing to the tremendous fire kept up by the enemy from houses situated not ten yards in front of the breach. The explosion was followed by a general assault of a less-determined nature than the two former efforts, and the enemy were consequently repulsed without much difficulty; but they succeeded, under cover of the breach, in establishing themselves in one of the houses in our position, from which they were driven in the evening by the bayonets of H.M.'s 32nd and 84th Foot. On the 5th September the enemy made their last serious assault. Having exploded a large mine, a few feet short of the bastion of the 18-pounder gun, in Major Apthorp's post, they advanced with large, heavy scaling ladders, which they planted against the wall and mounted, thereby gaining for an instant the embrasure of a gun. They were, however, speedily driven back, with loss, by hand-grenades and musketry. A few minutes subsequently they sprung another mine close to the brigademess, and advanced boldly; but soon the corpses strewed in the garden in front of the post, bore

testimony to the fatal accuracy of the rifle and musketry fire of the gallant members of that garrison, and the enemy fled ignominiously, leaving their leader—a fine-looking old native officer—among the slain. At other posts they made similar attacks, but with less resolution, and everywhere with the same want of success. Their loss upon this day must have been very heavy, as they came on with much determination, and at night they were seen bearing large numbers of their killed and wounded over the bridges in the direction of the cantonments. The above is a faint attempt at a description of the four great struggles which have occurred during this protracted season of exertion, exposure, and suffering. His Lordship in Council will perceive that the enemy invariably commenced his attacks by the explosion of a mine—a species of offensive warfare for the exercise of which our position was unfortunately peculiarly situated; and had it not been for the most untiring vigilance on our part, in watching and blowing up their mines before they were completed, the assaults would probably have been much more numerous, and might perhaps have ended in the capture of the place; but, by countermining in all directions, we succeeded in detecting and destroying no less than four of the enemy's subterranean advances towards important positions, two of which operations were eminently successful, as on one occasion not less than eighty of them were blown into the air, and twenty suffered a similar fate on the second explosion. The labour, however, which devolved upon us in making these counter-mines, in the absence of a body of skilled miners, was

very heavy. The Right Honourable the Governor-General in Council will feel that it would be impossible to crowd within the limits of a despatch even the principal events, much more the individual acts of gallantry which have marked this protracted struggle. But I can conscientiously declare my conviction that few troops have ever undergone greater hardships, exposed as they have been to a never-ceasing musketry fire and cannonade. They have also experienced the alternate vicissitudes of extreme wet and of intense heat, and that, too, with very insufficient shelter from either, and in many places without any shelter at all. In addition to having had to repel real attacks, they have been exposed night and day to the hardly less harassing false alarms which the enemy have been constantly raising. The insurgents have frequently fired very heavily, sounded the advance, and shouted for several hours together, though not a man could be seen, with the view, of course, of harassing our small and exhausted force, in which object they succeeded; for no part has been strong enough to allow of a portion only of the garrison being prepared, in the event of a false attack being turned into a real one. All, therefore, had to stand to their arms and to remain at their posts until the demonstration had ceased; and such attacks were of almost nightly occurrence. The whole of the officers and men have been on duty night and day, during the 87 days which the siege had lasted, up to the arrival of Sir J. Outram, G.C.B. In addition to this incessant military duty, the force has been nightly employed in repairing defences, in moving guns, in burying dead animals, in convey-

ing ammunition and commissariat stores from one place to another, and in other fatigue duties too numerous and too trivial to enumerate here. I feel, however, that any words of mine will fail to convey any adequate idea of what our fatigue and labours have been—labours in which all ranks and all classes, civilians, officers, and soldiers, have all borne an equally noble part. All have together descended into the mine, all have together handled the shovel for the interment of the putrid bullock, and all, accoutred with musket and bayonet, have relieved each other on sentry, without regard to the distinctions of rank, civil or military. Notwithstanding all these hardships, the garrison has made no less than five sorties, in which they spiked two of the enemy's heaviest guns, and blew up several of the houses from which they had kept up their most harassing fire. Owing to the extreme paucity of our numbers, each man was taught to feel that, on his own individual efforts alone depended in no small measure the safety of the entire position. This consciousness incited every officer, soldier, and man, to defend the post assigned to him with such desperate tenacity, and to fight for the lives which Providence had entrusted to his care with such dauntless determination, that the enemy, despite their constant attacks, their heavy mines, their overwhelming numbers, and their incessant fire, could never succeed in gaining one single inch of ground within the bounds of this straggling position, which was so feebly fortified, that had they once obtained a footing in any of the outposts, the whole place must inevitably have fallen.

“If further proof be wanting

of the desperate nature of the struggle which we have, under God's blessing, so long and so successfully waged, I would point to the roofless and ruined houses, to the crumbled walls, to the exploded mines, to the open breaches, to the shattered and disabled guns and defences, and lastly, to the long and melancholy list of the brave and devoted officers and men who have fallen. These silent witnesses bear sad and solemn testimony to the way in which this feeble position has been defended. During the early part of these vicissitudes we were left without any information whatever regarding the posture of affairs outside. An occasional spy did indeed come in with the object of inducing our Sepoys and servants to desert; but the intelligence derived from such sources was, of course, entirely untrustworthy. We sent our messengers, daily calling for aid and asking for information, none of whom ever returned until the 26th day of the siege, when a pensioner named Ungud came back with a letter from General Havelock's camp, informing us that they were advancing with a force sufficient to bear down all opposition, and would be with us in five or six days. A messenger was immediately despatched, requesting that on the evening of their arrival on the outskirts of the city, two rockets might be sent up, in order that we might take the necessary measures for assisting them while forcing their way in. The sixth day, however, expired, and they came not; but for many evenings after officers and men watched for the ascension of the expected rockets, with hopes such as make the heart sick. We knew not then, nor did we learn until the 29th of August

—or 35 days later—that the relieving force, after having fought most nobly to effect our deliverance, had been obliged to fall back for reinforcements, and this was the last communication we received until two days before the arrival of Sir James Outram on the 25th of September.

“Besides heavy visitations of cholera and small-pox, we have also had to contend against a sickness which has almost universally pervaded the garrison. Commencing with a very painful eruption, it has merged into a low fever, combined with diarrhœa; and although few or no men have actually died from its effects, it leaves behind a weakness and lassitude which, in the absence of all material sustenance save coarse beef and still coarser flour, none have been able entirely to get over. The mortality among the women and children, and especially among the latter, from these diseases and from other causes, has been perhaps the most painful characteristic of the siege. The want of native servants has also been a source of much privation. Owing to the suddenness with which we were besieged, many of these people, who might perhaps have otherwise proved faithful to their employers, but who were outside the defences at the time, were altogether excluded. Very many more deserted, and several families were consequently left without the services of a single domestic. Several ladies have had to tend their children, and even to wash their own clothes, as well as to cook their scanty meals entirely unaided. Combined with the absence of servants, the want of proper accommodation has probably been the cause of much of the disease with which we have

been afflicted. I cannot refrain from bringing to the prominent notice of his Lordship in Council the patient endurance and Christian resignation which have been evinced by the women of this garrison. They have animated us by their example. Many, alas! have been made widows, and their children fatherless, in this cruel struggle. But all such seem resigned to the will of Providence, and many, among whom may be mentioned the honoured names of Birch, of Polehampton, of Barbor, and of Gall, have, after the example of Miss Nightingale, constituted themselves the tender and solicitous nurses of the wounded and dying soldiers in the hospital.”

Brigadier Inglis then brings under the notice of Government the names of those officers who had most distinguished themselves during the siege, saying, that “many of the best and bravest of these now rest from their labours,” and concludes with a tribute of well-deserved praise to the devoted courage of the soldiers, both British and native, who formed the garrison at Lucknow.

“Lastly, I have the pleasure of bringing the splendid behaviour of the soldiers, viz., the men of H.M.’s 32nd Foot, the small detachment of H.M.’s 84th Foot, the European and Native Artillery, the 13th, 48th, and 71st Regiments N.I., and the Sikhs of the respective corps, to the notice of the Government of India. The losses sustained by H.M.’s 32nd, which is now barely 300 strong, by H.M.’s 84th, and by the European Artillery, show at least that they knew how to die in the cause of their countrymen. Their conduct under the fire, the exposure,

and the privations which they have had to undergo, has been throughout most admirable and praiseworthy.

"As another instance of the desperate character of our defence, and the difficulties we have had to contend with, I may mention that the number of our artillerymen was so reduced, that on the occasion of an attack, the gunners, aided as they were by men of H.M.'s 32nd Foot, and by volunteers of all classes, had to run from one battery to another wherever the fire of the enemy was hottest, there not being nearly enough men to serve half the number of guns at the same time. In short, at last, the number of European gunners was only 24, while we had, including mortars, no less than 30 guns in position.

"With respect to the native troops, I am of opinion that their loyalty has never been surpassed. They were indifferently fed and worse housed. They were exposed, especially the 13th Regiment, under the gallant Lieutenant Aitkin, to a most galling fire of round shot and musketry, which materially decreased their numbers. They were so near the enemy, that conversation could be carried on between them; and every effort, persuasion, promise, and threat, was alternately resorted to in vain, to seduce them from their allegiance to the handful of Europeans who, in all probability, would have been sacrificed by their desertion."

Well might General Sir James Outram say, in a Division Order issued by him, that, "The annals of war contain no brighter page than that which will record the bravery, fortitude, vigilance, and patient endurance of hardships,

privation, and fatigue, displayed by the garrison of Lucknow."

Although the beleaguered garrison at the Residency was thus nominally relieved, it was impossible to extricate the helpless mass of women, children, and non-combatants from their perilous position, by attempting to march back upon Cawnpore; for the united force under Outram, Havelock, and Inglis was too small to force its way through the swarming hosts of the enemy, without exposing the convoy of non-combatants which it would have had to guard, to the imminent risk of being destroyed. The Generals, therefore, determined to remain at Lucknow, strengthening the garrison by the accession of the troops they had brought, and waiting until Sir Colin Campbell, the new Commander-in-Chief, should be able to come up, and effectually secure their safety.

Let us now turn to the movements of Greathed's column, which we left on its march from Delhi, towards the south-east. At Boolundshuhur it defeated a body of rebels, and destroyed the fort of Malaghur, where unhappily Lieutenant Home, one of the gallant band who blew open the Cashmere gate of Delhi, was accidentally killed by the explosion of gunpowder. It then marched along the Great Trunk Road to Allyghur, where it again encountered and scattered a body of the enemy.

Early on the morning of the 9th of October, the victorious column arrived at Agra, having marched all night from Hattress; and while the fatigued troops were in the confusion of preparing for encampment, they were suddenly attacked by a strong body of rebels, of whose proximity they were not

in the least aware. It appears that a large number of Sepoys, amounting to about 7000 men, who had mutinied in various places, had assembled at Dholpore, about 36 miles from Agra, on the Gwalior road, and had marched from that place to the banks of the Kharree, a small stream nine miles from Agra, from which they advanced upon the fort in entire ignorance of the opportune arrival of the column from Delhi, and thinking that they would only have to deal with the weak and encumbered garrison. They rushed into the camp, and cut down some men before the troops recovered from their surprise; but in a few minutes the Horse Artillery was ready for action and the Cavalry were in their saddles, when the rebels began immediately to retreat. They were followed along the Gwalior road in hot pursuit, and mowed down with grape-shot and the sabre in great numbers, so that, for nearly 10 miles, the ground was strewn with the slain. All their guns were captured—their tents burnt—the plunder they had collected was recovered—and the rebel force was completely shattered, and driven in headlong flight as far as the Cavalry were able to follow it. The Delhi column was assisted by the 3rd European Regiment from the fort; for as soon as the firing from the camp was heard there, the soldiers poured out of the fort, and, under the rays of a blazing sun, went "at the double" to the scene of action. In this affair we lost one officer killed, and four wounded. The total killed on our side was only 11, and wounded 54; while the slaughter of the enemy was immense.

After this brilliant feat of arms

at Agra, Colonel Greathed's column crossed the Jumna, and on the 14th of October, Brigadier Hope Grant as senior officer assumed the command. At Mynpore there was a rebel rajah, who did not however, attempt to make any resistance, but at once submitted, and his fort was dismantled before the column left the place. At Canouj they encountered a body of fugitive troops from Delhi, and put them to flight with great slaughter. Proceeding on his march, Brigadier Hope Grant entered Cawnpore on the 28th of October, and two days afterwards crossed the Ganges, and reached the neighbourhood of the Alumbagh on the 8th of November. In the meantime Sir Colin Campbell, the Commander-in-Chief, had arrived from England, and, having completed his preparations, was hastening up from Calcutta. Between Shergotty and Benares he had a very narrow escape, for, as he was proceeding with his suite, unaccompanied by any escort, a body of the mutineers of the 84th N.I. crossed the road a little way in front of him, and continued their march unconscious of the prize which was within their grasp.

In the meantime, also, reinforcements from England had been pouring into Calcutta. The first vessel sailed from our shores with troops for India on the 1st of July, and she was followed by others in continuous succession, so that by the end of September about 80 ships had left this country for the East with upwards of 30,000 troops on board. As the regiments arrived they were sent up the country to Cawnpore, as fast as the means of transport would allow; but the progress

made was slow, and it was not until the 9th of November that Sir Colin Campbell was in a condition to march from Cawnpore to effect the relief of the British force at Lucknow, hemmed in by overwhelming numbers.

We must here notice the extremely useful aid given to the military operations at Cawnpore, and the neighbourhood, by the Naval Brigade, composed of sailors belonging to *H.M.S. Shannon*, with the addition of some merchant seamen from Calcutta, under the command of their gallant leader Captain (afterwards for his services made Sir William) Peel. They were actively engaged, along with a small military force of 700 men under Captain Powell, in an encounter with the enemy at a place called Kadwa, 24 miles distant from Futtehpore, on the 1st of November, when 4000 of the rebels were utterly routed with heavy loss. Captain Powell was killed in the action, and the chief command then devolved upon Captain Peel. He says in a despatch, "The behaviour of the troops and of the Naval Brigade was admirable, and all vied with each other, and showed equal courage in the field;" and in another, dated November 9,—“Since that battle was fought, with the exception of one day's rest for the foot-sore men who had marched 73 miles in three days, besides fighting a severe engagement, we have made daily marches, and are now on our way to join the column before Lucknow. . . . I am much gratified with the conduct of all the Brigade, and there is no departure whatever from the ordinary rules and custom of the service.”

The Commander-in-Chief, by a rapid march, joined the troops

under General Hope Grant, at Camp Buntara, about six miles from the Alumbagh, on the same day that he had left Cawnpore. He there waited for reinforcements until the 12th of November, when he advanced on the Alumbagh, and after a short skirmish with a body of rebels who attacked his vanguard, and the capture of their guns, he reached the Alumbagh in the evening, and pitched his camp close to the place.

The direct road to the Residency from the Alumbagh lay through the heart of the City of Lucknow, where every street was a fortification, and the houses were loop-holed and filled with a desperate enemy, so that to attempt a passage in that direction was certain to entail enormous loss of life. The Commander-in-Chief therefore wisely determined to make a detour to the right, and forcing his way through the Dilkoosha park and the Martinière,* to cross the canal on the east side of Lucknow, and then reach the Residency by a circuitous route round the north-east corner of the city.

He made arrangements for marching without baggage, on reaching the park of Dilkoosha, and the men were directed to have three days' food in their haversacks. He changed the garrison at Alumbagh, taking fresh men from it; and leaving *H.M.'s* 75th Regiment there, which had been much harassed by its late exertions, he, on the 14th, com-

* The Dilkoosha was a palace with a park surrounding it, belonging to the kings of Oude, and the Martinière was a large school-house for the education of Europeans and half-castes, founded by a French officer of the name of Martin, who was formerly in the service of the King of Oude.

menced his march upon the Residency. As they approached the park of Dilkosha, the leading troops were met by a long line of musketry fire, but the advanced guard was quickly reinforced by a field battery and companies of infantry, and, after a running fight of about two hours, in which our loss was inconsiderable, the enemy was driven down the hill to the Martinière, across the garden and park there, and far beyond the canal. Our troops then occupied both the Dilkosha park and the Martinière, when they were attacked in front by the rebels, but they speedily drove them back, and pursued them across the canal.

Early on the morning of the 16th, the British advanced to attack the Secunder Bagh,* north of the canal, which was a high-walled enclosure of strong masonry, 120 yards square, and carefully loop-holed all round. It was held very strongly by the enemy. Opposite to it was a village at a distance of 100 yards, which was also loop-holed and filled with men.

On the head of the column advancing up the lane to the left of the Secunder Bagh, fire was opened on it by the rebels, and for an hour and a half a hot fire was kept up on both sides, when it was determined to carry the place by storm through a small breach which had been made. Sir Colin Campbell says:—

“This was done in the most brilliant manner by the remainder of the Highlanders, and the 53rd and the 4th Punjab Infantry, supported by a battalion of detachments under Major Barnston.

“There never was a bolder feat

of arms, and the loss inflicted on the enemy, after the entrance of the Secunder Bagh was effected, was immense: more than 2000 of the enemy were afterwards carried out.

“The officers who led those regiments were Lieutenant-Colonel L. Hay, H. M.'s 93rd Highlanders; Lieutenant-Colonel Gordon, H. M.'s 93rd Highlanders; Captain Walton, H. M.'s 53rd Foot; Lieutenant Paul, 4th Punjab Infantry, (since dead); and Major Barnston, H. M.'s 90th Foot.

“Captain Peel's Royal Naval Siege Train then went to the front and advanced towards the Shah Nujjeef, together with the field battalion and some mortars, the village to the left having been cleared by Brigadier Hope and Lieutenant-Colonel Gordon.

“The Shah Nujjeef is a domed mosque with a garden, of which the most had been made by the enemy. The wall of the enclosure of the mosque was loop-holed with great care. The entrance to it had been covered by a regular work in masonry, and the top of the building was crowned with a parapet. From this, and from the defences in the garden, an unceasing fire of musketry was kept up from the commencement of the attack.

“This position was defended with great resolution against a heavy cannonade of three hours. It was then stormed in the boldest manner by the 93rd Highlanders, under Brigadier Hope, supported by a battalion of detachments under Major Barnston, who was, I regret to say, severely wounded; Captain Peel leading up his heavy guns with extraordinary gallantry, within a few yards of the building, to batter the massive stone walls.

* *Bāgh* means garden or plantation.

The withering fire of the Highlanders effectually covered the Naval Brigade from great loss; but it was an action almost unexampled in war. Captain Peel behaved very much as if he had been laying the *Shannon* alongside an enemy's frigate.

"This brought the day's operation to a close."

Next day a building called the mess-house, which was of considerable size, and defended by a ditch and loop-holed mud wall, was taken by storm; and then, says the Commander-in-Chief,—

"The troops passed forward with great vigour, and lined the wall separating the mess-house from the Motee Mahal, which consists of a wide enclosure and many buildings. The enemy here made a last stand, which was overcome after an hour, openings having been broken in the wall, through which the troops poured, with a body of sappers, and accomplished our communications with the Residency.

"I had the inexpressible satisfaction, shortly afterwards, of greeting Sir James Outram and Sir Henry Havelock, who came out to meet me before the action was at an end.

"The relief of the besieged garrison had been accomplished."*

* In an Order of the day issued to the troops, Sir Colin Campbell said, speaking of the advance :—

"That ground was won by fighting as hard as it ever fell to the lot of the Commander-in-Chief to witness, it being necessary to bring up the same men over and over again to fresh attacks; and it is with the greatest gratification that his Excellency declares he never saw men behave better.

"The storming of the Secunder Bagh and the Shah Nuijeef has never been surpassed in daring, and the success of it was most brilliant and complete."

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While the Commander-in-Chief was thus winning his way to the Residency by his own admirable strategy and the resistless gallantry of his troops, General Havelock and the garrison pent up within its walls were not idle. Mines were driven under the outer wall of the garden in advance of the palace, which had been already breached in several places by the rebels; and also under some buildings in the vicinity; and as soon as it became known that Sir Colin Campbell was attacking the Secunder Bagh these mines were exploded. Two powerful batteries, which had been erected in the enclosure, masked by the outer wall, were then brought into play, and poured shot and shell into the palace. At last the advance sounded, and, to use the words of General Havelock,—

"It is impossible to describe the enthusiasm with which the signal was received by the troops. Pent up in inaction for upwards of six weeks, and subjected to constant attacks, they felt that the hour of retribution and glorious exertion had returned. Their cheers echoed through the courts of the palace responsive to the bugle sound, and on they rushed to assured victory. The enemy could nowhere withstand them. In a few minutes the whole of the buildings were in our possession, and have since been armed with cannon and steadily held against all attack."

Sir Colin Campbell's great object now was to effect the removal of the non-combatants from the Residency, including the sick and wounded, without exposing them to the fire of the enemy. For this purpose he formed a line of posts on the left rear of his position, which were maintained un-

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broken, notwithstanding many attacks and a vigorous fire kept up by the rebels; and he thus describes the masterly evolutions that followed :—

“Upon the 20th, fire was opened on the Kaiserbagh, which gradually increased in importance till it assumed the character of regular breaching and bombardment.

“The Kaiserbagh was breached in three places by Captain Peel, R.N., and I have been told that the enemy suffered much loss within its precincts. Having thus led the enemy to believe that immediate assault was contemplated, orders were issued for the retreat of the garrison through the lines of our piquets at midnight on the 22nd.

“The ladies and families, the wounded, the treasure, the guns it was thought worth while to keep, the ordnance stores, the grain still possessed by the commissary of the garrison, and the state prisoners, had all been previously removed.

“Sir James Outram had received orders to burst the guns which it was thought undesirable to take away; and he was finally directed silently to evacuate the Residency of Lucknow at the hour indicated.

“The dispositions to cover their retreat and to resist the enemy, should he pursue, were ably carried out by Brigadier Hon. A. Hope; but I am happy to say the enemy was completely deceived, and he did not attempt to follow. On the contrary, he began firing on our old positions, many hours after we had left them. The movement of retreat was admirably executed, and was a perfect lesson in such combinations.

“Each exterior line came gra-

dually retiring through its supports, till at length nothing remained but the last line of infantry and guns, with which I was myself to crush the enemy if he had dared to follow up the piquets.

“The only line of retreat lay through a long and tortuous lane, and all these precautions were absolutely necessary to ensure the safety of the force.

“The extreme posts on the left, under Lieut.-Col. Hale, H.M.'s 82nd; Lieut.-Col. Wells, H.M.'s 23rd Foot, and Lieut.-Col. Ewart, H.M.'s 93rd Highlanders, made their way by a road which had been explored for them, after I considered that the time had arrived, with due regard to the security of the whole, that their posts should be evacuated.

“It was my endeavour that nothing should be left to chance, and the conduct of the officers in exactly carrying out their instructions was beyond all praise.

“During all these operations, from the 16th instant, the remnant of Brigadier Greathed's brigade closed in the rear, and now again formed the rear-guard as we retired to Dilkoocha.

“Dilkoocha was reached at 4 A.M. on the 23rd inst. by the whole force.”

A melancholy event happened on the day before, for General Have-lock died on the 22nd of November of an attack of dysentery, regretted not only by the army, but the whole British nation.

But we must now revert to Cawnpore; and in order to enable our readers to understand fully the operations that took place there, it will be useful to give a description of the town. The Ganges in this part of its course flows from north to south, and Cawnpore lies

on the west or right bank. Between the town and the river were situated the cantonments, and the bridge of boats behind them (looking eastward) was defended by a fort and intrenchments within the cantonments. The town is divided into two unequal parts by a canal running east and west, and the west side was bounded by a wall near which were two bridges across the canal. The Grand Trunk Road from Allahabad to Delhi crosses the canal, and to the right of this, at a short distance south of Cawnpore, was what had been the intrenched position of Sir Henry Wheeler and his unfortunate companions. Calpee is about 53 miles to the west of Cawnpore, and the road from it joins the Grand Trunk Road north of the town. North of the fort, and near the Ganges, was a place called the Subahdar's Tank, capable of being turned into a strong military position.

It will thus be seen that the cantonments occupied by General Windham and the force under his command were to the south of Cawnpore, and that the town lay between him and any body of the enemy advancing from the north.

On the 26th of November, General Windham having received information that the rebels of the Gwalior Contingent were approaching Cawnpore, he determined to meet them north of the town. He therefore marched with about 1200 bayonets, 100 Cavalry, and 8 guns, to the river Pandoo Nuddee, the bed of which was then dry, and on the other side of which the vanguard of the enemy was drawn up in advance of the main body, who amounted probably to about 25,000 men, with a splendid park of artillery. The rebels open-

ed a heavy fire upon our troops, who however carried the position by a gallant charge, and drove back the enemy upon their supports. Seeing that the main body was now coming up, General Windham retired to the canal, followed closely by the rebels.

Next day the rebels recommenced the attack with a powerful force of artillery, and kept up a heavy fire for five hours upon the British troops, who occupied a position in front of the city, and were threatened on all sides by the superior numbers of the enemy. The Rifle Brigade, under Colonel Walpole, supported by the 88th Regiment and six guns, two of which were worked by seamen of the Naval Brigade, kept the rebels at bay at the point of junction of the Calpee and Delhi roads, but suffered, the 88th Regiment especially, heavy loss, and at last General Windham ordered the whole body of British troops to fall back upon the intrenchments, into which they entered shortly before it became dark. In making this movement they abandoned all their tents and camp equipage, which were immediately burnt by the victorious enemy.

On the following day, the 28th, there was some severe fighting, and we achieved a partial success over the rebels, capturing two of their guns. The credit of this was due to the Rifles under Colonel Walpole, the 82nd Regiment, and Greene's battery.

The position of General Windham was now very critical, but fortunately Sir Colin Campbell was at hand. A division of his army, 4000 strong, was left at the Alumbagh under the command of General Sir James Outram; and he himself, on the 27th of November,

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commenced his march upon Cawnpore with the rest of his force, and the families who had been rescued at Lucknow, besides the sick and wounded, amounting to a helpless body of not less than 2000 souls. He reached Bunnee that night, and there first heard heavy firing in the direction of Cawnpore, for which he was unable to account, as no news had reached him from that place for several days. Next morning he recommenced his march, when messengers in quick succession arrived, detailing the disaster which had befallen General Windham, and the Commander-in-Chief pressed forward to the scene of action with all possible despatch. He reached the intrenchments in the evening, and found the town of Cawnpore in complete possession of the enemy, so that the greatest caution was required to secure the bridge, by which alone his column, with its train of wounded and non-combatants, could cross the Ganges. All the heavy guns were placed in position on the left or Oude bank of the river, and a constant fire was kept up against the rebels, whose artillery was playing on the bridge, until the whole body had crossed over in safety. The passage over the Ganges occupied thirty hours, and it was not until six o'clock on the evening of the 30th that the last cart had cleared the bridge. Until he got rid of his incumbrances, it was impossible for the Commander-in-Chief to operate, without great risk, against the enemy, and the next two or three days were spent in forwarding the long convoy of women and children, and as many of the sick and wounded as could be safely removed from Cawnpore on its way to Allahabad. This

was not effected until the night of the 3rd of December, and Sir Colin Campbell employed the next two days in completing his arrangements, when, on the afternoon of the 5th, the rebels suddenly attacked with artillery our left picquets, and also our picquets in the General Gung—an old bazaar south of the canal—held by General Greathed's brigade. After two hours of cannonading, however, they retired without making any further attempt. The position of the enemy at this juncture is thus described by the Commander-in-Chief:—

“His left occupied the old cantonment, from which General Windham's post had been principally assailed. His centre was in the city of Cawnpore, and lined the houses and bazaars overhanging the canal, which separated it from Brigadier Greathed's position, the principal streets having been afterwards discovered to be barricaded.

“His right stretched some way beyond the angle formed by the Grand Trunk Road and the canal, 2 miles in rear of which the camp of the Gwalior Contingent was pitched, and so covered the Calpee Road. This was the line of retreat of that body.

“In short, the canal, along which were placed his centre and right, was the main feature of his position, and could only be passed in the latter direction by two bridges.

“It appeared to me, if his right were vigorously attacked, that it would be driven from its position without assistance coming from other parts of his line, the wall of the town, which gave cover to our attacking columns on our right, being an effective obstacle to the

movement of any portion of his troops from his left to right."

The number of the rebel army, reinforced as it had been by the arrival of four regiments from Oude, and the followers of Nana Sahib, amounted now to not less than 25,000 men, and they had about 36 guns. Sir Colin Campbell's whole force is given in the note below.*

Early in the morning of the 6th the British camp was struck and the baggage taken down to the river side, to prevent the possibility of a catastrophe similar to that by which General Windham had lost all his tents and equipage. A cannonade was opened from the intrenchment in the old cantonment held by General Windham, to make the enemy believe that the attack was coming from that quarter, and the Cavalry and Horse Artillery, having been sent to make a detour on the left and across the canal, by a bridge a mile and a half further up, and threaten the enemy's rear, the Infantry deployed in parallel lines fronting the canal.

* Artillery Brigade.—Two troops Horse Artillery; three light field batteries; guns of the Naval Brigade; heavy field battery R.A.

Cavalry Brigade.—H.M.'s 9th Lancers; detachments 1st, 2nd, and 5th Punjab Cavalry, and Hodson's Horse.

Brigadier Greathed's Brigade.—H.M.'s 8th Foot; H.M.'s 64th Foot; 2nd Punjab Infantry.

4th Infantry Brigade.—H.M.'s 53rd Regiment; H.M.'s 42nd and 93rd Highlanders; 4th Punjab Rifles.

5th Infantry Brigade.—H.M.'s 23rd Fusiliers; H.M.'s 32nd Regiment; H.M.'s 82nd Regiment.

6th Infantry Brigade.—2nd and 3rd Battalion Rifle Brigade; detachment H.M.'s 38th Foot.

Engineer Brigade.—Royal Engineers and detachment Bengal and Punjab; Sappers and Miners attached to the various brigades of Infantry.

The advance was rapidly made across the canal, and the Naval Brigade, under Captain Peel, worked with such extraordinary energy that the unparalleled sight was seen of 24-pounder guns keeping up with the first line of skirmishers as if they had been light field-pieces.

The rebels could not stand the steadiness of the attack, and fled, hotly pursued by Infantry, Cavalry, and Light Artillery as far as the fourteenth milestone on the Calpee road, abandoning all their guns and ammunition, which fell into our hands.

The Subahdar's Tank, which was strongly occupied by the enemy to the rear of their left, was taken by Major-General Mansfield, and the whole of the troops returned from the pursuit of the enemy at midnight. On the 8th Brigadier-General Grant was detached in command of the Cavalry, some Light Artillery, and a brigade of Infantry, with orders to destroy the public buildings belonging to Nana Sahib at Bithoor, and to press on to Serai Ghat, 25 miles from Cawnpore, if he heard of the enemy's movements in that direction. This service he performed with the most complete success, coming up with the rebels at the Ghat, which is a ferry across the Ganges, destroying great numbers of them without the loss of a single man on our side, and capturing 15 guns.

After the action of the 6th of December Sir Colin Campbell was detained for some time at Cawnpore, owing to the want of carriages, as he was obliged to part with a quantity of that *matériel* to assist General Outram at the Alumbagh in Oude. But the period was not lost. A brigade,

under Brigadier Hope, was detached to Bithoor, where every vestige of the Nana Sahib's property was swept away; and after considerable exertion much treasure was recovered from the wells belonging to his former palace. The troops worked hard at this duty, and it was not completed when it became necessary for Brigadier Hope to join the Commander-in-Chief, who on the 24th of December marched from Cawnpore in the direction of Futtyghur. Another brigade had been detached under Brigadier Walpole, to make a detour by Akbarpore through Etawah to Mynpooree, with orders to rejoin Sir Colin Campbell on the Grand Trunk Road.

By this column the rebels and disaffected characters were completely driven out of the southern part of the Doab, and Brigadier Walpole effected a junction with Sir Colin Campbell soon after his arrival at Futtyghur. As the Commander-in-Chief marched forward to that place, measures were taken to destroy the country boats on the Ganges, in order to prevent invasions of the Doab from the Oude side of the river when the troops should have moved on.

Futtyghur was not reached until the 8th of January in the following year, after a sharp skirmish with the enemy, which will be more particularly noticed in our next volume.

In the meanwhile Sir James Outram maintained his position at the Alumbagh, with a force of 4000 men, of whom 800 were Sikhs. He repelled several attacks of the enemy, and on the morning of the 22nd of December surprised and put to flight a body of 5000 rebels, capturing all their guns.

We must not forget to mention the active assistance rendered at this juncture by Maharajah Jung Bahadoor, the Prime Minister of the King of Nepal, who having proffered to the Governor-General his aid, which was gladly accepted, crossed the frontier at the head of 10,000 Ghoorkas, and reached Segowlee, in the district of Bettiah, to the east of Goruckpore, on the 21st of December. They thence marched to Goruckpore, in the direction of Lucknow, so as to present a formidable obstacle to any attempt on the part of the rebel forces at Lucknow to break through in an easterly direction, in case they were driven from their defences by the approach of the British under Sir Colin Campbell. The appearance of these Nepaulese troops was described as in the highest degree martial, and they were animated with the most intense feeling of hatred against the Sepoys. Indeed, it would have been difficult to find in Asia any bodies of men more anxious to come to close quarters with the rebel regiments of Bengal than the Ghoorkas and the Sikhs, and in every encounter they showed themselves their most deadly and unsparing enemies.

In his march towards Lucknow the Nepaulese general encountered the rebel forces of a native chieftain, who styled himself Nazim of Sultanpore, and completely defeated them at two places, Kodhooa and Chanda, on the Juanpore frontier, for which he received the public thanks of the Governor-General in Council.

One of the most inexplicable circumstances attending the great Indian Mutiny, was the apparently utter want of concert between the different native regi-

ments, and the aimless character of many of the acts of revolt. By the end of October it must have become manifest even to Eastern intelligence that success was hopeless in the contest with Great Britain, and that to defy her power was to court certain destruction. And yet it was not until the 18th of November that the 34th N. I. stationed at Chittagong, which lies east of Calcutta at the north-eastern extremity of the Bay of Bengal, threw off their allegiance. They did not attempt to commit any outrage upon life, or molest their officers, but left the station quietly at night, carrying off the Government treasure and directing their steps to the westward. When the news of this defection reached Dacca, which is situated between the Ganges and Brahmaputra rivers to the north-west of Chittagong, it was resolved at once to disarm the two companies of the 73rd N.I. at that station. For this purpose a body of 90 sailors was employed, and on the morning of the 22nd of November they commenced the task. But on reaching the barracks they were received by a fire of grape from two howitzer guns, and volleys of musketry from the windows. They, however, charged the barracks with their usual dauntless gallantry, and soon cleared the ground of the rebels, many of whom were killed on the spot; others were taken prisoners, and about 180 escaped with their arms.

We will now give a rapid summary of the chief measures taken by the Indian Government during the progress of the revolt.

Martial law was proclaimed at

different periods in the North-Western Provinces; the Allahabad and Benares districts, and the Patna and Nagpore divisions of the Lower Provinces, as the mutinies successively broke out. Various Acts were also passed by the Governor-General in Council to enable the Government to deal more effectually with the rebellion.

On the 30th May, Act No. XI. was passed. By this law, persons guilty of rebellion or of waging war against the Queen or the Government, or of aiding and abetting therein, were rendered liable to the punishment of death, and to the forfeiture of all their property, and the crime of harbouring rebels, &c., was made heavily punishable; the Supreme and local Executive Governments were empowered to issue a commission in any district in a state of rebellion for the trial of rebels or persons charged with any other crime against the State, or with any heinous crime against person or property; the commissioners were empowered to act singly, and were vested with absolute and final powers of judgment and execution without the presence of law officers or assessors; and the possession of arms in any district in which it might be prohibited by the Executive Government was made penal.

By Act No. XIV., passed on the 6th June, provision was made for the punishment of persons convicted of exciting mutiny or sedition in the army; the offender was rendered liable to the punishment of death and the forfeiture of all his property, and persons guilty of harbouring such offenders were made liable to heavy punishment. Power was also given to

general courts-martial to try all persons, whether amenable to the articles of war or not, charged with any offence punishable by this or the preceding Act; and the Supreme and local Executive Governments were authorized to issue commissions in any district for the trial, by single commissioners, without the assistance of law officers or assessors, and with absolute and final power of judgment and execution, of any crime against the State, or any heinous offence whatever. By Act No. XVI. all heinous offences committed in any district under martial law, or in any district to which this Act might be extended, were made punishable by death, transportation, or imprisonment, and by forfeiture of all property and effects. And by Act No. XVII. power was given to sessions judges, and to any person or persons, civil or military, to whom the Executive Government might issue a commission for the purpose, to try for mutiny or desertion any person subject to the articles of war for the native army, with final powers of judgment and execution.

Early in June the ex-King of Oude and his vizier, Nawab Ali Nuckee Khan, were arrested at their residence at Garden Reach, and placed in safe custody at Fort William.

On the 17th of June a volunteer corps was formed at Calcutta, and was of great use in preserving the peace of the town and allaying the fears of the inhabitants. At an earlier period, indeed, on the 25th of May, the Governor-General had discouraged the offer of such service, and directed his secretary to write that "the mischief caused by a passing groundless panic had

already been arrested, and that there was every hope that in the course of a few days tranquillity and confidence would be restored throughout the Presidency." Short-sighted prophecy!

On the 13th of June the Legislative Council at Calcutta passed an Act (No. XV. of 1857) whereby the liberty of the press in India was restricted for one year from that date. This measure excited, as might be expected, a violent but futile opposition, and it was resented the more keenly because no distinction whatever was made between the native and European newspapers published in India. The complete freedom of the Indian press had been secured by Act No. XI. of 1835, under Sir Charles Metcalfe's government; and since that period it had been as entirely unshackled as the press in England, although the Court of Directors disapproved of the policy, and in a despatch dated the 1st of February 1836 directed that the measure should be re-considered with a view to its repeal. The reasons which induced Lord Canning and his colleagues to take the step of suspending the existing law were fully detailed in a despatch to the Court of Directors dated the 4th of July, in which, after giving at length the various opinions entertained in former years by Sir Thomas Munro, Lord William Bentinck, Lord Auckland, Mr. (now Lord) Macaulay, and others on the subject, they said:—

"We thought it right to attempt to make no distinction between the English and the native press. We agree with Sir Charles Metcalfe, who, in the course of the discussion of the press question in 1835, wrote:—'I think that in all our

legislation we ought to be very careful not to make invidious distinctions between European and native subjects.' We do not clearly see how any distinction of the sort could be really carried into effect, for there are now more than one newspaper in the English language written, owned, and published by natives, almost exclusively for circulation among native readers; and, although we have no fear that treasonable matter would be designedly published in any English newspaper, we have to guard in these times against errors, indiscretion, and temper, as well as against intentional sedition.

"The quarter of a century which has passed since the Press Law of 1835 was enacted, has made a remarkable change in respect, not only of the number of native newspapers published, but also in the effect, direct and indirect, upon the natives, of matter published in the English papers, when the subject interests their passions; they make little or no distinction between sentiments affecting them published by independent Englishmen in English papers, and the sentiments of the English governors of their country. Where their fears are excited or their feelings offended by such publications, the hatred thereby excited turns upon the English Government; and even if it could be right at any time to disregard such results, it would be madness to do so at this moment.

"The interest which matter published in English newspapers excites even in foreign native Courts is, perhaps, not so fully known in England as it is in India. Our connection with the Burmese Court is not of long standing, and the King of Ava

would seem to be as far out of the way of the press as any potentate with whom we have any relations at all. Yet, not many months ago, a gentleman in our interest at Ava complained that he had been compromised by an article that had been published in a Calcutta newspaper; and it then appeared that his Burmese Majesty had the Calcutta papers regularly examined, and matter of interest therein contained regularly explained to him.

"To show that the necessity of controlling the English as well as the native press is not merely imaginary, it will be enough to state that the treasonable proclamation of the King and mutineers of Delhi, cunningly framed, so as to inflame the Mahomedan population as much as possible against the British Government, and ending with the assurance that the multiplication and circulation of that document would be an act equal in religious merit to drawing the sword against us, was published in a respectable English newspaper of this town without comment. For doing the very same thing, with comments having the outward form of loyalty, the publishers of three native Mahomedan papers in Calcutta have been committed to the Supreme Court to take their trial for seditious libel."

On the 31st of July, the Governor-General in Council published a resolution, the promulgation of which caused much dissatisfaction, although the object, no doubt, was the praiseworthy one of checking indiscriminate vengeance, and tempering justice with mercy. The great objection to it, however, was its impracticable nature, and the extreme difficulty it occasioned to those who had to deal with the

mutiny in its flagrant form of armed rebellion. After stating his fear lest measures of extreme severity should be too hastily resorted to, or carried too far, the Governor-General in Council proceeded to lay down the following rules for the guidance of civil authorities in exercising the powers vested in them by recent legislation for the punishment of native officers and soldiers charged with mutiny or desertion:—

“No native officer or soldier belonging to a regiment which has not mutinied is to be punished by the civil power as a mere deserter, unless he be found or apprehended with arms in his possession. Such men, when taken before or apprehended by the civil power, are to be sent back to their regiments whenever that can be done, there to be dealt with by the military authorities. When such men cannot be sent back to their regiments immediately, they should be detained in prison pending the orders of Government, to whom a report is to be made, addressed to the Secretary to Government in the military department.

“Native officers and soldiers, being mutineers or deserters, taken before or apprehended by the civil power, not found or apprehended with arms in their possession, not charged with any specific act of rebellion, and belonging to a regiment which has mutinied, but has not been guilty of the murder of its officers or of any other sanguinary crime, are to be sent to Allahabad, or to such other place as Government may hereafter order, and are there to be made over to the commandant, to be dealt with by the military authorities. Should any difficulty arise in sending the offender to Allahabad,

either by reason of its distance from the place of arrest or otherwise, the offender should be imprisoned until the orders of Government can be obtained, unless for special reasons it may be necessary to punish the offender forthwith, in which case a report will immediately afterwards be made to the Government.

“Every mutineer or deserter who may be taken before or apprehended by the civil authorities, and who may be found to belong to a regiment which killed any European officer or other European, or committed any other sanguinary outrage, may be tried and punished by the civil power. If the prisoner can show that he was not present at the murder, or other outrage, or, if present, that he did his utmost to prevent it, full particulars of the case should be reported to Government in the Military Department, before the sentence, whatever it be, is carried into effect, otherwise the sentence should be carried into effect forthwith.

“If it cannot be ascertained to what regiment a mutineer or deserter taken before or apprehended by the civil authorities belonged, he is to be dealt with as provided by the second rule. . . .

“The Governor-General in Council is anxious to prevent measures of extreme severity being unnecessarily resorted to, or carried to excess, or applied without due discrimination, in regard to acts of rebellion committed by persons not mutineers.

“It is unquestionably necessary, in the first attempt to restore order in a district in which the civil authority has been entirely overthrown, to administer the law with such promptitude and severity as

will strike terror into the minds of the evil-disposed among the people, and will induce them by the fear of death to abstain from plunder, to restore stolen property, and return to peaceful occupations. But this object once in a great degree attained, the punishment of crimes should be regulated with discrimination.

"The continued administration of the law in its utmost severity, after the requisite impression has been made upon the rebellious and disorderly, and after order has been partially restored, would have the effect of exasperating the people, and would probably induce them to band together in large numbers for the protection of their lives, and with a view to retaliation, a result much to be deprecated. It would greatly add to the difficulties of settling the country hereafter. If a spirit of animosity against their rulers were engendered in the minds of the people, and if their feelings were embittered by the remembrance of needless bloodshed, the civil officers in every district should endeavour, without condoning any heinous offences, or making any promises of pardon for such offences, to encourage all persons to return to their usual occupations, and, punishing only such of the principal offenders as can be apprehended, to postpone as far as possible all minute inquiry into political offences until such time as the Government are in a position to deal with them in strength after thorough investigation. It may be necessary, however, even after a district is partially restored to order, to make examples from time to time of such persons, of any who may be guilty of serious outrages against person or property, or who, by

stopping the dawk or injuring the electric telegraph, or otherwise, may endeavour to promote the designs of those who are waging war against the State.

"Another point to be noticed in connection with this subject is the general burning of villages, which the Governor-General in Council has reason to fear may have been carried too far by some of the civil officers employed in restoring order.

"A severe measure of this sort is doubtless necessary as an example in some cases where the mass of the inhabitants of a village have committed a grave outrage, and the perpetrators cannot be punished in their persons; but any approach to a wholesale destruction of property by the officers of Government, without due regard to the guilt or innocence of those who are affected by it, must be strongly reprehended. Apart from the effect which such a practice would have upon the feelings and disposition of the country people, there can be no doubt that it would prevent them from returning to their villages and resuming the cultivation of their fields—a point at this season of vital importance, inasmuch as, if the lands remain much longer unsown, distress and even famine may be added to the other difficulties with which the Government will have to contend."

This resolution (of the 31st of July) gave much dissatisfaction throughout India. The authorities, both civil and military, in the Central and North-Western Provinces, not unreasonably complained that they had no means of securing prisoners, and that in the midst of a military insurrection, where the native population showed too plainly

that they sympathized with the revolt, and where, when they had the opportunity, they committed every kind of outrage against person and property, it was unwise and unfair to speak in reproachful terms of severity on the part of those who were fighting for their lives.

In order to justify themselves against these charges, Lord Canning and the members of Council addressed a long letter, dated December 11, to the Court of Directors, in which they went fully into an explanation of the reasons which induced them to issue the resolution in question. After noticing the extraordinary powers that had been given to special commissioners under Acts that were passed in consequence of this rebellion, they said:—

“It afterwards came to the knowledge of the Government, both officially and through private channels, that in some instances the powers given to special commissioners were being abused, or at least used without proper discretion, and that capital punishment was inflicted for trivial offences committed during a period of anarchy, and on evidence which, under ordinary circumstances, would not have been received, and that in some quarters the fact of a man being a Sepoy was enough, in the state of excited feeling which then prevailed, to insure his apprehension and immediate execution as a deserter.

“There were then many native officers and soldiers of the Bengal army who, though absent from their regiments, were wholly innocent of the crime of desertion, and some who, so far from being guilty of mutiny, had used their best endeavours to prevent it, saving the

lives of their European officers at the risk of their own.

“To punish these men indiscriminately with death, as deserters or mutineers, would have been a crime. To prevent their punishment was an imperative duty of the Government.

“The instructions in question were issued for the guidance of civil, not military officers, and were of necessity in force only where civil power was exercised. They prescribed discrimination between the guilty and those who might reasonably be supposed to be innocent. They sanction no lenity to the guilty. They give to the civil authorities no power of finally releasing even the innocent. They do not exempt mutineer or deserter, or, in fact, any officer or soldier, from trial by court-martial; but, as regards military offenders, they lay down rules for the guidance of civilians in the exercise of the powers newly vested in them by Act XVII. of 1857, by which cognizance was the first time given to them of offences of a purely military character. . . .

“Lastly, as regards the burning of villages, our instructions—still, be it remembered, only to civil officers—were, that though a severe measure of this sort might be necessary as an example in some cases, when the mass of the inhabitants have committed a grave outrage, and the individual perpetrators cannot be reached, anything like a wholesale or indiscriminate destruction of property, without due regard to the guilt or innocence of those affected by it, was to be strongly reprehended. Can there be a doubt of the justice of this order? To ourselves, not only the justice, but the necessity of it was manifest from unofficial

but perfectly trustworthy accounts which reached us of the proceedings of some of the authorities, both in the Allahabad and Benares divisions, shortly after the outbreak, and of the deserted state of the country within reach of the principal stations at the commencement of seed-time for the autumn harvest. Its success is shown by the return of the villagers to their occupations, and by the fact that even in the most disturbed districts the breadth of cultivation has not been very seriously diminished.

"On the whole, we may observe that the effect of the resolution, as regards the native public in the Bengal Presidency, the vast majority of whom have shown no sympathy with the rebellion, has been to allay, in a great measure, the apprehension of a general and indiscriminate war against Hindoos and Mussulmans, guilty or not guilty, in revenge for the massacres of Delhi, Cawnpore, and Jhansee, which evil-disposed persons have industriously raised."

At an early period of the mutiny, despatches were sent, to meet, at Ceylon, Lord Elgin, the Plenipotentiary from Great Britain to China, and urgently request him to allow as many troops as possible, destined for China, to land at Calcutta. Lord Elgin immediately consented, and several regiments were thus made available for action in Bengal long before the troops sent out from England, after the news of the mutiny had arrived, could reach the shores of India. Lord Elgin himself afterwards went to Calcutta and stayed some time with the Governor-General, who thus had the benefit of his counsel and advice.

The reinforcements from Eng-

land began to pour into Calcutta at the beginning of October; and they were, after a short period of delay, owing to the difficulty of obtaining sufficient camels, moved up to Allahabad at the rate of about 230 men a-day. A system of transport by means of bullock-carts and horse-carriages was established between the terminus of the railway at Raneegunge, 120 miles from Calcutta, and Allahabad, which is 400 miles further up the country. The whole journey between Calcutta and Allahabad was thus performed in periods varying from ten to thirteen days. Each man walked about five or six miles a-day, and was conveyed on a cart or carriage the rest of the day's journey; and resting-places for them during the heat of the day were provided, so that they reached their destination without illness or fatigue. By the 20th of December the whole of the reinforcements from England (except 500 or 600 men who had not yet arrived) had been sent up from Calcutta to the Central Provinces.

The loss of revenue in the North-West provinces, Oude, and Bengal, in consequence of the mutiny, was estimated at 5,600,000*l.*; and the amount of loss sustained by the plunder of the different treasuries was estimated at 2,900,000*l.* But it is a remarkable fact that the cultivation of the soil even in the most disaffected districts, and where the worst excesses were perpetrated, suffered little diminution from the disturbance. In Bengal, at the end of the year, the amount of cultivation had actually increased. Wave after wave of invasion and war has broken over India at different periods, but the Hindu

ryot, the *terre-tenant* of the land, has pursued his course of agriculture and industry apparently unaffected by the convulsion around him—and except in ruined cities and shattered strongholds, the face of the country has borne hardly a trace of the calamities of war.

By the end of December, it was evident that the neck of the mutiny was broken, and that the rebel forces were gravitating towards Lucknow, to make there the last desperate stand; and that after the final struggle in Oude, the result of which could but be doubtful, the only difficulty would be to come up with and destroy the fugitive masses of rebel soldiery who would wander in separate bands over the country, and, from their light equipment and power of enduring heat, escape the pursuit of the European troops.

The position of affairs in the Bengal Presidency at the close of the year may shortly be described as follows:—The rebellion had been put down, and the supremacy of our arms asserted along the whole line of the Ganges, from Calcutta to Meerut. The district lying between the Ganges and the Jumna, called the Doab, had been swept by movable columns of British and Sikh troops; and although the population was in an uneasy and disaffected state, especially in Boolundshuhur, where the villagers had, whenever they dared, made common cause with the mutineers, there was no fear of any formidable outbreak in that quarter. North, however, of the Ganges, the extensive district of Rohilcund was wholly in possession of the enemy, and we could not call any part of that region our own. Along the line of the Jumna, a strong body of the ene-

my occupied Calpee, and cut off the communication between Agra and Allahabad; but the country between Agra and Delhi, and all to the north-west of Agra, was entirely in our hands.

In Bundelcund, south of the Jumna, the rebels were still in force, but columns from the Bombay and Madras Presidencies were on the march to the Central Provinces, and the line of the Nerbudda had been cleared of the enemy. In our next volume we shall narrate the victorious exploits of these columns under Generals Rose, Roberts, and Whitlock.

In Oude, with the exception of so much ground as was occupied by General Outram's force, we did not hold an inch of territory; and from all quarters bands of rebels were finding their way to Lucknow, where, with the resources of an immense city at their disposal, and the assistance of a numerous and warlike population, they might hope for better success than had attended their efforts to cope with us in the open field.

Of the ultimate issue of the struggle, there could not now be the slightest doubt; but the danger that still threatened us did not arise from any risk of our being overpowered by overwhelming numbers in a pitched battle, for the force under Sir Colin Campbell was sufficiently strong to ensure victory over any odds that Asiatics could bring into the field, but from the difficulty of crushing a foe who would constantly elude our grasp. Unless the campaign were terminated before the commencement of the hot season, there was likely to be a terrible sacrifice of officers and men from the effects of the climate; and large bodies of des-

perate rebels, who knew that they had too fatally compromised themselves to hope for pardon, would wander over the country, supporting themselves by plunder, and inciting the inhabitants to insurrection. And the longer the mutineers remained in force with arms in their hands, the more would the minds of the native population be kept in a state of uneasiness and alarm; and the administrative measures which the break-up of the old system rendered imperative, would be indefinitely postponed. To use a physical illustration, it might be said that the volcanic fires had been subdued, except in one great crater still active in Oude, and a few smaller fissures from which jets of flame still issued; but the whole country was heaving and trembling with earthquake, and the violence of the shock that had

passed over it was attested by the ruin with which it was overspread. But one great result had been attained, and that was, the proof of the utter inability of the rebels, no matter how overwhelming their numbers, to withstand the attack of British troops: and never, since England was a nation, were the splendid qualities of courage, endurance, fidelity to duty, and unflinching fortitude under disaster, which distinguish the Anglo-Saxon race, so conspicuously displayed as in the great Indian mutiny. Well may we be proud of the conduct of our countrymen and countrywomen in India, who failed not in the hour of extremest peril, but calmly and steadily accepted the fate which in God's mysterious Providence was marked out for them, and upheld the honour of their nation by their unflinching and desperate resolution.

CHAPTER XV.

CHINA.—*Narrative of events reserved for next volume.*

INSURRECTION AT SARAWAK.—*Attack by Chinese Settlers on the Sarawak Settlement—Outrages committed by the Chinese—Flight of Sir James Brooke and English Settlers—The Chinese attacked by the Dyaks—Suppression of the Insurrection.*

UNITED STATES.—*Official declaration of number of votes for candidates for office of President—Inaugural Address of President Buchanan—The New Cabinet—Lord Napier appointed British Minister at Washington—Address of the President to him.—MESSAGE of the President.—TOPICS.—Financial Revulsion—Temporary National Loan—The Clayton-Bulwer Treaty—The Dallas-Clarendon Treaty—Abrogation of Clayton-Bulwer Treaty recommended—Difficulties with Spain—The Isthmus Routes—Filibustering Expeditions—The Kansas Question—Utah Territory: The Mormon War—The Pacific Railroad—The Tariff—Increase of the Army and Navy—The Public Lands—Extravagance in Legislation—The Veto Power.*

CHINA.—In consequence of the length to which our narrative of the Indian mutiny has extended, we shall defer an account of the events that took place in China this year until our next volume, when we shall be able to give a consecutive history of the operations carried on by our naval and military commanders in the Canton waters, ending with the capture of Canton itself and the seizure of the High Commissioner Yeh, and his removal on board a British man-of-war.

INSURRECTION AT SARAWAK.—At Sarawak, in Borneo, the settlement founded by Sir James Brooke, and of which he was the energetic governor, an insurrection of the Chinese broke out on the 18th of February this year, which threatened utter destruction to all the

Europeans in the place, and was only quelled by the vigorous conduct of Sir James Brooke, assisted by the native Dyaks, who proved to be faithful and valuable auxiliaries. It appears that a conspiracy had been formed amongst the Chinese, who swarm in Singapore, Penang, Malacca, and Borneo, to organize an attack upon the comparatively defenceless settlement of Sarawak and murder the Europeans there, under the insane belief that having once got rid of Sir James Brooke and the English, they would be permitted to concentrate all the trade in their own hands, and carry on commercial operations with the "outside barbarians" as if nothing had happened.

The insurrection began at midnight on the night of the 28th of February, when the Chinese in

great numbers descended the river to Kuchin, the seat of the Colonial Government, and attacked the dwelling-houses of the Europeans. They set the buildings on fire, and shot or cut down several persons who were not fortunate enough to escape. Sir James Brooke and the greater part of the English, including many women and children, contrived to cross the river, and took refuge in some mangrove swamps until they were conveyed away in boats manned by Dyaks to Sabong. In the meantime the Chinese promised protection to the English who were left behind and still remained alive, and, it is said, actually proposed to the Bishop of Borneo (Dr. McDougall), that he should put himself at their head! Most fortunately a small English steamer from Singapore at this juncture entered the river, on board which Sir James Brooke went, and by her aid the Chinese were soon driven out of the town of Kuchin, of which they had taken possession. They were then attacked by the Dyaks, and a guerilla contest was kept up for several days, in which the Chinese were utterly routed, and great numbers perished miserably. Sir James Brooke says, in an account describing what had happened:—

“The punishment has been almost as sudden and far more sharp than the treachery and first success of this miscreant body. A thousand and more have been killed in different places, their flourishing settlements destroyed, and not a roof-tree to cover their dastard heads in the country. The numbers starved in their flight by being lost in the jungle it is difficult to reckon, but it must be considerable, and out of a population

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of 4000 or 5000 certainly not more than 2000 have escaped, and half this number is composed of women and children. The punishment has been severe. The Chinese will play no further treachery here, and in future we shall prevent their being associated in companies, disavow them, and reduce them to a daily obedience to the laws and a strict surveillance.”

UNITED STATES.—The official declaration of the number of votes for the different candidates for the office of President, the election to which took place on the 4th of November last year, was as follows:—For Mr. Buchanan, 174; for Colonel Fremont, 114; for Mr. Fillmore, 8. The Vice-President elected was Mr. Breckenridge.

On the 4th of March the new President entered on his term of office at Washington with the usual ceremonies, and he delivered, according to custom, an inaugural address, from which we select the following passages:—

“Fellow-Citizens, — I appear before you this day to take the solemn oath that I will faithfully execute the office of President of the United States, and will, to the best of my ability, preserve, protect, and defend the constitution of the United States. In entering upon this great office I must humbly invoke the God of our fathers for wisdom and firmness to execute its high and responsible duties in such a manner as to restore harmony and the ancient friendship among the people of the several States, and to preserve our free institutions throughout many generations. Convinced that I owe my election to the inherent love for the constitution and the Union which still animates the hearts of

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the American people, let me earnestly ask their powerful support in sustaining all just measures calculated to perpetuate these the richest political blessings which Heaven has ever bestowed upon any nation.

"Having determined not to become a candidate for re-election, I shall have no motive to influence my conduct in administering the Government, except the desire ably and faithfully to serve my country and to live in the grateful memory of my countrymen.

"We have recently passed through a Presidential contest in which the passions of our fellow-citizens were excited to the highest degree by questions of deep and vital importance; but when the people proclaimed their will, the tempest at once subsided and all was calm. The voice of the majority speaking in the manner prescribed by the constitution was heard, and instant submission followed. Our own country could alone have exhibited so grand and striking a spectacle of the capacity of man for self-government.

"What a happy conception, then, was it for Congress to apply this simple rule—that the will of the majority shall govern—to the settlement of the question of domestic slavery in the territories. Congress is neither to legislate slavery into any territory or State, nor to exclude it therefrom, but to leave the people thereof perfectly free to form and regulate their domestic institutions in their own way, subject only to the constitution of the United States. As a natural consequence, Congress has also prescribed that when the territory of Kansas shall be admitted as a State, it shall be received into the Union, with or

without slavery, as their constitution may prescribe at the time of their admission. A different opinion has arisen in regard to the time when the people of a territory shall decide this question for themselves. This is, happily, matter of but little practical importance, and, besides, it is a judicial question, which legitimately belongs to the Supreme Court of the United States, before whom it is now pending, and will, it is understood, be speedily and finally settled. To their decision, in common with all good citizens, I shall cheerfully submit, whatever this may be, though it has been my individual opinion that under the Nebraska-Kansas Act the appropriate period will be when the number of actual residents in the territory shall justify the formation of a constitution with a view to its admission as a State into the Union; but be this as it may, it is the imperative and indispensable duty of the Government of the United States to secure to every resident inhabitant the free and independent expression of his opinion by his vote. This sacred right of each individual must be preserved. This being accomplished, nothing can be fairer than to leave the people of a territory free from all foreign interference to decide their own destiny for themselves, subject only to the constitution of the United States. The whole territorial question being thus settled upon the principle of popular sovereignty—a principle as ancient as free government itself—everything of a practical nature has been decided, and no other question remains for adjustment, because all agree that, under the constitution, slavery in the States is beyond the

reach of any human power except that of the respective States themselves wherein it exists. May we not then hope that the long agitation on this subject is approaching its end, and that the geographical parties to which it has given birth, so much dreaded by the father of his country, will speedily become extinct? Most happy will it be for the country when the public mind shall be diverted from this question to others of more pressing and practical importance. Throughout the whole progress of this agitation, which has scarcely known any intermission for more than 20 years, while it has been productive of no positive good to any human being, it has been the prolific source of great evils to the master, to the slave, and to the whole country; it has alienated and estranged the people of the sister States from each other, and has even seriously endangered the very existence of the Union; nor has the danger yet entirely ceased. . . .

"Our present financial condition is without a parallel in history. No nation has ever before been embarrassed from too large a surplus in its treasury. This almost necessarily gives birth to extravagant legislation. It produces wild schemes of expenditures, and begets a race of speculators and jobbers whose ingenuity is exerted in contriving and promoting expedients to obtain the public money. The party, through its official agents, whether rightfully or wrongfully, is suspected, and the character of the Government suffers in the estimation of the people. This is in itself a very great evil. The national mode of relief from this embarrassment is to appropriate the

surplus in the treasury to great national objects for which a clear warrant can be found in the constitution. Among these I might mention the extinguishment of the public debt; a reasonable increase of the navy, which is at present inadequate to the protection of our vast tonnage afloat—now greater than that of any other nation; as well as the defence of our extended seacoast.

"It is, beyond all question, the true principle that no more revenue ought to be collected from the people than the amount necessary to defray the expenses of a wise, economical, and efficient administration of the Government. To reach this point it was necessary to resort to a modification of the tariff, and this has been accomplished in such a manner as to do as little injury as may have been practicable to our domestic manufactures, especially those necessary for the defence of the country. Any discrimination against a particular branch for the purpose of benefitting favoured corporations, individuals, or interests would have been unjust to the rest of the community, and inconsistent with that spirit of fairness and equality which ought to govern in the adjustment of a revenue tariff. . . .

"The Federal Constitution is a grant from the States to Congress of certain specific powers, and the question whether this grant shall be liberally or strictly construed has, more or less, divided political parties from the beginning.

"Without entering into the argument, I desire to state at the commencement of my administration that long experience and observation have convinced me that a strict construction of the powers of the Government is the only

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true as well as the only safe theory of the constitution. Whenever, in our past history, doubtful powers have been exercised by Congress, they have never failed to produce injurious and unhappy consequences. Many such instances might be adduced if this were the proper occasion. Neither is it necessary for the public service to strain the language of the constitution, because all the great and useful powers required for a successful administration of the Government, both in peace and in war, have been granted either in express terms, or by the plainest implication.

"It may be right that on this occasion I should make some brief remarks as to our rights and duties, as a member of the great family of nations. In our intercourse with them there are some plain principles approved by our own experience, from which we should never depart. We ought to cultivate peace, commerce, and friendship with all nations, and this not merely as the best means of promoting our own material interest, but in a spirit of Christian benevolence towards our fellow-men wherever their lot may be cast. Our diplomacy should be direct and frank—neither seeking to obtain more nor accepting less than is our due. We ought to cherish a sacred regard for the independence of all nations, and never attempt to interfere in the domestic concerns of any, unless this shall be imperatively required by the great law of self-preservation. To avoid entangling alliances has been a maxim of our policy ever since the days of Washington, and its wisdom no one will attempt to dispute. In short, we ought to do justice in a kindly spirit to all nations, and require

justice from them in return. It is our glory that, while other nations have extended their dominions by the sword, we have never acquired any territory except by fair purchase, or, as in the case of Texas, by the voluntary determination of a brave, kindred, and independent people to blend their destinies with our own. Even our acquisitions from Mexico form no exception; unwilling to take advantage of the fortune of war against a sister Republic, we purchased these possessions, under the treaty of peace, for a sum which was considered at the time a fair equivalent.

"Our past history forbids that we shall in the future acquire territory, unless this be sanctioned by the laws of justice and honour. Acting on this principle, no nation will have a right to interfere or to complain if, in the progress of events, we shall still further extend our possessions. Hitherto in all our acquisitions the people under the protection of the American flag have enjoyed civil and religious liberty as well as equal and just laws, and have been contented, prosperous, and happy. Their trade with the rest of the world has rapidly increased, and thus every commercial nation has shared largely in their successful progress.

"I shall now proceed to take the oath prescribed by the constitution, while humbly invoking the blessing of divine Providence on this great people."

The following are the names of the members composing Mr. Buchanan's cabinet:—

Secretary of State.—Mr. Lewis Cass.

Secretary of the Treasury.—Mr. Howell Cobb.

Secretary of War. — Mr. John Buchanan Floyd.

Secretary of the Navy.—Mr. Isaac Toucey.

Secretary of the Interior. — Mr. Jacob Thompson.

Attorney-General.—Mr. Jeremiah S. Black.

Postmaster-General.— Mr. Aaron Venable Brown.

After the dismissal of Mr. Cramp-ton, our ambassador at Washington, as we mentioned in our preceding volume, some time elapsed before a successor was sent from Great Britain; but this year Lord Napier was appointed to fill the post, and he presented his credentials to the President on the 16th of March, when, in reply to a short speech made by his Lordship, Mr. Buchanan thus addressed him:—

“Your Sovereign, I am convinced, could not have selected a more acceptable representative than yourself to renew those relations of international friendship which I trust may never hereafter be interrupted. The earnest and gracious desire expressed by Her Majesty to preserve and advance upon all occasions the interest and happiness of England and America, and the hearty good wishes which Her Majesty cherishes for the prosperity of the United States, are cordially reciprocated on my part, and will elicit an enthusiastic response from the hearts of the American people. No independent Powers have ever been bound together by material interests of such magnitude as those which unite Great Britain and the United States. Indeed, the prosperity of the one is necessarily involved in that of the other; but mutual interests, however vast, without mutual regard, are not always sufficient to preserve friendship between nations. How happy, then, am I to receive the assurances

that your Sovereign, her Ministers, and every order of her subjects are animated by sentiments of benevolence towards the Government and people of the United States. During my administration it shall be my agreeable duty, as well as my earnest desire, to increase the friendship and mutual good-will now so happily subsisting between the two countries, and to render these sentiments strong and enduring. With such sincere and heartfelt dispositions on both sides, should difficulties ever arise between the two Governments, these will be easily adjusted, in a spirit of mutual forbearance and concession. I return your Lordship my thanks for your kind expressions and wishes in reference to myself, and feel confident that in our future intercourse we shall proceed harmoniously and satisfactorily in discharging our respective duties.”

On the 8th of December President Buchanan delivered his Message to Congress, from which we give the following as the most important extracts:—

“Fellow-Citizens of the Senate and House of Representatives,—In obedience to the command of the constitution, it has now become my duty ‘to give to Congress information of the state of the Union, and recommend to their consideration such measures’ as I judge to be ‘necessary and expedient.’

“But, first, and above all, our thanks are due to Almighty God for the numerous benefits which He has bestowed upon this people; and our united prayers ought to ascend to Him, that He would continue to bless our great Republic in time to come, as He has blessed it in time past. Since the adjournment of the last Congress,

our constituents have enjoyed an unusual degree of health. The earth has yielded her fruits abundantly, and has bountifully rewarded the toil of the husbandman. Our great staples have commanded high prices, and, up till within a brief period, our manufacturing, mineral, and mechanical occupations, have largely partaken of the general prosperity. We have possessed all the elements of material wealth in rich abundance, and yet, notwithstanding all these advantages, our country, in its monetary interests, is at the present moment in a deplorable condition. In the midst of unsurpassed plenty in all the productions of agriculture, and in all the elements of national wealth, we find our manufactures suspended, our public works retarded, our private enterprises of different kinds abandoned, and thousands of useful labourers thrown out of employment, and reduced to want. The revenue of the Government, which is chiefly derived from duties on imports from abroad, has been greatly reduced, while the appropriations made by Congress at its last session for the current fiscal year are very large in amount.

"Under these circumstances a loan may be required before the close of your present session; but this, although deeply to be regretted, would prove to be only a slight misfortune when compared with the suffering and distress prevailing among the people. With this the Government cannot fail deeply to sympathize, though it may be without the power to extend relief.

"FINANCIAL REVULSION.—It is our duty to inquire what has produced such unfortunate results, and whether their recurrence can

be prevented. In all former revulsions, the blame might have been fairly attributed to a variety of co-operating causes; but not so upon the present occasion. It is apparent that our existing misfortunes have proceeded solely from our extravagant and vicious system of paper currency and bank credits, exciting the people to wild speculations and gambling in stocks. These revulsions must continue to recur at successive intervals, so long as the amount of the paper currency and bank loans and discounts of the country shall be left to the discretion of 1400 irresponsible banking institutions, which, from the very law of their nature, will consult the interest of their stockholders, rather than the public welfare.

"The framers of the constitution, when they gave to Congress the power 'to coin money and to regulate the value thereof,' and prohibited the States from coining money, emitting bills of credit, or making anything but gold and silver coin a tender in payment of debts, supposed they had protected the people against the evils of an excessive and irredeemable paper currency. They are not responsible for the existing anomaly that a Government endowed with the sovereign attribute of coining money and regulating the value thereof, should have no power to prevent others from driving this coin out of the country, and filling up the channels of circulation with paper which does not represent gold and silver.

"It is one of the highest and most responsible duties of Government, to insure to the people a sound circulating medium, the amount of which ought to be adapted with the utmost possible

wisdom and skill to the wants of internal trade and foreign exchanges. If this be either greatly above or greatly below the proper standard, the marketable value of every man's property is increased or diminished in the same proportion, and injustice to individuals as well as incalculable evils to the community are the consequence.

"Unfortunately, under the construction of the Federal Constitution which has now prevailed too long to be changed, this important and delicate duty has been dis-severed from the coining power, and virtually transferred to more than 1400 State banks, acting independently of each other, and regulating their paper issues almost exclusively by a regard to the present interests of their stockholders. Exercising the sovereign power of providing a paper currency instead of coin for the country, the first duty which these banks owe to the public, is to keep in their vaults a sufficient amount of gold and silver to ensure the convertibility of their notes into coin at all times and under all circumstances. No bank ought ever to be chartered without such restrictions on its business as to secure this result. All other restrictions are comparatively vain. This is the only true touchstone, the only efficient regulator of a paper currency — the only one which can guard the public against over-issues and bank suspensions. As a collateral and eventual security, it is doubtless wise, and in all cases ought to be required, that banks shall hold an amount of United States' or State securities equal to their notes in circulation, and pledged for their redemption. This, however, furnishes no adequate security against over-issues. On the contrary, it may be per-

verted to inflate the currency; indeed, it is possible by this means to convert all the debts of the United States and State Governments into bank notes, without reference to the specie required to redeem them. However valuable these securities may be in themselves, they cannot be converted into gold and silver at the moment of pressure, as our experience teaches, in sufficient time to prevent bank suspensions and the depreciation of bank notes. In England, which is to a considerable extent a paper-money country, though vastly behind our own in this respect, it was deemed advisable, anterior to the Act of Parliament of 1844, which wisely separated the issue of notes from the banking department, for the Bank of England always to keep on hand gold and silver equal to one-third of its combined circulation and deposits. If this proportion was no more than sufficient to secure the convertibility of its notes, with the whole of Great Britain, and to some extent the continent of Europe, as a field for its circulation, rendering it almost impossible that a sudden and immediate run to a dangerous amount should be made upon it, the same proportion would certainly be insufficient under our banking system. Each of our 1400 banks has but a limited circumference for its circulation, and in the course of a few days the depositors and noteholders might demand from such a bank a sufficient amount of specie to compel it to suspend, even although it had coin in its vaults equal to one-third of its immediate liabilities. And yet I am not aware, with the exception of the banks of Louisiana, that any State bank throughout the Union

has been required by its charter to keep this or any other proportion of gold and silver compared with the amount of its combined circulation and deposits. What has been the consequence? In a recent report made by the Treasury Department on the condition of the banks throughout the different States, according to returns dated nearest to January, 1857, the aggregate amount of actual specie in their vaults is 58,349,838 dollars; of their circulation, 214,778,822 dollars; and of their deposits, 230,351,352 dollars. Thus it appears that these banks in the aggregate have considerably less than one dollar in seven of gold and silver compared with their circulation and deposits. It was palpable, therefore, that the very first pressure must drive them to suspension, and deprive the people of a convertible currency, with all its disastrous consequences. It is truly wonderful that they should have so long continued to preserve their credit, when a demand for the payment of one-seventh of their immediate liabilities would have driven them into insolvency. And this is the condition of the banks, notwithstanding that 400 millions of gold from California have flowed in upon us within the last eight years, and the tide still continues to flow. Indeed, such has been the extravagance of bank credits, that the banks now hold a considerably less amount of specie, either in proportion to their capital or to their circulation or deposits combined, than they did before the discovery of gold in California. While in the year 1848 their specie in proportion to their capital was more than equal to 1 dollar for 4½ dollars, in 1857 it does not

amount to 1 dollar for every 6 dollars 33c. of their capital. In the year 1848 the specie was equal, within a very small fraction, to 1 dollar in 5 dollars of their circulation and deposits; in 1857 it is not equal to 1 dollar in 7½ dollars of their circulation and deposits.

"From this statement it is easy to account for our financial history for the last 40 years. It has been a history of extravagant expansions in the business of the country, followed by ruinous contractions. At successive intervals the best and most enterprising men have been tempted to their ruin by excessive bank loans of mere paper credit, exciting them to extravagant importations of foreign goods, wild speculations, and ruinous and demoralizing stock gambling. When the crisis arrives, as arrive it must, the banks can extend no relief to the people. In a vain struggle to redeem their liabilities in specie, they are compelled to contract their loans and their issues; and at last, in the hour of distress, when their assistance is most needed, they and their debtors together sink into insolvency.

"It is this paper system of extravagant expansion, raising the nominal price of every article far beyond its real value, when compared with the cost of similar articles in countries the circulation of which is wisely regulated, which has prevented us from competing in our own markets with foreign manufactures, has produced extravagant importations, and has counteracted the effect of the large incidental protection afforded to our domestic manufactures by the present revenue tariff. But for this the branches of our manufactures composed of raw materials

the production of our own country—such as cotton, iron, and woollen fabrics—would not only have acquired almost exclusive possession of the home market, but would have created for themselves a foreign market throughout the world.

“Deplorable, however, as may be our present financial condition, we may yet indulge in bright hopes for the future. No other nation has ever existed which could have endured such violent expansions and contractions of paper credits without lasting injury; yet the buoyancy of youth, the energies of our population, and the spirit which never quails before difficulties, will enable us soon to recover from our present financial embarrassment, and may even occasion us speedily to forget the lesson which they have taught.

“TEMPORARY NATIONAL LOAN.—In the meantime it is the duty of the Government, by all proper means within its power, to aid in alleviating the sufferings of the people occasioned by the suspension of the banks, and to provide against the recurrence of the same calamity. Unfortunately, in either aspect of the case it can do but little. Thanks to the independent Treasury, the Government has not suspended payment, as it was compelled to do by the failure of the banks in 1837. It will continue to discharge its liabilities to the people in gold and silver. Its disbursements in coin will pass into circulation, and materially assist in restoring a sound currency. From its high credit, should we be compelled to make a temporary loan, it can be effected on advantageous terms. This, however, shall, if possible, be avoided: but if not, then the amount shall be

limited to the lowest practicable sum.

“I have therefore determined that while no useful Government works already in progress shall be suspended, new works, not already commenced, will be postponed, if this can be done without injury to the country. Those necessary for its defence shall proceed as though there had been no crisis in our monetary affairs.

“THE CLAYTON - BULWER TREATY.—Since the origin of the Government we have been employed in negotiating treaties with that Power, and afterwards in discussing their true intent and meaning. In this respect the Convention of April 19th, 1850, commonly called the Clayton and Bulwer Treaty, has been the most unfortunate of all, because the two Governments place directly opposite and contradictory constructions upon its first and most important article. While in the United States we believed that this treaty would place both Powers upon an exact equality by the stipulation that neither will ever ‘occupy, or fortify, or colonize, or assume or exercise any dominion’ over any part of Central America, it is contended by the British Government that the true construction of this language has left them in the rightful possession of all that portion of Central America which was in their occupancy at the date of the treaty; in fact, that the treaty is a virtual recognition on the part of the United States of the right of Great Britain, either as owner or protector, to the whole extensive coast of Central America, sweeping round from the Rio Hondo to the port and harbour of San Juan de Nicaragua, together with the adjacent Bay Islands,

except the comparatively small portion of this between the Sars-ton and Cape Honduras. According to their construction, the treaty does no more than simply prohibit them from extending their possessions in Central America beyond the present limits. It is not too much to assert that if in the United States the treaty had been considered susceptible of such a construction, it never would have been negotiated under the authority of the President, nor would it have received the approbation of the Senate. The universal conviction in the United States was, that when our Government consented to violate its traditional and time-honoured policy, and to stipulate with a foreign Government never to occupy or acquire territory in the Central American portion of our own continent, the consideration for this sacrifice was, that Great Britain should, in this respect at least, be placed in the same position with ourselves. While we have no right to doubt the sincerity of the British Government in their construction of the treaty, it is, at the same time, my deliberate conviction that this construction is in opposition both to its letter and its spirit.

"THE DALLAS-CLARENDON TREATY.—Under the late Administration negotiations were instituted between the two Governments, for the purpose, if possible, of removing these difficulties; and a treaty, having this laudable object in view, was signed at London on the 17th of October, 1856, and was submitted by the President of the Senate on the following 10th of December. Whether this treaty, either in its original or amended form, would have accomplished the object intended without

giving birth to new and embarrassing complications between the two Governments may perhaps be well questioned. Certain it is, however, it was rendered much less objectionable by the different amendments made to it by the Senate. The treaty, as amended, was ratified by me on the 12th of March, 1857, and was transmitted to London for ratification by the British Government. That Government expressed its willingness to concur in all the amendments made by the Senate, with the single exception of the clause relating to Ruatan and the other islands in the Bay of Honduras. The article in the original treaty, as submitted to the Senate, after reciting that these islands and their inhabitants 'having been by a convention bearing date the 27th day of August, 1856, between Her Britannic Majesty and the Republic of Honduras, constituted and declared a free territory, under the sovereignty of the said Republic of Honduras,' stipulated that 'the two contracting parties do hereby mutually engage to recognise and respect in all future time the independence and rights of the said free territory as a part of the Republic of Honduras.'

"Upon an examination of this convention between Great Britain and Honduras of the 27th of August, 1856, it was found that, while declaring the Bay Islands to be 'a free territory under the sovereignty of the Republic of Honduras,' it deprived that Republic of rights without which its sovereignty over them could scarcely be said to exist. It divided them from the remainder of Honduras, and gave to their inhabitants a separate Government of their own, with legislative, execu-

tive, and judicial officers, elected by themselves. It deprived the Government of Honduras of the taxing power in every form, and exempted the people of the islands from the performance of military duty, except for their own exclusive defence. It also prohibited that republic from erecting fortifications upon them for their protection, thus leaving them open to invasion from any quarter; and, finally, it provided that 'slavery shall not at any time hereafter be permitted to exist therein.'

"Had Honduras ratified this convention, she would have ratified the establishment of a State substantially independent within her own limits, and a State at all times subject to British influence and control. Moreover, had the United States ratified the treaty with Great Britain in its original form, we should have been bound 'to recognise and respect in all future time' these stipulations to the prejudice of Honduras. Being in direct opposition to the spirit and meaning of the Clayton and Bulwer Treaty as understood in the United States, the Senate rejected the entire clause, and substituted in its stead a simple recognition of the sovereign right of Honduras to these Islands, in the following language:—

"The two contracting parties do hereby mutually engage to recognise and respect the islands of Ruatan, Bonaco, Utila, Barbaretta, Helena, and Morat, situate in the Bay of Honduras, and off the coast of the Republic of Honduras, as under the Sovereignty and as part of the said Republic of Honduras.'

"Great Britain rejected this amendment, assigning as the only reason that the ratifications of the

convention of the 27th of August, 1856, between her and Honduras had not been 'exchanged, owing to the hesitation of that Government.' Had this been done, it is stated that 'Her Majesty's Government would have had little difficulty in agreeing to the modification proposed by the Senate, which then would have had in effect the same signification as the original wording.' Whether this would have been the effect, whether the mere circumstance of the exchange of the ratifications of the British convention with Honduras prior in point of time to the ratification of our treaty with Great Britain would 'in effect' have had 'the same signification as the original wording,' and thus have nullified the amendment of the Senate, may well be doubted. It is, perhaps, fortunate that the question has never arisen.

"The British Government, immediately after rejecting the treaty as amended, proposed to enter into a new treaty with the United States, similar in all respects to the treaty which they had just refused to ratify, if the United States would consent to add to the Senate's clear and unqualified recognition of the sovereignty of Honduras over the Bay Islands the following conditional stipulation:—

"Whenever, and as soon as the Republic of Honduras shall have concluded and ratified a treaty with Great Britain, by which Great Britain shall have ceded, and the Republic of Honduras shall have accepted, the said islands, subject to the provisions and conditions contained in such treaty.'

"This proposition was of course rejected. After the Senate had refused to recognise the British

convention with Honduras of the 27th of August, 1856, with full knowledge of its contents, it was impossible for me, necessarily ignorant of 'the provisions and conditions' which might be contained in a future convention between the same parties, to sanction them in advance.

"ABROGATION OF THE CLAYTON-BULWER TREATY RECOMMENDED.

—The fact is, that when two nations like Great Britain and the United States, mutually desirous as they are, and I trust ever may be, of maintaining the most friendly relations with each other, have unfortunately concluded a treaty which they understand in senses directly opposite, the wisest course is to abrogate such a treaty by mutual consent, and to commence anew. Had this been done promptly, all difficulties in Central America would most probably ere this have been adjusted to the satisfaction of both parties. The time spent in discussing the meaning of the Clayton and Bulwer Treaty would have been devoted to this praiseworthy purpose, and the task would have been the more easily accomplished because the interest of the two countries in Central America is identical, being confined to securing safe transits over all the routes across the Isthmus.

"DIFFICULTIES WITH SPAIN.—With all other European Governments, except that of Spain, our relations are as peaceful as we could desire. I regret to say that no progress whatever has been made since the adjournment of Congress towards the settlement of any of the numerous claims of our citizens against the Spanish Government. Besides, the outrage committed on our flag by the Spanish war-frigate *Ferrolana* on

the high seas, off the coast of Cuba, in March, 1855, by firing into the American mail steamer *El Dorado*, and detaining and searching her, remains unacknowledged and unredressed. The general tone and temper of the Spanish Government towards that of the United States are much to be regretted. Our present Envoy Extraordinary, and Minister Plenipotentiary to Madrid has asked to be recalled; and it is my purpose to send out a new minister to Spain, with special instructions on all questions pending between the two Governments, and with a determination to have them speedily and amicably adjusted, if this be possible. In the meantime, whenever our Minister urges the just claims of our citizens on the notice of the Spanish Government, he is met with the objection that Congress have never made the appropriation recommended by President Polk in his annual message of December 1847, 'to be paid to the Spanish Government for the purpose of distribution among the claimants in the *Amistad* case.' A similar recommendation was made by my immediate predecessor in his message of December, 1853; and entirely concurring with both in the opinion that this indemnity is justly due under the treaty with Spain of the 27th of October, 1795, I earnestly recommend such an appropriation to the favourable consideration of Congress.

"THE ISTHMUS ROUTES.—The Isthmus of Central America, including that of Panama, is the great highway between the Atlantic and Pacific, over which a large portion of the commerce of the world is destined to pass. The United States are more deeply interested than any other nation in

preserving the freedom and security of all the communications across this isthmus. It is our duty, therefore, to take care that they shall not be interrupted either by invasions from our own country or by wars between the independent States of Central America. Under our treaty with New Granada of the 12th of December, 1846, we are bound to guarantee the neutrality of the Isthmus of Panama, through which the Panama Railroad passes, 'as well as the rights of sovereignty and property which New Granada has and possesses over the said territory.' This obligation is founded upon equivalents granted by the treaty to the Government and people of the United States.

"Under these circumstances I recommend to Congress the passage of an Act authorizing the President, in case of necessity, to employ the land and naval forces of the United States to carry into effect this guarantee of neutrality and protection. I also recommend similar legislation for the security of any other route across the isthmus in which we may acquire an interest by treaty.

"With the independent republics on this continent it is both our duty and our interest to cultivate the most friendly relations. We can never feel indifferent to their fate, and must always rejoice in their prosperity. Unfortunately, both for them and for us, our example and advice have lost much of their influence in consequence of the lawless expeditions which have been fitted out against some of them within the limits of our country. Nothing is better calculated to retard our steady material progress, or impair our character as a nation, than the toleration of

such enterprises in violation of the law of nations.

"FILIBUSTERING EXPEDITIONS.

—It is one of the first and highest duties of any independent State, in its relations with the members of the great family of nations, to restrain its people from acts of hostile aggression against their citizens or subjects. The most eminent writers on public law do not hesitate to denounce such hostile acts as robbery and murder.

"Weak and feeble States, like those of Central America, may not feel themselves able to assert and vindicate their rights. The case would be far different if expeditions were set on foot within our own territories to make private war against a powerful nation. If such expeditions were fitted out from abroad against any portion of our own country, to burn down our cities, murder and plunder our people, and usurp our government, we should call any power on earth to the strictest account for not preventing such enormities.

"Ever since the administration of General Washington, Acts of Congress have been in force to punish severely the crime of setting on foot a military expedition within the limits of the United States to proceed from thence against a nation or State with whom we are at peace. The present Neutrality Act of April 20, 1818, is but little more than a collection of pre-existing laws. Under this Act the President is empowered to employ the land and naval forces and the militia 'for the purpose of preventing the carrying on of any such expedition or enterprize from the territories and jurisdiction of the United States,' and the collectors of customs are authorized and required to detain any vessel in port

when there is reason to believe she is about to take part in such lawless enterprizes.

"When it was first rendered probable that an attempt would be made to get up another unlawful expedition against Nicaragua, the Secretary of State issued instructions to the marshals and district attorneys, which were directed by the Secretaries of War and the Navy to the appropriate army and navy officers, requiring them to be vigilant, and to use their best exertions in carrying into effect the provisions of the Act of 1818. Notwithstanding these precautions, the expedition has escaped from our shores. Such enterprizes can do no possible good to the country, but have already inflicted much injury both on its interests and its character. They have prevented peaceful emigration from the United States to the States of Central America, which could not fail to prove highly beneficial to all the parties concerned. In a pecuniary point of view alone, our citizens have sustained heavy losses from the seizure and closing of the transit route by the San Juan between the two oceans.

"The leader of the recent expedition was arrested at New Orleans, but was discharged on giving bail for his appearance in the insufficient sum of 2000 dollars.

"I commend the whole subject to the serious attention of Congress, believing that our duty and our interest, as well as our national character, require that we should adopt such measures as will be effectual in restraining our citizens from committing such outrages.

"THE KANSAS QUESTION.—It is unnecessary to state in detail the alarming condition of the territory

of Kansas at the time of my inauguration. The opposing parties then stood in hostile array against each other, and any accident might have relighted the flames of civil war. Besides, at this critical moment, Kansas was left without a Governor, by the resignation of Governor Geary.

"On the 19th of February previous, the Territorial Legislature had passed a law providing for the election of delegates on the third Monday of June, to a convention to meet on the first Monday of September, for the purpose of framing a constitution preparatory to admission into the Union. This law was in the main fair and just; and it is to be regretted that all the qualified electors had not registered themselves and voted under its provisions.

"At the time of the election for delegates, an extensive organization existed in the territory, whose avowed object it was, if need be, to put down the lawful Government by force, and to establish a Government of their own under the so-called Topeka constitution. The persons attached to this revolutionary organization abstained from taking any part in the election.

"The act of the Territorial Legislature had omitted to provide for submitting to the people the constitution which might be framed by the Convention; and in the excited state of public feeling throughout Kansas, an apprehension extensively prevailed that a design existed to force upon them a constitution in relation to slavery against their will. In this emergency it became my duty, as it was my unquestionable right, having in view the union of all good citizens in support of the Territorial

Laws, to express an opinion on the true construction of the provisions concerning slavery contained in the organic Act of Congress of the 30th of May, 1854. Congress declared it to be 'the true intent and meaning of this Act not to legislate slavery into any territory or State, nor to exclude it therefrom, but to leave the people thereof perfectly free to form and regulate their domestic institutions in their own way.' Under it Kansas, 'when admitted as a State,' was to 'be received into the Union, with or without slavery, as their constitution may prescribe at the time of their admission.'

"Did Congress mean by this language that the delegates elected to frame a constitution should have authority finally to decide the question of slavery, or did they intend by leaving it to the people, that the people of Kansas themselves should decide this question by a direct vote? On this subject I confess I had never entertained a serious doubt, and therefore in my instructions to Governor Walker of the 28th March last, I merely said that when 'a constitution shall be submitted to the people of the territory, they must be protected in the exercise of their right of voting for or against that instrument, and the fair expression of the popular will must not be interrupted by fraud or violence.'

"In expressing this opinion, it was far from my intention to interfere with the decision of the people of Kansas, either for or against slavery. From this I have always carefully abstained. Intrusted with the duty of taking 'care that the laws be faithfully executed,' my only desire was, that the people of Kansas should furnish to Congress the evidence re-

quired by the organic Act, whether for or against slavery, and in this manner smooth their passage into the Union. In emerging from the condition of territorial dependence into that of a sovereign State, it was their duty, in my opinion, to make known their will by the votes of the majority, on the direct question whether this important domestic institution should or should not continue to exist. Indeed, this was the only possible mode in which their will could be authentically ascertained.

"The election of delegates to a Convention must necessarily take place in separate districts. From this cause it may readily happen, as has often been the case, that a majority of the people of a State or territory are on one side of a question, while a majority of the representatives from the several districts into which it is divided may be upon the other side. This arises from the fact that in some districts delegates may be elected by small majorities, while in others those of different sentiments may receive majorities sufficiently great, not only to overcome the votes given for the former, but to leave a large majority of the whole people in direct opposition to a majority of the delegates. Besides, our history proves that influences may be brought to bear on the representative sufficiently powerful to induce him to disregard the will of his constituents. The truth is, that no other authentic and satisfactory mode exists of ascertaining the will of a majority of the people of any State or territory on an important and exciting question like that of slavery in Kansas, except by leaving it to a direct vote. How wise, then, was it for Congress to pass over all subordi-

nate and intermediate agencies, and proceed directly to the source of all legitimate power under our institutions!

"How vain would any other principle prove in practice! This may be illustrated by the case of Kansas. Should she be admitted into the Union, with a constitution either maintaining or abolishing slavery, against the sentiment of the people, this could have no other effect than to continue and to exasperate the existing agitation during the brief period required to make the constitution conform to the irresistible will of the majority.

"The friends and supporters of the Nebraska and Kansas Act, when struggling on a recent occasion to sustain its wise provisions before the great tribunal of the American people, never differed about its true meaning on this subject. Everywhere throughout the Union they publicly pledged their faith and their honour that they would cheerfully submit the question of slavery to the decision of the *bonâ fide* people of Kansas, without any restriction or qualification whatever. All were cordially united upon the great doctrine of popular sovereignty, which is the vital principle of our free institutions. Had it been insinuated from any quarter that it would be a sufficient compliance with the requisitions of the organic law for the members of a Convention thereafter to be elected to withhold the question of slavery from the people, and to substitute their own will for that of a legally-ascertained majority of all their constituents, this would have been instantly rejected. Everywhere they remained true to the resolution adopted on a celebrated occa-

sion recognising 'the right of the people of all the territories—including Kansas and Nebraska—acting through the legally and fairly expressed will of a majority of actual residents, and whenever the number of their inhabitants justifies it, to form a constitution, with or without slavery, and be admitted into the Union upon terms of perfect equality with the other States.'

"The Convention to frame a constitution for Kansas met on the first Monday of September last. They were called together by virtue of an Act of the Territorial Legislature, whose lawful existence had been recognised by Congress in different forms and by different enactments. A large proportion of the citizens of Kansas did not think proper to register their names and to vote at the election for delegates; but, an opportunity to do this having been fairly afforded, this refusal to avail themselves of their right could in no manner affect the legality of the Convention.

"This Convention proceeded to frame a constitution for Kansas, and finally adjourned on the 7th day of November. But little difficulty occurred in the Convention, except on the subject of slavery. The truth is, that the general provisions of our recent State constitutions are so similar—and, I may add, so excellent—that the difference between them is not essential. Under the earlier practice of the Government, no constitution framed by the Convention of a territory preparatory to its admission into the Union as a State, had been submitted to the people. I trust, however, the example set by the last Congress, requiring that the constitution of Minnesota

'should be subject to the approval and ratification of the people of the proposed State,' may be followed on future occasions. I took it for granted that the Convention of Kansas would act in accordance with this example, founded as it is on correct principles; and hence my instructions to Governor Walker, in favour of submitting the constitution to the people, were expressed in general and unqualified terms.

"In the Kansas-Nebraska Act, however, this requirement, as applicable to the whole constitution, had not been inserted, and the Convention were not bound by its terms to submit any other portion of the instrument to an election except that which relates to the 'domestic institution' of slavery. This will be rendered clear by a simple reference to its language. It was 'not to legislate slavery into any territory or State, nor to exclude it therefrom, but to leave the people thereof perfectly free to form and regulate their domestic institutions in their own way.' According to the plain construction of the sentence, the words 'domestic institutions' have a direct, as they have an appropriate, reference to slavery. 'Domestic institutions' are limited to the family. The relations between master and slave, and a few others, are 'domestic institutions,' and are entirely distinct from institutions of a political character. Besides, there was no question then before Congress, nor indeed has there since been any serious question before the people of Kansas or the country, except that which relates to the 'domestic institution' of slavery.

"The Convention, after an angry and excited debate, finally determined, by a majority of only two, to submit the question of slavery

to the people, though, at the last, 43 of the 50 delegates present affixed their signatures to the constitution.

"A large majority of the Convention were in favour of establishing slavery in Kansas. They accordingly inserted an article in the constitution for this purpose, similar in form to those which had been adopted by other territorial conventions. In the schedule, however, providing for the transition from a territorial to a State government, the question has been fairly and explicitly referred to the people, whether they will have a constitution 'with or without slavery.' It declares that, before the constitution adopted by the Convention 'shall be sent to Congress for admission into the Union as a State,' an election shall be held to decide this question, at which all the white male inhabitants of the territory above the age of 21 are entitled to vote. They are to vote by ballot; and 'the ballots cast at said election shall be endorsed 'Constitution with Slavery,' and 'Constitution with no Slavery.' If there be a majority in favour of the 'Constitution with Slavery,' then it is to be transmitted to Congress by the President of the Convention in its original form. If, on the contrary, there shall be a majority in favour of the 'Constitution with no Slavery,' then the article providing for slavery shall be stricken from the constitution by the President of this Convention; and it is expressly declared that 'no slavery shall exist in the State of Kansas, except that the right of property in slaves now in the territory shall in no manner be interfered with;' and in that event it is made his duty to have the constitution thus ratified transmitted to the Congress of the

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United States for the admission of the State into the Union.

"Whether Kansas shall be a free or a slave State, must eventually, under some authority, be decided by an election; and the question can never be more clearly or distinctly presented to the people than it is at the present moment. Should this opportunity be rejected, she may be involved for years in domestic discord, and possibly in civil war, before she can again make up the issue now so fortunately tendered, and again reach the point she has already attained. Kansas has for some years occupied too much of the public attention. It is high time this should be directed to far more important objects. When once admitted into the Union, whether with or without slavery, the excitement beyond her own limits will speedily pass away, and she will then for the first time be left, as she ought to have been long since, to manage her own affairs in her own way. If her constitution on the subject of slavery, or on any other subject, be displeasing to a majority of the people, no human power can prevent them from changing it within a brief period. Under these circumstances, it may well be questioned whether the peace and quiet of the whole country are not of greater importance than the mere temporary triumph of either of the political parties in Kansas.

"Should the 'Constitution without Slavery,' be adopted by the votes of the majority, the rights of property in slaves, now in the territory, are reserved. The number of these is very small; but if it were greater, the provision would be equally just and reasonable. These slaves were brought into

the territory under the constitution of the United States, and are now the property of their masters. This point has at length been finally decided by the highest judicial tribunal of the country, and this upon the plain principle that when a confederacy of Sovereign States acquire a new territory at their joint expense, both equality and justice demand that the citizens of one and all of them shall have the right to take into it whatsoever is recognised as property by the common constitution. To have summarily confiscated the property in slaves already in the territory, would have been an act of gross injustice, and contrary to the practice of the older States of the Union, which have abolished slavery.

"UTAH TERRITORY.—THE MOR-MON WAR. — A territorial Government was established for Utah by Act of Congress, approved the 9th of September, 1850, and the constitution and laws of the United States were thereby extended over it 'so far as the same, or any provisions thereof, may be applicable.' This Act provided for the appointment by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, of a governor, who was to be *ex officio* Superintendent of Indian Affairs, a secretary, three Judges of the Supreme Court, a Marshal, and a District Attorney. Subsequent Acts provided for the appointment of the officers necessary to extend our land and our Indian system over the territory. Brigham Young was appointed the first Governor on the 20th September, 1850, and has held the office ever since. While Governor Young has been both Governor and Superintendent of Indian Affairs throughout this period, he

has been at the same time the head of the church called the Latter Day Saints, and professes to govern its members, and dispose of their property, by direct inspiration and authority from the Almighty. His power has been, therefore, absolute over both Church and State.

"The people of Utah almost exclusively belong to this church; and, believing with a fanatical spirit that he is Governor of the territory by divine appointment, they obey his commands as if they were direct revelations from heaven. If, therefore, he chooses that his Government shall come into collision with the Government of the United States, the members of the Mormon Church will yield implicit obedience to his will. Unfortunately, existing facts leave but little doubt that such is his determination. Without entering upon a minute history of occurrences, it is sufficient to say that all the officers of the United States, judicial and executive, with the single exception of two Indian agents, have found it necessary for their own personal safety to withdraw from the territory, and there no longer remains any Government in Utah, but the despotism of Brigham Young. This being the condition of affairs in the territory, I could not mistake the path of duty. As chief executive magistrate, I was bound to restore the supremacy of the constitution and laws within its limits. In order to effect this purpose, I appointed a new Governor and other federal officers for Utah, and sent with them a military force for their protection, and to aid as a *posse comitatus*, in case of need, in the execution of the laws.

"With the religious opinions

of the Mormons, as long as they remained mere opinions, however deplorable in themselves, and revolting to the moral and religious sentiments of all Christendom, I had no right to interfere. Actions alone, when in violation of the constitution and laws of the United States, become the legitimate subjects for the jurisdiction of the civil magistrate. My instructions to Governor Cumming have therefore been framed in strict accordance with these principles. At their date, a hope was indulged that no necessity might exist for employing the military in restoring and maintaining the authority of the law; but this hope has now vanished. Governor Young has, by proclamation, declared his determination to maintain his power by force, and has already committed acts of hostility against the United States. Unless he should retrace his steps, the territory of Utah will be in a state of open rebellion. He has committed these acts of open hostility, notwithstanding Major Van Vliet, an officer of the army sent to Utah by the commanding General, to purchase provisions for the troops, had given him the strongest assurances of the peaceful intentions of the Government, and that the troops would only be employed as a *posse comitatus* when called on by the civil authority to aid in the execution of the laws.

"There is no reason to believe that Governor Young has long contemplated this result. He knows that the continuance of his despotic power depends upon the exclusion of all settlers from the territory, except those who will acknowledge his divine mission, and implicitly obey his will; and that an enlightened public opi-

nion there would soon prostrate institutions at war with the laws both of God and man. He has therefore, for several years, in order to maintain his independence, been industriously employed in collecting and fabricating arms and munitions of war, and in disciplining the Mormons for military service. As superintendent of Indian affairs, he has had an opportunity of tampering with the Indian tribes, and exciting their hostile feelings against the United States. This, according to our information, he has accomplished in regard to some of these tribes, while others have remained true to their allegiance, and have communicated his intrigues to our Indian agents. He has laid in a store of provisions for three years, which, in case of necessity, as he informed Major Van Vliet, he will conceal, 'and then take to the mountains, and bid defiance to all the powers of the Government.'

"A great part of all this may be idle boasting; but yet no wise Government will lightly estimate the effort which may be inspired by such frenzied fanaticism as exists among the Mormons in Utah. This is the first rebellion which has existed in our territories, and humanity itself requires that we should put it down in such a manner that it shall be the last. To trifle with it, would be to encourage it, and to render it formidable. We ought to go there with such an imposing force, as to convince these deluded people that resistance would be in vain, and thus spare the effusion of blood. We can in this manner best convince them that we are their friends, not their enemies. In order to accomplish this object it will be necessary, according to the estimate of the War

Department, to raise four additional regiments; and this I earnestly recommend to Congress. At the present moment of depression in the revenues of the country, I am sorry to be obliged to recommend such a measure; but I feel confident of the support of Congress, cost what it may, in suppressing the insurrection, and in restoring and maintaining the sovereignty of the constitution and laws in the territory of Utah.

"THE PACIFIC RAILROAD. — Long experience has deeply convinced me that a strict construction of the powers granted to Congress is the only true, as well as the only safe, theory of the constitution. While this principle shall guide my public conduct, I consider it clear that under the war-making power Congress may appropriate money for the construction of a military road through the territories of the United States, when this is absolutely necessary for the defence of any of the States against foreign invasion. The constitution has conferred upon Congress power 'to declare war,' 'to raise and support armies,' 'to provide and maintain a navy,' and to call forth the militia 'to repel invasions.' These high sovereign powers necessarily involve important and responsible public duties, and among them there is none so sacred and so imperative as that of preserving our soil from the invasion of a foreign enemy. The constitution has therefore left nothing on this point to construction, but expressly requires that 'the United States shall protect each of them (the States) against invasion.' Now, if a military road over our own territories be indispensably necessary to enable us to meet and repel the invader, it follows, as a

necessary consequence, not only that we possess the power, but it is our imperative duty to construct such a road. It would be an absurdity to invest a Government with the unlimited power to make and conduct war, and at the same time deny to it the only means of reaching and defeating the enemy at the frontier. Without such a road it is quite evident we cannot 'protect' California and our Pacific possessions 'against invasion.' We cannot, by any other means, transport men and munitions of war from the Atlantic States in sufficient time successfully to defend these remote and distant portions of the Republic.

"Experience has proved that the routes across the Isthmus of Central America are at best but a very uncertain and unreliable mode of communication. But even if this were not the case, they would at once be closed against us in the event of war with a naval power so much stronger than our own as to enable it to blockade the ports at either end of these routes. After all, therefore, we can only rely upon a military road through our own territories; and ever since the origin of the Government, Congress has been in the practice of appropriating money from the public treasury for the construction of such roads.

"The difficulties and the expense of constructing a military railroad to connect our Atlantic and Pacific States have been greatly exaggerated. The distance on the Arizona route, near the 32nd parallel of north latitude, between the western boundary of Texas on the Rio Grande, and the eastern boundary of California on the Colorado, from the best explorations now within our knowledge, does

not exceed 470 miles, and the face of the country is, in the main, favourable. For obvious reasons the Government ought not to undertake the work itself by means of its own agents. This ought to be committed to other agencies, which Congress might assist either by grants of land or money, or by both, upon such terms and conditions as they may deem most beneficial for the country. Provision might thus be made not only for the safe, rapid, and economical transportation of troops and munitions of war, but also of the public mails. The commercial interests of the whole country, both east and west, would be greatly promoted by such a road, and above all, it would be a powerful additional bond of union. And although advantages of this kind, whether postal, commercial, or political, cannot confer constitutional power, yet they may furnish auxiliary arguments in favour of expediting a work which, in my judgment, is clearly embraced within the war-making power.

"For these reasons I commend to the friendly consideration of Congress the subject of the Pacific Railroad, without finally committing myself to any particular route.

"THE TARIFF.—As stated in the report of the Secretary, the tariff of March 3rd, 1857, has been in operation for so short a period of time, and under circumstances so unfavourable to a just development of its results as a revenue measure, that I should regard it as inexpedient, at least for the present, to undertake its revision.

"INCREASE OF THE ARMY.—I have already recommended the raising of four additional regiments, and the report of the Se-

cretary of War presents strong reasons, proving this increase of the army, under existing circumstances, to be indispensable.

“INCREASE OF THE NAVY.—I would call the especial attention of Congress to the recommendation of the Secretary of the Navy in favour of the construction of 10 small war steamers of light draught. For some years the Government has been obliged on many occasions to hire such steamers from individuals to supply its pressing wants. At the present moment we have no armed vessels in the navy which can penetrate the rivers of China. We have but a few which can enter any of the harbours south of Norfolk, although many millions of foreign and domestic commerce annually pass in and out of these harbours. Some of our most valuable interests and most vulnerable points are thus left exposed. This class of vessels of light draught, great speed, and heavy guns, would be formidable in coast defence. The cost of their construction will not be great, and they will require but a comparatively small expenditure to keep them in commission. In time of peace they will prove as effective as much larger vessels, and often more useful. One of them should be at every station where we maintain a squadron, and three or four should be constantly employed on our Atlantic and Pacific coasts. Economy, utility, and efficiency combine to recommend them as almost indispensable. Ten of these small vessels would be of incalculable advantage to the naval service, and the whole cost of their construction would not exceed 2,300,000 dollars, or 230,000 dollars each.

“THE PUBLIC LANDS.—Our

system for the disposal of the public lands, originating with the fathers of the Republic, has been improved as experience pointed the way, and gradually adapted to the growth and settlement of our Western States and territories. It has worked well in practice. Already 13 States and seven territories have been carved out of these lands, and still more than a thousand millions of acres remain unsold. What a boundless prospect this presents to our country, of future prosperity and power!

“We have heretofore disposed of 363,862,464 acres of the public land.

“While the public lands, as a source of revenue, are of great importance, their importance is far greater as furnishing homes for a hardy and independent race of honest and industrious citizens, who desire to subdue and cultivate the soil. They ought to be administered mainly with a view of promoting this wise and benevolent policy. In appropriating them for any other purpose we ought to use even greater economy than if they had been converted into money, and the proceeds were already in the public treasury. To squander away this richest and noblest inheritance which any people have ever enjoyed, upon objects of doubtful constitutionality or expediency, would be to violate one of the most important trusts ever committed to any people. While I do not deny to Congress the power, when acting *bonâ fide* as a proprietor, to give away portions of them for the purpose of increasing the value of the remainder, yet, considering the great temptation to abuse this power, we cannot be too cautious in its exercise.

“EXTRAVAGANCE IN LEGISLA-

TION.—The late disastrous monetary revulsion may have one good effect should it cause both the Government and the people to return to the practice of a wise and judicious economy both in public and private expenditures.

"An overflowing Treasury has led to habits of prodigality and extravagance in our legislation. It has induced Congress to make large appropriations to objects for which they never would have provided had it been necessary to raise the amount of revenue required to meet them by increased taxation or by loans. We are now compelled to pause in our career, and to scrutinize our expenditures with the utmost vigilance; and in performing this duty I pledge my co-operation to the extent of my constitutional competency.

"It ought to be observed at the same time that true public economy does not consist in withholding the means necessary to accomplish important national objects entrusted to us by the constitution, and especially such as may be necessary for the common defence. In the present crisis of the country it is our duty to confine our appropriations to objects of this character, unless in cases where justice to individuals may demand a different course. In all cases, care ought to be taken that the money granted by Congress shall be faithfully and economically applied.

"THE VETO POWER.—Under the Federal Constitution, 'every Bill which shall have passed the House of Representatives and the Senate shall, before it becomes a law,' be approved and signed by the President; and, if not approved, 'he shall return it, with his objections, to that House in

which it originated.' In order to perform this high and responsible duty, sufficient time must be allowed the President to read and examine every Bill presented to him for approval. Unless this be afforded, the constitution becomes a dead letter in this particular; and even worse, it becomes a means of deception. Our constituents, seeing the President's approval and signature attached to each Act of Congress, are induced to believe that he has actually performed this duty, when, in truth, nothing is, in many cases, more unfounded.

"From the practice of Congress, such an examination of each Bill as the constitution requires has been rendered impossible. The most important business of each session is generally crowded into its last hours, and the alternative presented to the President is, either to violate the constitutional duty which he owes to the people, and approve Bills which, for want of time, it is impossible he should have examined, or, by his refusal to do this, subject the country and individuals to great loss and inconvenience.

"Besides, a practice has grown up of late years to legislate in Appropriation Bills at the last hours of the session on new and important subjects. This practice constrains the President either to suffer measures to become laws which he does not approve, or to incur the risk of stopping the wheels of the Government by vetoing an Appropriation Bill. Formerly, such Bills were confined to specific appropriations for carrying into effect existing laws and the well-established policy of the country, and little time was then required by the President for their examination.

"For my own part, I have deliberately determined that I shall approve no Bill which I have not examined, and it will be a case of extreme and most urgent necessity which shall ever induce me to depart from this rule. I therefore respectfully, but earnestly, recommend that the two Houses would allow the President at least two days previous to the adjournment of each session within which no new Bill shall be presented to him for approval. Under the existing joint rule one day is allowed; but this rule has been hitherto so constantly suspended in practice, that important Bills continue to be presented to him up till the very last moments of the session. In a large majority of cases no great public inconvenience can arise from the want of time to examine their provisions, because the constitution has declared that if a Bill be presented to the President within the last ten days of the

session he is not required to return it, either with an approval or with a veto, 'in which case it shall not be a law.' It may then lie over and be taken up and passed at the next session. Great inconvenience would only be experienced in regard to Appropriation Bills; but, fortunately, under the late excellent law allowing a salary, instead of a per diem, to members of Congress, the expense and inconvenience of a called session will be greatly reduced.

"I cannot conclude without commending to your favourable consideration the interests of the people of this District. Without a representative on the floor of Congress, they have for this very reason peculiar claims upon our just regard. To this I know, from my long acquaintance with them, they are eminently entitled.

"JAMES BUCHANAN.

"Washington, Dec. 8th."

CHRONICLE.

JANUARY, 1857.

VIOLENT STORMS.— The new year was most unpropitiously ushered in with a succession of heavy gales, which caused a serious sacrifice of life and property on all the coasts of the kingdom. The gales commenced from the S.W., on the 1st of the month, and gradually increased in intensity until the night of the 4th, when the wind suddenly veered round to the N.E., from which quarter it continued to blow with as much force as before. As was to be expected from this sudden shifting of the wind, the greatest disasters occurred on the eastern shores of the island; but the western coasts did not wholly escape.

On the Welsh coast the storm raged with so much fury that six wrecks were visible from one spot near Rhyl, and the Point of Ayr lifeboat, manned with thirteen practised boatmen, was lost, with all her crew, in a gallant endeavour to give assistance to a vessel in distress on the morning of the 4th. Further south, on the same side of the island, the boisterous weather was severely felt, and at Bristol and Clifton considerable damage was done on shore. Near Penzance a screw steamer is said to have foundered with all hands, and the storm raged with more or

less violence throughout the whole length of the Channel.

The disasters on the eastern coast were by far the most numerous and appalling. On the rocks at Catcraig, near Dundee, a vessel was observed to break up without the possibility of the spectators affording any aid to those on board. At Hartlepool four vessels were said to have gone down with all their crews; and similar calamities were reported from Shields. Near Whitby five vessels were cast ashore, and Robin Hood Bay witnessed the destruction of three others, in one instance with all her crew. At Scarborough five more were driven ashore. In short, it was said, that, at the smallest computation, 60 vessels were on shore between Shields and Yarmouth, and that more than fifteen foundered with all on board.

Nor was the Kentish coast more fortunate. In addition to other casualties, two large American ships were stranded in the vicinity of the Downs. The crew of one was rescued without much difficulty; but the circumstances attending the loss of the other, and the preservation of her crew, created such general interest as to appear deserving of particular record. On Monday, the 5th, the *Northern*

Belle, a vessel of 1100 tons, came to an anchor about three quarters of a mile off Kingsgate. Shortly afterwards, fears being entertained by the spectators on shore that she would part from her anchors, a message was sent for the Broadstairs lifeboats. The boatmen, with their usual alacrity, hastened to the spot, having dragged their boats over two miles of a rough, hilly country; but it was found utterly impossible to launch the boat, and thus for the rest of that day they were compelled to remain passive spectators of the distressing scene. The hopes of rescue, however, were not entirely confined to such assistance as the lifeboats could afford, for two Margate luggers were seen to bear down upon the fated vessel. One of them, the *Victory*, on nearing the *Northern Belle*, was struck by a heavy sea, and disappeared immediately, with all her crew. The other, the *Ocean*, was more fortunate, and succeeded in placing five men on board the ship. During the night the ship parted from her anchors, and drove on shore, and the dawning light disclosed all her crew lashed to the rigging of the only mast left standing. These, 23 in number, were brought ashore by the two Broadstairs lifeboats in three perilous trips. The admiration of the country was greatly attracted by the cool daring displayed by the crews of the lugger and lifeboats, and the appropriate gift of a medal to each man, from the American Ambassador, testified the gratitude of those who were rescued; and a very handsome subscription was raised for the families of the Margate men who had perished.

On the same evening, and in spite of the fearful weather, the

Violet, one of the best and strongest mail packets on the Ostend station, put to sea from Ostend Harbour for Dover. She had a crew of seventeen, and but one passenger, three others having been alarmed at the weather, and landed previous to her sailing. She never arrived at Dover, but her wreck was found the next day, on the outer part of the Goodwin, all buried in the sand, with nothing visible at low water except the tops of the wheels and the steam-chest. Her mail bags were recovered, and from the care with which provision had been made to ensure their floating, it appeared that the last thought of Mr. Mortleman, the mail agent, must have been the performance of his duty. The loss of the steamer was attributed to a mistake of the lights, caused by the blinding nature of the snow-storm.

In the same gales the cables of the Submarine Telegraph, both to Ostend and Calais, were broken near the South Foreland, by the anchor of a driving vessel.

THE WEATHER.—The winter of 1856-7 presented no phenomena deserving of especial remark. The temperature was much about the average—on some days considerably in excess, and on others somewhat in defect; indeed, the chief feature was the rapid alternation of heat and cold. The same remark applies to the rain. In January the amount which fell was considerable; in February an unusually small quantity fell—less than in any corresponding month since 1851. In March, also, the quantity was somewhat in defect; and on the whole quarter the deficiency from the average was $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch. March was remarkable for storms of snow and hail: the

haillstones were of large size, and pyramidal. The pressure of the atmosphere was not otherwise remarkable than that the barometer ranged much higher in February than in either of the adjoining months. On the whole, the winter was rather protracted than severe, and the month of March very uncomfortable.

In regard to food—a consideration so important in estimating the pressure of the season on the poor—a singular anomaly in the prices is noticeable; for whereas wheat was at 72s. 4d. a quarter in 1856, it had now fallen to 56s. 10d.; while potatoes, last year 86s. a ton, had now risen to 110s. Beef had risen ten per cent., and mutton sixteen per cent.

2. CHINA.—News was received of a serious misunderstanding with the Chinese authorities. On the 8th of October the *Arrow*, a small vessel, with a British colonial register, lying in the Canton River a little below the foreign factories, was boarded, without any reference having been made to the British Consul, by a party of the local marine, who tore down her flag and carried away her whole Chinese crew on charge of piracy. The Imperial Commissioner, Yeh, paying little attention to the remonstrances of the British Consul, Mr. Parkes, and as little to those of the Plenipotentiary, it was left to the naval Commander-in-Chief, Sir Michael Seymour, to exact satisfaction for the past and security for the future. Menaces being found of no avail, and one term of grace after another having expired, the Admiral was at last compelled to act. Fort after fort along the river was reduced with little or no loss on either side; the public buildings within the city were then shelled; a formidable

fleet of war junks, after a fierce but resultless fire, was destroyed, and when the mail left the Bogue was in our hands, the city of Canton lay under our guns, and the foreign factories were guarded by a strong body of seamen and marines, reinforced by a party of French and Americans, not joining in our quarrel, but simply protecting the interests of their countrymen. Such was the sudden and unexpected commencement of an affair which has since upset a Ministry, put Canton in the hands of the "barbarians," and may possibly end in the subversion of the ancient Chinese polity.

3. ASSASSINATION OF THE ARCHBISHOP OF PARIS. — Monseigneur Sibour was promoted to the Archbishopric of Paris by the Government of General Cavaignac in 1848, on the death of Monseigneur Affré, who was killed in a vain attempt to put an end to the conflict, then at its height, between the insurgents and the soldiers. Monseigneur Sibour found the archiepiscopal chair as fatal a seat as it proved to his predecessor, although in his case the arm of violence was nerved by private hatred, instead of public discord. He fell by the hand of one of his own clergy, under the following circumstances:—Louis Jean Verger was born at Neuilly-sur-Seine, in the year 1826. Placed at school by the charity of the Sisters of Neuilly, it was found necessary to expel him for dishonesty. In spite of this he contrived to find friends and education, and at 23 became a priest. Returning to Paris, he found employment with the Curé of St. Germain l'Auxerrois, who paid his debts, and was repaid with calumnies. Deprived in consequence, Verger wearied the Arch-
B 2

bishop with prayers for employment; and the Archbishop procured him an appointment from the Bishop of Meux. Here Verger's violence, and the sermons he preached against the dogma of the Immaculate Conception, again caused him to be suspended. He then came to Paris; and, unable to obtain a removal of the interdict, he, on the 26th of December—so he admitted—conceived the idea of murdering the Archbishop. On the 3rd of January, the Archbishop was to take part in a procession at the Church of St. Etienne du Mont, in honour of St. Geneviève. Thither Verger betook himself, carrying with him a large Catalan knife. He arrived about 2 P.M. Having consulted the list of the ceremonies, he first placed himself near a bench with the intention of striking the Archbishop when he should enter to hear the sermon; but afterwards, when he reflected that many of the priests had been his fellow-students, and might, on recognising him, prevent the execution of his plan, he quitted the bench and placed himself in the nave, where he remained during the entire ceremony. After the procession was over, and when, previous to entering the vestry, the Archbishop had turned round to bless the people, the assassin rushed forward and plunged his knife into the prelate's breast, exclaiming as he delivered the blow, "No God-dess." The Archbishop fell with a cry of "*Le malheureux*," and being carried into the vestry, expired immediately that absolution had been given to him. The murderer was at once arrested, and being questioned as to the meaning of his words, replied that he wished to protest against so im-

pious a doctrine as that of the Immaculate Conception. He was subsequently brought to trial, and, after a display of great violence, in consequence of which he was several times removed from the Court, convicted of the crime of murder without extenuating circumstances. The defence set up by his counsel was lunacy. He was executed on the 30th of January, in the Place de la Roquette. The funeral of the Archbishop was attended by an immense crowd of people, who evidently sought by their presence and demeanour, to testify the respect they bore to their murdered prelate. It took place on the 10th of January, when the body of the venerable ecclesiastic was consigned, with all the solemnities of Romish pomp, and amidst the gloom of a winter day, to the vault set apart for the interment of the Archbishops of Paris. The unfortunate prelate, Marie Dominique Auguste Sibour, was born in 1792; he was consequently in his 65th year, though he looked several years younger. He was named Bishop of Digne in 1839: and was promoted to the Archdiocese of Paris in August, 1848, by the Government of General Cavaignac. He is said to have exhibited much talent in the administration of the diocese of Paris: and was respected for the purity of his life and his eminently Christian virtues.—Cardinal Morlot, Archbishop of Tours, has been selected to receive the vacant mitre.

THE "RESOLUTE."—The formal surrender of the Arctic ship *Resolute* to the British Government took place on the 30th of December last at Portsmouth. This ship, which formed one of the

squadron sent in search of the lost navigator Sir John Franklin, was abandoned in the ice by the command of Sir Edward Belcher. Being set free by a break-up of the floe in which she was embedded, as it was supposed, she was found drifting to the southward by an American whaler, and taken to the United States. The Government of that country determined to put her into thorough repair and then present her to the Government of England. This was done, and the ship arrived at Portsmouth in the course of December, and the 30th was fixed for the formal transfer. At one o'clock on that day the American officers in charge of the *Resolute* and the British officers selected to receive her being assembled on the deck, the flag-ship of the Port Admiral, the *Victory*, saluted the American flag with 21 guns, and when the last gun had been fired, the "stars and stripes" which had been hoisted in company with the British ensign, were hauled down and the Union Jack floated alone at the peak. Then Captain Hartstein, the American commander, standing bare-headed on the quarter-deck, addressed Captain Seymour, the son and flag-captain of the Commander-in-Chief, with thanks for the hospitalities shown to his officers and crew. He expressed a hope that, long after every timber in her sturdy frame shall have perished, the remembrance of the old *Resolute* would be cherished by the people of the respective nations. "I now," he concluded, "with a pride totally at variance with our professional ideas, strike my flag, and to you, Sir, give up this ship." Captain Seymour having replied in a similar spirit to his "brother

seaman," a party of marines took possession of the ship. Captain Hartstein and his officers then went on board the *Sprightly*; and as she quitted the harbour for Southampton Water, the crews of the *Victory* and *Pembroke* showed themselves and cheered. The American officers and crew were carried to the United States mail-packet *Washington*; which, attended as far as the Channel by the *Sprightly*, sailed for New York.

Considerable dissatisfaction was afterwards felt and expressed at the somewhat indecent haste with which the English authorities proceeded to dismantle the *Resolute*. It was said, and with some show of justice, that she might have been made use of in a capacity similar to that of the *Victory*, a course which would have betokened a more full appreciation of the motives which had influenced the American Government in her restoration.

6. LOSS OF THE PACKET SHIP "NEW YORK."—The wreck of this ship, which sailed from Liverpool on the 13th of November last, and was driven ashore on the American coast during the night of the 19th of December, was attended by the exhibition of a very mutinous spirit on the part of the crew. The Captain has made public his statement of the circumstances, in which, after detailing the stranding of the vessel and the landing of the passengers and crew, 301 in number, on the day succeeding, he says, "Most of my crew were men I picked up in Liverpool, and rather 'hard cases.' On the 21st some of them attempted to plunder the passengers, but were prevented. They at last got to fighting, when the mate and myself interfered. One of them, who goes by the

name of 'Dublin Jack,' then drew a knife on me, saying at the same time, 'D—— you, I would cut your throat in a minute!' I stepped towards him, saying, 'Don't do that.' He then advanced on me with his knife. I had two little pocket pistols with me, and drew one of these out, and took as good an aim at him, I must confess, as I ever did at a fowl. It did not explode. He then ran to the maindeck, but the others began to gather around me. I then broke after 'Dublin Jack' with my other pistol. I went a few steps, and then turned back. As I was returning I met one of the crew with a saucepan in his hand, with which he hit me across the head. He repeated the blow and cut me very badly. The other part of the crew were close behind him, and they all rushed upon me, beating me with belaying-pins, fiats, and stamping upon me. I fell across a spar, but I had the presence of mind to pull my coat over my head to shelter me from the blows. The first mate, Stowell, seeing that they were determined to kill me, ran in, and, throwing himself upon me, exclaimed, 'You have killed the captain, now kill me.' He sheltered my head with his hand, but the crew, who had pistols, snapped them several times, but fortunately none of them went off. The mate then jumped up, drawing his knife, saying, at the same time, 'I will put this in the first man who strikes the captain.' At this most of the crew drew knives, exclaiming, 'Ha, ha! we have all got knives.' The mate then caught me up and dragged me down into the cabin. The mutineers then ran into the cabin and set to work breaking open the chests and

trunks with hammers and hatchets, and carrying off everything of value they could lay their hands upon. They also went after the mate to murder him, but one of them, known as 'Philadelphia Jim,' cried out, 'No, no; you shall not touch the mate.' They then took one of the ship boats and went ashore with their plunder. During the night they got fighting among themselves, and most of them turned upon 'Philadelphia Jim' for interfering on behalf of the mate, and pounded him to such an extent that he died that night. The next day they all took themselves off into the interior."

Steps had been taken for the apprehension of the mutineers, one of whom is reported to have been frozen to death.

8. DESTRUCTION OF THE MONTREAL CATHEDRAL. — News has been received of the destruction by fire of Christ Church, the English cathedral at Montreal, on the 10th of December last. The first Protestant church erected in Montreal, after the cession of the Canadas, it had become a time-honoured edifice, and as such was endeared to a large congregation by many and hallowed associations. It was filled with monumental tablets of a bygone generation, which were all destroyed, with the splendid organ, famous as one of the finest on the continent of America. The only thing rescued from the interior of the building was a copy of the "Last Supper," which stood over the communion table. The books, registers, and records in the vestry, however, were all saved, as well as the diocesan library. The origin of the fire was unknown.

9. CONVICTION AND SENTENCE

FOR WILL FORGERY. — At the High Court of Justiciary, Edinburgh, Dr. Dionysius Wiselobycki was convicted of forgery and uttering a forged will. The prisoner, originally a Polish refugee, had for twelve or thirteen years practised as a homoeopathic physician in Edinburgh, and had won the confidence and regard of his patients. Amongst others, he had been called some years ago to attend a family of elderly persons in Portobello, of whom only one, Miss Isabella Darling, now survived, and so great an influence had he obtained over them, that he had been entrusted with the possession of all their funds, about 4000*l*. Thomas Darling, who died in April, 1856, left his property by will to his two sisters, Margaret and Isabella, excluding his nephews and nieces by other sisters. Margaret died in the October following, and the prisoner next day uttered a document pretending to be a will of Margaret, by which she bequeathed all her property to Isabella. From the evidence it appeared that Isabella, a weak, facile, and ignorant woman, had transcribed the will from scrolls supplied by the prisoner and forged the signature, and that, after it had been uttered by the prisoner and challenged as a forgery by the agent for the nephews and nieces, the prisoner and Isabella Darling destroyed it between them, and a compromise was made with the claimants for 1200*l*., which nearly amounted to their rightful share. The evidence also showed that the prisoner had got a will in his favour from Isabella Darling, that he had received considerable sums from the family for medical attendance, agency, &c.; that they had also intrusted to him about

500*l*. in notes and silver coin which they had hoarded, without taking any receipt or acknowledgment. The doctor was sentenced to transportation for a period of fourteen years. The trial and its result occasioned great sensation in Edinburgh, where the prisoner was extensively known.

10. SUICIDE OF A CORONER. — Mr. Thomas Higgs, Coroner for the Duchy of Lancaster, and formerly Deputy Coroner for Westminster, was found dead in bed on Saturday morning, at his apartments in Crosier Street, Lambeth. A strong odour of essential oil of almonds pervaded the room; and a *post-mortem* examination detected a large quantity of the poison in the deceased's stomach. Mr. Higgs had long suffered from bodily illness, and his brain was diseased: he had exhibited much "eccentricity." No doubt was felt that he had destroyed himself during a fit of insanity, and the coroner's jury returned a verdict to that effect.

12. WRECK OF THE "TYNE." — The Royal Mail Company experienced another misfortune in the stranding of one of their fine fleet of steamers. The vessel in this instance was the *Tyne*, and the accident occurred on her homeward passage from the West Indies. She had made the Portland lights on her way up the Channel, but her course being altered, and no sufficient allowance made for the set of the tide, she ran ashore near St. Alban's Head. The concussion when the ship struck was very great, and many of the passengers were thrown out of their berths. At this time it was so dark and thick that a man could not see his own hand before him. The ship continued bumping violently

until 8 A.M. As the tide rose the ship eased and settled down. Every means were resorted to to get her off, but without avail. After daylight the mails were landed, and about noon the boats were lowered from the ship's side and the passengers were slung into them from the deck. During this process, one or two of the boats were swamped and some of the passengers thrown into the water, but no lives were lost. The boats reached the shore in safety, and the passengers on landing were taken care of by Lord Eldon, and conveyed to Corfe Castle, where his Lordship treated them in the most hospitable manner. Measures were subsequently taken to remove the cargo, amongst which were two lions; these were safely landed and brought to London. Bulkheads were also built round the hull of the vessel, and these precautions were so prudently taken, that on the 12th of March it was found practicable to float her, and the *Tyne* again, after undergoing extensive repairs, took her place among the regular passenger ships of the Company.

CONVICTION FOR MURDER.—At the High Court of Justiciary, Edinburgh, Peter M'Lean, Christina Peters, or M'Lean, and William Mansfield, were charged "with murder, as also assault, committed by stabbing and cutting, in so far as, on the 15th or 16th of November last, at or near Boghead Bridge, they attacked and assaulted Thomas Maxwell, a miner, threw him down on the ground, kicked him, and with a knife or other instrument stabbed or cut him on the chest and neck and other parts of his person, by all of which he was mortally injured." The prisoners pleaded "Not Guilty;" but the

jury, after a lengthened absence, returned a verdict, by a majority, of "Guilty" of murder and assault against Peter M'Lean, but recommended him to the merciful consideration of the Crown; "Not Guilty" against Christina M'Lean; and "Guilty" of assault against Mansfield. The Lord Justice Clerk then sentenced Peter M'Lean to be executed on Monday, the 2nd of February, at Linlithgow, and adjured him to banish from his mind any hope that his life would be prolonged. The prisoner M'Lean exhibited violent emotion on receiving sentence. Mansfield was sentenced by the Court to two years' imprisonment, and Christina M'Lean was dismissed from the bar. The sentence against M'Lean was duly carried out. The unhappy man made no confession, although he admitted that he might unconsciously have struck the fatal blow, as he was furiously excited with drink. When he took his place on the scaffold, he faltered out, "Good people, take warning by me. Avoid evil company and drink, and keep the Sabbath." The wretched man died without a struggle.

13. THE BULLION ROBBERY ON THE SOUTH-EASTERN RAILWAY.—The trial of the prisoners charged with this robbery, which for audacity, ingenuity, the large amount of booty obtained, and the apparent respectability of the persons implicated has seldom been equalled, took place this day in the presence of a crowded audience at the Central Criminal Court, before Mr. Baron Martin and Mr. Justice Willes.

The prisoners, three in number, were, William Pierce, aged 40, described as a grocer, and "imperfectly educated;" James Burgess,

aged 35, railway guard, "well educated;" and William George Tester, aged 26, "well educated."

The indictment contained four counts, the first and principal of which charged the prisoners with stealing 200 lbs. weight of gold, value 12,000*l.*, the property of their employers, the South-Eastern Railway Company. The second charged them with a simple larceny of the same property.

From the statement of the counsel for the prosecution, as corroborated by the evidence, it appeared that on the 15th of May, 1855, three boxes containing gold were taken to the South-Eastern Railway Company's Station at London Bridge, for the purpose of being conveyed to Paris. The boxes were bound with iron hoops or bars, and after having been weighed and sealed, were placed, according to the usual practice, in iron safes. These safes were secured by Chubb's patent locks, the keys of which were entrusted to confidential servants of the Company. As a further precaution, the guard of the train usually took the safes into his own van, and was thus enabled to see to their safety during the journey. On the night in question Burgess was the guard of the train, and in his van the iron safes were placed. On their arrival at Boulogne the boxes were taken out of the safes and weighed, and the same process was again gone through at Paris. At the latter place it was ascertained that a considerable portion of the bullion had been abstracted from the boxes, and a quantity of shot substituted for it; and on a comparison of the weight of the boxes at the various stages, it was found that the weights at Paris corresponded with those

at Boulogne, but varied from those which were taken at London. From this it was evident that the robbery must have been committed between London and Boulogne; but further than this the strictest investigation for some time appeared to afford no clue to the discovery of the criminals. In October, 1855, a person of the name of Agar was tried and convicted of uttering a forged cheque, and was sentenced to transportation for life. At the time of his arrest he had in his possession a considerable sum of money. He arranged with the prisoner Pierce that the latter should take possession of all his property on the understanding that a woman, in whom Agar was interested, and by whom he had had a child, should be provided for out of its proceeds. This Pierce did for some time; but subsequently, when Agar had been convicted, neglected his promises, and thus allowed the woman and her child to be reduced to a state of the greatest distress. This fact coming to the knowledge of Agar, he came forward and made known the whole circumstances of the robbery, and as it was chiefly upon the graphic description of the details of those circumstances as contained in his evidence that the prisoners were convicted, it is given at some length. It may, however, be as well to premise that all the prisoners had been in the service of the Company. Burgess was, as has been stated, the guard of the train by which the gold was despatched. Pierce also had been in their employ as a ticket-printer, but had been dismissed in 1850. Tester was a clerk in the superintendent's office. It is evident, therefore, that all the prisoners had ample opportunities of obtain-

ing some knowledge of the traffic of the Company.

Edward Agar, the approver, said: I conversed with Pierce on the subject of this robbery about four years ago. That was after my return from the United States of America; but I had spoken to him relative to it before I went to America. He had proposed it; but I had declined, as I thought that the thing was impracticable. When I met him, after my return, he asked if I had thought any more of the robbery, and I said that I believed it would be impossible to do it unless an impression of the keys could be procured. He then said that he thought he could get an impression if I would undertake the business, and I said that if he did I had no objection to undertake to complete the robbery. I asked him if he got the impressions how many persons were to be connected with the affair, and he said "four," naming Burgess, Tester, himself, and myself. About twelve months before the robbery I went down to Folkestone, having in the interval had numerous interviews with Pierce, some of which were in the presence of Burgess. Tester was station-master at Margate, and I went down to Margate to see him, and stopped at his lodgings that night. He showed me an iron safe in the office at Margate, and the key belonging to the cashbox, and asked if that would be any guide to go by in making the keys for the bullion chest. I told him, "Not the least." He said that it was a great pity that Pierce had not mentioned the matter to him before, because when he was a clerk at Folkestone he had the keys in his possession. After I returned from Margate, I saw both Burgess and Pierce, and I told

them my opinion and reported what I had learned from Tester. I said that the best thing would be to go to Folkestone, to take apartments there, watch the trains in and out, and so discover how the keys of the bullion chest were to be got at. It was arranged, therefore, that that should be done, and Pierce and I took apartments at Folkestone accordingly. That was about a year before the robbery. I went by the name of Adams, but I forgot the name that Pierce adopted. We stayed there a fortnight, and went down constantly to the harbour on the arrival of the train from London and the boat from Boulogne, and we carefully watched to see what was done with the keys. Owing to our being there so often, the police took notice of us, and the inspector followed Pierce. Pierce "took him through the town," and got away. In consequence of that, however, Pierce returned to London, but I remained some few days longer. Before Pierce left we had noticed the arrival and departure of the bullion chest, and upon one occasion we had seen it opened. It was placed on the platform, and a man named Sharman came and locked it with one key, which was attached by a loop to a label, from which another key was suspended, which I suspected to be the other key required for the safe. I watched Sharman deposit those keys in the cash till. At that time Pierce resided in Walnut Tree Walk, Lambeth. It was arranged by him that I should go again to Folkestone. This was about eight or nine months before the robbery. Tester met me there as if by accident, and introduced me to Sharman. I and Tester dined together that day, and I told him that I

thought I should be able to manage it now that I knew Sharman. Tester left, and I remained behind with Sharman, from whom, he being a very sedate young man, I could not, however, get much information. I went subsequently to London, and suggested that the matter should be allowed to rest for a time. A letter afterwards came from Tester, stating that one of the keys of the bullion chest was lost, and that the chest would have to be sent to Messrs. Chubb's to be repaired. It was then proposed that Tester should be supplied with wax, to take an impression of the keys when the bullion chest came up; but I objected, saying I must take the impression myself. By appointment I met Tester at the Arcade, near the London Bridge Station. He informed me that he had not got the keys. I subsequently met Tester and Pierce by arrangement at a beer-shop in Tooley Street, when the former produced the keys. I said, "I must go into another room and take the impression." Tester asked me if I could not do it there. I said, "No." I then rang the bell, and was shown into a bedroom to wash my hands. I there took the impression of one of the keys, after which I returned the key to Tester. We were in the habit of meeting Burgess at Stearn's public-house, and informing him how the matter was progressing. I went again to Folkestone, to obtain the impression of the keys kept there. I stayed at the Pavilion Hotel. While I was there Pierce forwarded to me a box containing 200 or 300 sovereigns, which I had advanced for that purpose. On the receipt of a letter from him to that effect, I went to the railway office on the

day the box reached Folkestone. I saw it taken out of the iron chest in the usual way, and then forwarded to the lower station. I also then saw the chest opened by Chapman. It had two locks upon it. I noticed that he took the key from a cupboard in the office. He brought out the box that I expected, and gave it to me, with a form to fill up with my signature. I then returned to London, and had an interview with Pierce and Burgess. It was arranged that I and Pierce should go down to Dover, by a train that arrived at mid-day. We walked over to Folkestone, and got there before the Boulogne boat came in. We were walking about the harbour when she arrived. In a few minutes we saw Chapman and Ledger leave the railway office, upon which Pierce went in there, while I remained at the door. Pierce passed on to the cupboard, took the key, and brought it to me. I then took an impression of the key, and returned the latter to Pierce, who replaced it in the cupboard. The door by which we entered the office was shut, but not locked at the time. We returned to Dover on the same day, and then by train to London. I then met Burgess and told him I had got an impression of the key. He said "It is a good job, and I will do my best to assist you." I next had some blank keys made, and filed them to the size of the impression that I had taken at Folkestone. This was done at Pierce's residence, Walnut Tree Walk. Fanny Kay had been living with me as my wife before this, and she and her child were then staying at the Harleyford Road. She and I had some differences about this time, but we made it up and came together again. I took

a house at Cambridge Villas, Shepherd's Bush. I finished filing the keys there. Pierce then left Walnut Tree Walk, Lambeth, and took a house in Crown Terrace, Hampstead Road. It was next arranged that after I had completed the keys I should go down by the train and try them on the bullion chest. I went seven or eight different times by rail with Burgess, to try the keys upon the lock before they succeeded in opening it. We calculated that we should get about 12,000*l.* worth of gold, that being about as much as we should be able to carry. Pierce and I accordingly went across Hungerford Suspension Bridge to the shot tower, and there purchased 2 cwt. of lead, which we conveyed to my house. The shot was then placed in 8 lb. and 4 lb. check bags. Fanny Kay and a servant were at home when this was done. The small packets of shot were put into four courier-bags made of drab leather. The shot was put in carpet-bags, and removed in a cart to Pierce's house. A black leather bag was also made for Tester, who consented to go to Reigate, and there take part of the gold and convey it to London. Everything being in readiness for the robbery, arrangements were made when Burgess got on the mail-train that Pierce, I, and Tester should meet at London Bridge. This we did five or six times before the robbery was actually committed. On the night of the robbery Pierce and I took a cab, and proceeded with our bags to St. Thomas's Street. I got out there and went to the railway station. Burgess came out of the station and wiped his face. This was the appointed signal to indicate that bullion was going down. I returned, and told the cabman to drive up to the rail-

way. I had previously seen Tester near the terminus, when he said to me, in a hurried manner, "All right." We kept our courier-bags on, but gave the carpet-bags to a porter. Pierce entered a first-class carriage. I walked up and down the platform till the train started, and then jumped unobserved into Burgess's van, where I crouched down in a corner, and Burgess threw his apron over me. I was in the guard's portion of the van until the train had started, after which I got up and saw that there were two iron safes in it. I opened an iron safe, and took from it a wooden box, fastened by nails and iron bands, and also sealed. I had a pair of pincers, and boxwood wedges to force open the lid. I took out from that box four bars of gold. One bar I placed in Tester's bag and gave it to Burgess. The other three were placed in the carpet-bag. I then put the shot into the box instead of the gold. The train by this time had arrived at Reigate. When we stopped there I gave the bag to Burgess, and then heard Tester say, "Where is it?" When the train again started Burgess joined me, and I opened another box in the same safe, containing American gold coins. I don't know the amount, but I substituted shot for them also. I then fastened down both of the boxes, and sealed them again with some seals and a wax taper, which I had purchased for the purpose. I then opened the other chest, in which there was a box which I found to contain small bars of gold. I took out as many of the small bars of gold as I thought I had shot sufficient in weight to replace, and then I fastened up the box again. The safes were removed from the train at

Folkestone, and we went on to Dover. I and Pierce took the courier-bags and the carpet-bags with us. We put up at the Dover Castle Hotel. We entered the coffee-room, where we placed the carpet-bags under the window, and then ordered our supper. During the absence of the waiter we took off our courier-bags. The waiter asked whether we wanted beds, and we answered "No," observing we were going back to London by the 2 A.M. train. I went to the pier, and threw my chisels and other tools into the sea. When I returned, we sent the waiter for some brandy, in order that we might take advantage of his absence to put on our courier-bags again. We walked to the railway, and on a porter asking for our tickets I replied that we had Ostend ones, upon which he asked to see them, stating that there had been no luggage passed through the Custom-house that day. I answered "No, we came yesterday," and at the moment slipped some silver into his hand. The porter then left us. On our way up we opened the large carpet-bags, which were "dummies," and threw out the hay they contained; and at one of the stations at which we stopped Pierce got out and placed the empty bags behind the door of the waiting-room. The gold was then in the small carpet and courier bags. On arriving at London Bridge we took a cab, and ordered the driver to take us to the Great Western Railway; but before reaching that place we told the cabman he had made a mistake, and desired him to drive to Euston Square station. When we got out there we discharged the cab; but Pierce engaged another, in which we were

conveyed to the neighbourhood of Crown Terrace. We there dismissed the second cab, and took the bags to Pierce's house. After detailing the sale of several small portions of the gold, and the conveyance of the rest to his own house, the witness proceeded: We then determined to make a furnace and melt the gold. This was done in my first-floor back room. We took out some of the stones of the floor for the purpose, and replaced them with fire-bricks. The brick now produced is one of them, and on it small particles of gold can now be detected, from the running over of the melting-pot. In removing one of the crucibles from the fire I met with an accident. The crucible broke, and the gold was scattered about the floor. When we had melted the gold and run it into ingots, I began to sell it. I first sold 200 ounces to a man named Saward. I had known him for some years. When I first knew him he had chambers in the Temple. He was a barrister, I understood — indeed, I have seen him pleading in Westminster Hall as a barrister. We divided the proceeds of the robbery as far as they had been realised. Pierce, Tester, and I had 600*l.* each, and Burgess had 700*l.* The money divided was in notes, which had been obtained by Pierce in exchange for the gold which I received from Saward. The rest of the gold, which was unsold, was buried by Pierce in a hole which he dug in his pantry, under the front step of his house. I decline to say how I lived.

In his cross-examination the witness exhibited great but not unnatural reluctance to confess all his own crimes fully, and repeatedly asserted his innocence of that charge for which he was undergoing punish-

ment. He admitted, however, that he had had but one honest employment in his life, in his youth. Since then he had got his living by speculating and various things, especially in America. He acknowledged to have received the produce of many forgeries, though he strenuously denied ever having actually committed one himself. With regard to the facts contained in his evidence, their accuracy was not shaken by the cross-examination, further than by the inference to be derived from his criminal character.

A number of witnesses were then called to corroborate various parts of the approver's story. The progress of the boxes was traced along the line from their delivery at London Bridge to the discovery of the robbery at Paris. Evidence was also given as to Agar's visits to Folkestone in company with Pierce and Tester, as well as by himself. Sharman spoke to the meeting described by Agar, and the Inspector also confirmed his statement.

Waiters, porters, and clerks deposed to the departure of two men, like Pierce and Agar, and carrying carpet-bags which, to all appearance, seemed very heavy, by the 2 A.M. up train on the night in question, and a porter corroborated the account given by Agar of the remarks he made as to the arrival of the luggage. Tester's presence on the same evening at Reigate, with a small black bag, which appeared heavy and "lumpy," as though there was a stone in it, was also proved by several witnesses. Several cab drivers and innkeepers also testified to facts which went to show the truth of this history so far as it related to what occurred in London, to the various meetings of the confede-

rates, and their journeyings to and from the station. Evidence was also given of the purchase by several dealers in bullion, of corresponding amounts of gold coin and bullion about the times mentioned, and also of the possession by the prisoners of considerable sums of money, and the manner in which they were invested in the Stock Exchange. The chief witnesses in corroboration, however, were Fanny Kay and Mr. Rees, the solicitor to the company.

Fanny Poland Kay deposed: Some years ago I was an attendant at the Tunbridge station on the South-Eastern Railway. In December, 1854, I went to live with Agar at Cambridge Villas, Shepherd's Bush. Before that time I had seen Pierce in company with Agar at Harleyford Road. He went by the name of Peckham. For a few days both after and before the 18th of May, 1855, Agar was absent from home all night. When next I saw him he came in the afternoon in a cart with Pierce, and they then had two bags with them, which they carried into the washhouse. After that Pierce came regularly almost every day, and they usually went then up to the first-floor back room. I looked into that room upon one occasion, and I saw that they had got the stove out, and that there was a very bright fire. They both ran to the door as soon as I opened it, and closed it so as to prevent my entrance. Previous to that they had been a good deal in the washhouse together. I do not know what they were doing there, but I often heard them hammering. They had shooting-bags with them made of drab leather, and one black bag. When they were upstairs in the back room, although I saw nothing,

I constantly heard a noise, such as proceeds from a furnace; it was like the roaring of a large fire. It continued for several days. After that I saw what appeared to me to be square pieces of stone brought down stairs by Pierce and taken away. When they were working in this way they came down regularly to their meals, and appeared always very hot and dirty. I asked them what they were doing, and they said, "Leather-apron weaving." They never gave me any other answer. I went into the room after their operations had ceased, and I saw that the stove had been replaced and blacklead. I also noticed that the floor was burnt in two places. They wore shortish cloaks, or capes of a rather fashionable cut, which they had had made for them about two months before. After Agar's arrest Pierce provided for me, and I went to live in his house in January, and remained there till April, 1856, when I left in consequence of words with him. After I left Pierce's house in April I fell into distress, and had no means of support. I asked Pierce for money frequently, but he refused to give it me. After that I saw Mr. Wetherhead, the Governor of Newgate, and I made a communication to him.

Mr. Rees said: I went up to Pierce's residence on the day of his arrest. Underneath the front door steps is a pantry, and I found that the ground in the pantry had been disturbed and a hole had been dug, and in place of the natural clay it had been quite recently filled up with cinders. In the house were Turkish bonds to the amount of 2000*l.*, leases, deeds, and securities of different sorts. The green toolbox was in the attic. I also went to Cambridge Villas, Shepherd's

Bush. I had the grate in the back bedroom removed, and behind it I found the three fire-bricks which have been produced and identified by Agar. The chimney bore evident marks of having been subjected to great heat. The floor between the fireplace and the window was very much burnt. I had the boards taken up, and underneath were a number of small bits of gold, which had evidently run through the floor.

In defence, the chief point urged was, that although Agar's evidence had been corroborated as to the incidents of the robbery, it had not been sufficiently supported, as to the persons engaged in it, to warrant a conviction of the prisoners. The jury, however, found Pierce "Guilty" on the second count, simple larceny, and Burgess and Tester "Guilty" on the first count. Mr. Baron Martin, after adverting to the consequences which Agar's career of crime had brought upon him, and lamenting that he was compelled to pass a less severe punishment on Pierce than on the other prisoners, sentenced the former to imprisonment, with hard labour, for two years, the first, twelfth, and twenty-fourth month to be passed in solitary confinement. The sentence against Burgess and Tester was fourteen years' transportation.

The Turkish bonds which, to the amount of 2800*l.*, were seized by the police in Pierce's house on his arrest, were made the subject of various claims. The different parties who asserted an interest in them were—the Crown, in right of its prerogative; the City of London, as having a title, under its charters, to the goods of all felons convicted in the City; the South-Eastern Company, as the bonds

were purchased with the proceeds of the robbery; Mr. Saward, a solicitor, who had conducted some legal proceedings for Pierce, and sought to obtain the payment of his costs; and Mrs. Tester, the wife of the prisoner Tester. The various claims were heard at Westminster, and eventually the Judges who presided at the trial made an order that the Company should have restored to them so much of the property as was shown to be the result of the robbery, and that the remainder should be given into the custody of Sir Richard Mayne, the Chief Commissioner of Police, to abide any future orders that may be given respecting it. It was understood, however, that it would be applied for the benefit of Fanny Kay and her child.

13. DESTRUCTION OF ROCHESTER BRIDGE.—The demolition of this ancient structure, which had spanned the waters of the Medway for upwards of four centuries, was this day commenced under the superintendence of Colonel Sandham, Director of the Royal Engineer Establishment at Brompton. As soon as the removal of the bridge was decided upon it was determined that the Royal Sappers and Miners and the East India Company's Engineers should be employed in its destruction, as it was considered that the rare occurrence of removing such a huge mass of masonry was one admirably adapted for practising the officers and men of those corps in the destruction of heavy works. On the 24th of November last the engineers commenced sinking three shafts, which were excavated in different piers to the respective depths of 24 feet, 21 feet, and 15 feet, the constant breaking

in of the water rendering it impossible to sink them deeper. Each shaft had a mean diameter of 4 feet. The first portion of the old bridge destroyed was one of the large piers, near the Strood side, from which the arches and superstructure had been previously removed by manual labour. This pier was 36 feet in length, 21 feet wide, and 13 feet in depth, and was calculated to contain more than 12,000 cubic feet of masonry, weighing 800 tons. From the shaft which had been excavated in this pier sprang two galleries of 10 feet in length, from the extremity of each of which branched at right angles another gallery of 3 feet in length. The weight of gunpowder used was 300 lbs., consisting of four charges, each of 60 lbs., and two lesser charges, each of 30 lbs. The powder was contained in tin cases enclosed in wooden boxes, and the charges were exploded simultaneously by means of the voltaic battery, which was under the direction of Captain C. E. Cumberland, Royal Engineers. The wire used for conveying the galvanic spark was the same as used by the Sappers and Miners for blowing up the *Royal George* at Spithead.

The destruction of the pier was most complete, the large blocks of stone being rent asunder and hurled into the river, and the only sight visible to the spectators was a violent upheaving of the water and the disappearance of the masonry. Notwithstanding the immense number of spectators present, the operations passed off without the slightest accident. The remainder of the pier was removed in a similar manner on subsequent occasions.

16. FRAUDS ON THE GREAT

NORTHERN RAILWAY.—The contriver of these frauds, Leopold Redpath, of whose operations an account was given in the Chronicle of last year, p. 185, was tried at the Central Criminal Court, and, being found guilty, was sentenced to transportation for life. At the same time a junior clerk in his office, Charles Kent, was also charged as his partner in the crime. It appeared that Kent had acted on many occasions as attesting witness to the forged transfers, which Redpath had employed to carry out his ends; but as no guilty knowledge on the part of the former was shown, he was acquitted.

The railway company at first attempted to repudiate the forged stock which Redpath had put into circulation, but pressing remonstrances, not unaccompanied by threats, having been made by the Committee of the Stock Exchange, they consented to acknowledge it. Then came the question, by whom the loss was to be borne; a question which was not solved until after considerable litigation. The directors asserted that it ought to be paid out of the current income of the year, and so it was ultimately decided. This led to a further question between the guaranteed shareholders and the rest of the company. For the diminution of the year's earnings caused by taking up the fictitious stock being so great as to render it impossible to satisfy the guaranteed dividends out of the residue, it was contended on the part of the holders of those shares that, by the provisions of the deed of settlement, the deficiency ought to be made up out of the next year's profits, and that the guarantee that they should receive their

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specified dividends was not clogged with the condition, in case a sufficient amount of earnings in each year was made to pay them. This dispute led to a Chancery suit, the decree in which was in favour of the holders of the guaranteed shares.

19. FIRE AT THE BANK OF IRELAND.—Early this morning a fire broke out in the Accountant-General's office at the Bank of Ireland. The interior of that part of the building was destroyed together with the furniture belonging to it, but all the important papers were preserved uninjured by the iron safes in which they had, as usual, been deposited over night, although the doors of the safes were at one period seen in a state of red heat. The outbreak of the flames was almost simultaneously observed by the housekeeper, the sentry on duty, and a policeman, and their further progress was prevented by the prompt arrival of the military and the fire brigade. The origin of the fire was attributed to the overheating of one of the flues, but opinions were freely expressed that the directors had not acted wisely in discontinuing the old "Bank Guard," which formerly took the nightly charge of the building.

21. AMATEUR LECTURES.—The example set by the Earl of Carlisle in giving amateur lectures to literary and other societies has been very generally followed. On the 20th of January the Rev. Canon Stowell delivered a lecture on "Life in Manchester," before a very large audience, in the Manchester Free-trade Hall.

On the same day, at the Manchester Athenæum, Lord Lyttelton delivered "a few thoughts" about Shakspeare; derived, as he

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modestly stated, in great measure from those by whom the theme had been already illustrated. The next day Mr. Adderley, M.P. delivered a lecture to the members of the St. Martin's Working Men's Association at Birmingham, on the Political History of England from the Peace down to the close of Sir Robert Peel's Administration.

23. THE WARS IN CHINA AND PERSIA.—The following telegrams were received this day:—

"Alexandria, Jan. 15.

"The Calcutta steamer has arrived at Suez with advices from Hong Kong to the 16th of December.

"Yeh, backed up by the gentry and people, continued obdurate.

"The French Folly Fort had been taken and destroyed.

"The Chinese had set fire to the factories, and all the Hongs were destroyed.

"The Oriental, Agra, and Mercantile Banks were on fire, with no hopes of saving them.

"One fatal accident had occurred, O. T. Lane, nephew of Sir J. Bowring, being killed by the falling in of a wall.

"It was said the city of Canton would no longer be spared, and that the discharge of rockets and shells had already commenced.

"The British fleet has taken possession of the fort of Bushire and the island of Karrak."

26. CAPTURE OF BUSHIRE.—The following dispatch arrived from Trieste:—

"Bushire surrendered on the 9th of December, after four hours' fire from the fleet, without a single casualty.

"Fort Bushire was captured on the previous day after a smart action. Brigadier Stopford, Colonel

Malet, and Lieutenants Utterson and Warren were killed, besides about twenty rank and file.

"Only one officer, Captain Wood, was wounded.

"Karrack was occupied on the 4th of December.

"Large reinforcements are to be sent up the Gulf."

28. WATER-COLOUR DRAWINGS.

—A choice and valuable collection of drawings of the English school, including many exhibited works, was disposed of by Messrs. Foster at their gallery in Pall Mall. The prices of the most interesting lots are subjoined:—Lot 19. W. Topham, "Little Nelly in the Churchyard" (Dickens), oval; a touching drawing from the Old Water-colour Society's Exhibition, 1856, 56 guineas. Lot 40. Walter Goodall, "The Dame School," the engraver's drawing for the picture in the Vernon Gallery by Webster, 21 guineas. Lot 42. W. Hunt, fruit, &c., an exquisite drawing, oval, 49 guineas. Lot 52. D. Maclise, R.A., "The Sisters," 26 guineas. Lot 53. J. M. W. Turner, R.A., "The Falls of Terni," an early specimen, 21 guineas. Lot 59. J. R. Herbert, R.A., 1838, "Scene from Lord Byron's poem of *Beppo*," a carefully-finished drawing of this rare master, 54 guineas. Lot 78. Copley Fielding, "A Landscape," 49 guineas. Lot 108. J. M. W. Turner, R.A., "A View of the Village Flühlen, on the east side of Lake Uri," a most important drawing in his late manner, 125 guineas. Lot 110. T. M. Richardson, "Glen Dochart, Ben More, Perthshire," a powerful work, 25 guineas. Lot 112. F. R. Pickersgill, A.R.A., 1836, "The Arrival of Desdemona at Cyprus" (*Othello*), 21 guineas. Lot 114. D. Roberts, R.A., 1832,

"Heidelberg, with the Valley of the Neckar," the subject engraved in *The Pilgrims of the Rhine*, 40 guineas. The whole realized nearly 2000*l*.

On the next day the oil paintings of the English school from the same collection were submitted to competition, and many of them brought high prices, as will be seen from the following instances:—

"The Stepping Stones," at Bwtys-a-Coed, a healthy landscape, by T. Creswick, brought 107 guineas.

"The Birthday," a finely-handled subject by C. R. Leslie, R.A., was knocked down for 100 guineas.

A charmingly-painted view of "Ancona," by C. Stanfield, R.A., fetched 133 guineas.

"Patricio and the Ladies at Breakfast," a well-conceived scene from the *Asmodeus* of Le Sage, by A. L. Egg, R.A., was bought for 122 guineas.

"Light and Shade," a truthful and clever picture by T. Creswick, R.A., realised 142 guineas.

"The Procession to the Temple of Esculapius at Athens," a present from the artist, Sir Augustus Calcott, to his medical friend Dr. Carpenter, reached 260 guineas.

"Off a Lee Shore," one of Stanfield's delightful sea pieces, was bought for 202 guineas.

"The Babes in the Wood," a finely-executed picture, rich in colour, by D. MacLise, R.A., realised 250 guineas.

The charming composite picture by Creswick, Frith, and Ansdell, which excited so much attention and admiration at the Exhibition of the Royal Academy last year, called "The Dream of the Future," was sold for 390 guineas.

"The Benediction," from the splendid collection of Lord Northwick at Thirlstane House, a work by T. Webster, R.A., of careful finish, and full of devotional senti-

ment, realised 380 guineas. "Canterbury Meadows," by T. S. Cooper, a truly English and natural picture, the sky, the cattle, and the landscape being all rendered with wonderful fidelity, was sold for 285 guineas. "A Sunset on the Sea Coast," by John Linnell, one of those daring efforts which alone would create a reputation, reached the large sum of 480 guineas. The gem of the whole collection was the celebrated picture by T. M. W. Turner, R.A., "Neapolitan Fisher Girls surprised Bathing by Moonlight." This painting was exhibited at the Royal Academy in 1840. Its dimensions were two feet eight inches by two feet one and a half inch, and it was knocked down for 700 guineas. The total amount of the day's sale, consisting of 61 pictures, was 7156*l*.

30. THE ARCTIC EXPEDITIONS.—AWARD OF MEDALS.—This day it was notified at the Admiralty that the Arctic medal would be awarded to all persons who had been engaged in the expeditions to the Arctic regions, whether of discovery or search, between the years 1818 and 1855, and who came within the following classes:—

1. The officers, seamen, and marines of Her Majesty's ships employed on the several voyages to the Arctic Seas during the specified period, and also to the officers of the French navy, and to such volunteers as accompanied those expeditions.

2. The officers, seamen, and others engaged in the expeditions to the Arctic Seas equipped by the Government and citizens of the United States.

3. The commanders and crews of the several expeditions which originated in the zeal and humanity of Her Majesty's subjects.

4. Persons who served in the several land expeditions, whether equipped by Her Majesty's Government, by the Hudson's Bay Company, or from private resources.

31. SCHOOL-CHURCHES. — The first of this class of buildings was opened by the Bishop of London, in the presence of a large number of the clergy, in Essex Street, St. Peter's, Stepney. They are designed to meet and remove the difficulties which deter the poorer classes of society from a regular attendance at church.

In addition to this, the necessity for an increased number of places of worship has been long felt in the eastern suburbs of London. The parish of Stepney, for instance, contains a population of 80,000; and throughout the whole parish there is only church-accommodation for 6000. The district of St. Peter's contains 13,000 inhabitants, and its endowment is 12*l.* a year. The school-church in Essex Street has been built by the Rev. Thomas Rowsell. It is intended for use as a school-room and lecture-room during the week, and as a church on Sunday, when there are to be several short services.

FEBRUARY.

THE WEATHER.—Towards the end of January the weather became extremely cold, the thermometer in Hyde Park indicating 16 degrees of frost, and the waters in the parks, &c. became covered with ice; not, however, in sufficient thickness to be safe. Nevertheless, large numbers of skaters and sliders ventured on

the surface, and the adjacent drives were crowded with spectators and carriages. The wind, however, was very variable; and when it set from the S.W. the ice became very rotten. About mid-day of Sunday, February 1, the ice on the Serpentine gave way, and a large number of persons were immersed; nor were the exertions of the ice-men at first of avail, for as they approached the struggling groups the edges of the ice gave way under them, and they became themselves immersed. However, by the well-devised appliances always at hand at the Royal Humane Society's House, they were all ultimately rescued. About 2 P.M. the ice again gave way, and about a dozen persons sunk. These, likewise, were rescued by the Society's men. On the other waters there were slight accidents, but, it is believed, no lives were lost.

The weather remained in an uncertain condition until the 5th February, when, in the afternoon, a decided thaw set in. During the preceding night, which was remarkably bright and fine, a large number of persons, both male and female, remained on the ice to a very late hour, enjoying the moonlight skating; the scene being further illuminated by bonfires on the ice and displays of fireworks from all quarters. These displays had thawed away the ice in many places, and in consequence, a poor man who had gone down to the ice with some bedding and chairs wherewith to form a tent, lost his life; he had walked onto one of the thin places, had sunk beneath the ice, and his fate was discovered only by the discovery of his bedstead and chairs.

2. THE "DIADEM" STEAM FRIGATE.—The following is the armament of the *Diadem* 36, which was lately launched, as an experimental screw frigate, and is now being fitted with her 800-horse power engines, by Maudslay and Co.:—Main-deck, 20 10-inch guns throwing hollow shot of 84lbs.; upper deck, 14 32-pounders of 45 cwt., and 9 feet long, and two 68-pounders. This gives a total fire of 2264 lbs. (1 ton 4 cwt.), or a broadside at each discharge of 1132 lbs. (12 cwt.) From a comparison of the three most powerful ships of their respective classes in the British fleet, and of the late visitor to our southern ports from the United States—the *Merrimac*—it will be seen that the *Diadem*, although 1400 tons less than the American frigate, will throw nearly as heavy a broadside:—

	Guns.	Horse power.	Tons.	Weight of Broadside.
Du. of Wellington.	131	700	3,700	2,859lbs.
Shannon.	51	600	2,667	1,114
Diadem.	36	800	2,479	1,132
Merrimac.	40	400	3,900	1,382

5. FRAUDS ON THE CITY UNION.—*Central Criminal Court.*—John Paul was charged with having stolen an order for the payment of £37*l.*, the property of the guardians of the poor of the City Union. It appeared that the prisoner had been employed as an assistant-clerk to the guardians at a salary of 200*l.* per annum, under Mr. Rowsell, the chief clerk, and it was the custom, in carrying on the business of the Union, to hand to the prisoner checks for the payment of persons who had claims upon it. On the 2nd of September, in last year,

the check in question was given to the prisoner to be paid to Messrs. Kingsford. The prisoner, instead of applying the check to its proper purpose, paid it in with other money to his own banker on his own private account. When it was discovered that the money had not been paid to Mr. Kingsford Mr. Rowsell had a communication with the prisoner upon the subject, when he admitted that he had misappropriated the check, and entreated Mr. Rowsell not to inform the guardians of the fact; and that gentleman, from a feeling of kindness towards the prisoner, agreed to do so, and paid the amount to Mr. Kingsford out of his own pocket. Proceedings of a similar character on the part of the prisoner, however, were afterwards discovered, which rendered concealment altogether hopeless. These facts having been proved, the jury returned a verdict of "Guilty," and the prisoner was sentenced to fourteen years' transportation. By an official statement, subsequently submitted to the Poor Law Board by the guardians, it appeared that their losses through the frauds committed by the prisoner and their late collector Charles Manini between the years 1843 and 1856, amounted to no less a sum than 22,407*l.* 8*s.* 4*d.*

6. BRITISH PORTRAIT GALLERY.—*The Gazette* contained the nomination of the trustees, appointed for the formation of a gallery of portraits of the most eminent persons in British history. Apartments at 29, Great George Street, Westminster, were also assigned for the reception of the first instalments of pictures of the kind in question. The formation of this gallery was determined on in pursuance of votes passed by both

Houses of Parliament during the last session, by which the sum of 2000*l.* was appropriated for the purpose. The trustees subsequently promulgated the following as the general rules, by which they will regulate their proceedings in the choice of pictures. They will look to the celebrity of the person represented, rather than to the merit of the artist. They will attempt to estimate that celebrity without any bias to any political or religious party. Nor will they consider great faults and errors, even though admitted on all sides, as any sufficient ground for excluding any portrait which may be valuable as illustrating the civil, ecclesiastical, or literary history of the country. No portrait of any person still living, or deceased less than ten years, shall be admitted by purchase, donation, or bequest, except only in the case of the reigning sovereign, and of his or her consort, unless all the trustees in the United Kingdom, and not incapacitated by illness, shall either at a meeting or by letter signify their approbation. No portrait shall be admitted by donation, unless three-fourths at least of the trustees present at a meeting shall approve it.

7. **COLLIERY EXPLOSION.**—An explosion took place in the Birkley Lane Colliery, Schoales. It was caused in a somewhat singular manner. A pit was in the process of being sunk, and had been excavated to the depth of 50 yards, when it was found necessary to remove some obstacles by blasting. Preparations were made with this view, and by 4 P.M. all was ready for firing. A man was, however, previously sent down with a safety lamp, as the pit had

been in such a condition from bad air for six weeks, that the workmen durst not use candles, and he reported that there was no sulphur of consequence. Suspicion being still entertained, an iron ring was made hot for the purpose of further testing the air, as this was considered less dangerous than a naked light, and lowered into the pit by four men on the brink of the shaft. No sooner had the ring reached the inflammable gas, than a violent explosion took place, by the force of which, the four men who were watching the descent of the ring, were blown into the air, and thrown a considerable distance. They were picked up either dead or so severely injured as to allow of their surviving but a few hours. A verdict of "Accidental death" was returned by the coroner's jury, accompanied with an expression of opinion that the pit was deficient in ventilation.

9. **FOUNDERING OF THE "ANITA" STEAMER.**—The particulars of the loss of the *Anita* steamer, belonging to the Magdalena Steam Navigation Company, with twelve of her crew, have been made known at Lloyd's. A few years since the company was formed for the purpose of developing the trade of the Magdalena River and other rivers, and steamers of a peculiar build and of a light draught of water, in order to navigate the rivers, were built on the Thames and sent out. The *Anita* was one of them; she had been out three years, when the steamers of the company were ordered to England to be sold. The *Anita*, in company with the *Estrella*, left Savanilla on the 28rd of December for London; the former had not been out to sea more than two hours before it was dis-

covered that she had made a formidable leak, and all the efforts of the officers and crew failed in reducing it. Unfortunately a strong gale sprang up with a heavy sea, and there appears to have been some difficulty in getting out the boats, for the crew had formed a kind of raft that they might take to at the last emergency. At length the water reached the furnaces and boilers, and in about three hours after the leak had been discovered the ill-fated vessel went down in deep water, carrying with her the chief engineer and eleven others of the crew, Moro Hermoso bearing S.E. by S. half S., distant 20 miles. Captain Hills, the commander, saved himself by clinging to a cask and an oar, and, with the remainder of the crew, was preserved by the *Estrella*. Six of the seamen who perished formed part of the crew of the Royal Mail steamer *Tay*, which was lost a few months since off Cape Roxoe, in the Gulf of Mexico.

10. DESTRUCTION OF THE PORCELAIN TOWER.—By the last intelligence from China accounts have been received of the deaths of the Eastern and Northern Kings, who have for some time been at the head of numerous bodies of the rebels in the Celestial Kingdom. With the overthrow of the latter potentate the demolition of the Porcelain Tower, so well known in the nurseries of England as one of the Seven Wonders of the World, appears to have been connected. The details of its destruction were not known, but it was said "to have been blown up because there were some great guns in it."

— EARTHQUAKE IN MEXICO.—News was received that on the 30th of December last the city of Mexico

was visited by an earthquake. This phenomenon was attended with a violent storm of wind, and accompanied by the unusual circumstance of a heavy fall of snow, which lasted for several hours. Reaumur's thermometer, during the whole of the night, remained stationary at one degree above zero. The consequences of the storm were very severe on the coasts of the country. Many ships were lost, and among them the fate of the national steamer *Itárbide* created the deepest sympathy. She was driven, by the fury of the tempest, from her moorings near Vera Cruz, dashed on to a reef, and broken to pieces within fifteen minutes after she struck. Out of 89 persons who were on board, but 17 were saved.

14. HIGHWAY ROBBERY.—A daring highway robbery, nearly accompanied by murder, was perpetrated on the highway between the villages of Nutfield and Warwick-town, in Surrey, when a draper named Ovendon was shot with a pistol on his return from Godstone, and robbed of between 4*l*. and 5*l*. Mr. Ovendon had been to the village of Godstone on a business visit, and was returning in his light cart to Warwick-town. About a quarter to 5 o'clock, while proceeding on the road to Nutfield, he was accosted by a pedestrian, who asked him for a lift in his cart, stating that he was going to Redhill. The man was dressed as a labourer, and had every appearance of being one, and Mr. Ovendon complied with his request. He was accordingly taken up into the cart, and they passed through Nutfield on their way to Redhill. They had not, however, gone a very great distance from the former village when they ar-

rived at a very dull and lonely part of the road, when Mr. Ovendon was surprised by the man, who was a tall, strongly-built fellow, suddenly turning towards him and demanding his money or his life. At first Mr. Ovendon thought that he was joking, but he was soon fatally undeceived by the man taking out a pocket pistol and pointing it towards his breast. Still Mr. Ovendon did not apprehend any serious danger, and not wishing to part with his money, endeavoured to make it appear that he thought the whole affair was a joke. The man, however, assumed a determined aspect and persisted in his demand, and, on Mr. Ovendon, who was now seriously alarmed, refusing to comply, the villain fired the pistol, the bullet of which was lodged in the left breast, a little below the shoulder; Mr. Ovendon, still having the reins in his hand, fell to the bottom of the cart, the jerk pulling the horse up. The ruffian then plundered his victim of 4*l.* or 5*l.* in money, and made off, leaving Mr. Ovendon in a senseless state at the bottom of the cart. About a quarter past 5 o'clock Mr. Ovendon, who had been stunned and partly paralysed by the effect of the shot, came to himself, and found that he was bleeding from the wound in his shoulder. He managed to stanch the bleeding with a pocket-handkerchief, and although much weakened by the loss of blood, contrived to reach his home at Warwick-town, where he gave information to the police of the attack. On examination it was found that the wound was of a much more serious character than had at first been imagined, and Mr. Ovendon lay for some time in so dangerous a condition that he was once reported

dead. Ultimately he recovered; but the police have never succeeded in apprehending the ruffian who had so nearly murdered him.

17. EXTRAORDINARY ROBBERY IN A CHURCH.—An extraordinary robbery was committed in the parish church of Oulten, near Lowestoft. Amongst the property stolen was a full-sized effigy of an ecclesiastic, habited in the vestments of the Romish Church, with a lion at his feet. This effigy, which was made of brass, was of great value, and was about 6 ft. 3 in. in length, 19 in. across the shoulders, and 15 in. across the legs. The thieves also succeeded in taking out of the same church, and getting away, another brass effigy, in memory of "John Fastolf, Esq., and Katherine his wife." The male figure is represented standing, clothed in armour, with his head uncovered, and in an attitude of prayer. The figure of the female shows the fantastic fashion of her time in her drapery and head-dress. The effigy bears the following inscription:—"In mem. John Fastolf Armig., qui obiit die Januarii. A.D. mc. c. c. c. xlv. — et Fortina quæ obiit Januarii A.D. m. c. c. c. cl xlviii." Notwithstanding the immense weight and cumbersome shape of their booty, the thieves got clear off.

18. LOSS OF THE "LYONNAIS."—*Rescue of a portion of the Crew.*—In the Chronicle for last year, p. 179, the loss of *Le Lyonnais*, a French steamer, was recorded. News was this day received of the safety of two persons who were on board at the time of the collision. They were picked up by the American ship *Essex*, and landed at Rio. After the construction of a large raft, and the desertion of the boats, the persons who were left

behind, some 20 in number, and for the most part sailors, gave way to the greatest excesses, and strove to drown all sense of their imminent danger by intoxication. Five of them, however, desirous of making some effort to save their lives, and finding themselves unable to manage the large raft already formed, constructed a smaller one, about 30 feet square. This was on the second day, when the appearance of the vessel became so alarming as to induce them to trust themselves to this frail support without provisions and almost without clothing. It was full time, for scarcely had they parted four ship's lengths from the steamer, than with a lurch and a noise like that of an explosion, she disappeared, carrying with her all on board. For four days the survivors drifted about without oars or sail on their fragile structure, continually wetted by the waves of a rough sea. On the second day one companion was washed away, and another, in despair, voluntarily consigned himself to the same fate. A third twice attempted to follow his example, but twice was he dragged back again. Shortly afterwards a heavy sea poured over them, and he also disappeared. At last, on the morning of the fourth day, the remaining two, a sailor and a passenger, were rescued, weak with fasting and exposure.

19. FRIGHTFUL COLLIERY EXPLOSION AT LUNDHILL.—189 *lives lost*.—It might have been supposed that some one of the terrible catastrophes in coal mines which have been chronicled in these pages, or at least all of them together, would have presented the very height to which horrors of that origin could reach. An ex-

plosion has, however, taken place at the Lundhill Collieries, near Barnsley, which is as terrible in its first event as any that has ever been recorded, and was succeeded by consequential horrors such as the most diseased imagination could not have conceived.

The Lundhill Collieries are situated at the village of Hemingfield, near Barnsley; they work a seam of coal which is highly dangerous. Numerous very fatal accidents have occurred at pits in the neighbourhood, as in 1847, at Ardsley Main; 1849, at Darley Main; and in 1851 at Warren Vale; by each of which about 70 persons perished.

On Thursday at noon about 220 men and boys were at work in the pit; but at dinner-time some 20 or 30 of these ascended. About 12.30 P.M., during the dinner, an immense explosion took place, which was heard at the distance of two miles around, and the whole neighbourhood was shaken as by an earthquake. The roar and the shock told too well the nature of the catastrophe, and immediately all the paths were lined with grimy colliers running to aid, and by shrieking women and children seeking their parents and brothers. The explosion had destroyed the machinery for ascending and descending, and it was therefore some time before a few resolute men could reach the bottom. They then found clustered about the bottom of the shaft about nineteen men, the fortunate few who had been working close at hand, and who thus escaped instant death; but some of them were much burnt, and one or more subsequently died. As the assistants penetrated along the working, they came upon dead bodies, dread-

fully burnt, and at the distance of 400 yards found themselves checked by a body of smoke and flame which prevented further progress. The great body of the men had been employed in the further recesses of the mine, and even if they had escaped the fatal explosion, or the still more deadly "after-damp," were thus cut off and left to perish by the most horrible of deaths. The chief men of the company, and some desperate miners, made great efforts to penetrate further; but they always found fire and smoke, and after nearly losing their own lives were compelled to give up the effort. The mine, in fact, was on fire over a great extent, and there was no hope that the 160 unfortunate persons who were still in the pit, or their corpses, could by any possibility be recovered. Still their relatives hoped against hope, and reiterated attempts were made to reach the workings, each more unsuccessful than its predecessor; for it became evident that the fire was spreading over the seams, and that the surfaces were masses of glowing coal. Reluctantly, therefore, it was admitted that all hope was past.

Other considerations now arose. The mine engaged capital to an immense amount, and the works gave sustenance, directly or indirectly, to probably 2000 people. The only hope the proprietors could have to recover even a portion of their capital—the only source to which the miserable survivors could look for their daily bread—was in the extinction of the fire and reopening the pit. Before this could be done, it was deemed necessary that the general opinion of the surrounding people should be with them. Accordingly

the most eminent coal-viewers and the most experienced workmen again descended the pit, and attempted to traverse the cuttings; but all was as before; the pit was on fire in all directions; they passed many corpses, now in a state of corruption—but the danger was great, and they were compelled to return. The people now gave a sullen assent to active operations, the direct consequence of which would be to consign the corpses of their relatives to a strange burial.

After much consultation it was agreed that the beautiful process by which Mr. Goldsworthy Gurney has extinguished so many pit fires was inapplicable to the present case. It was thought the best course would be to seal the mouth of the pit, and thus allow the fire to die for want of atmospheric air. The shafts were accordingly closed; but after some days, though it was found that the heat had in some degree diminished, the fire was still existent, and it was then determined to divert a neighbouring brook into the pit. This was done, and for some weeks the stream poured down into the working. Clouds of steam issued from the mouths, and the water became heated, showing how great was the body of fire below. At length, after some weeks had elapsed, the water was found to diminish so continuously in temperature that it was judged that the fire was totally extinguished. Possibly this plan of drowning the mine may have been the only practicable one; but although the water would run freely into the mine, the labour of getting it out was enormous. The pumping apparatus was altogether unfit for the purpose; and the plan adopted was

to send down iron cisterns capable of bringing up 600 gallons each. This process proved more efficacious than could have been anticipated; the water was gradually exhausted; but it was not till the 10th of April—a period of seven weeks—that the first corpse was found. It was, as may be supposed, in a horrible condition. As the water was partially drawn off from the workings, the draught brought the putrid bodies to the shaft, and much care was requisite. The remains of the poor fellows were beyond recognition, and it was at length agreed that no attempt should be made to recognise them. The work was so horrible—especially after the cuttings became accessible—that it could only be done by “volunteers,” who, by turns, fortified by camphor bags and other means of neutralizing the *effluvia*, ventured on the dreadful task. By these means, after the lapse of a considerable time, the greater part of the corpses were recovered.

Necessarily so great a disaster brought general commiseration. A subscription was set on foot for the benefit of the families of the survivors, which speedily reached nearly 7000*l.*, and as the contributions of the large towns in the manufacturing districts had not come in when the Coroner closed his inquiry, it probably in the end amounted to a very much larger sum.

20. BURGLARY WITH VIOLENCE AT ASHOVER. — An attempt at burglary, in a clergyman's house at Marsh Green, Ashover, was defeated by the courageous conduct of the reverend gentleman himself, the Rev. Joseph Nodder. His account of the transaction was as follows:—“I was disturbed about

one o'clock in the morning of the 20th of February by cries of ‘Papa, papa!—thieves!’ I heard a running about on the landing. I got up, and Mrs. Nodder met me. It was dark. She said, ‘There are thieves in the house, and I have locked the door.’ I said, ‘Get into bed; be calm.’ I reached my pistols, which were loaded with powder and shot, and proceeded to the door in the dark, and stood close by it, hoping I should have a shot before they entered. They went on crashing until the door was forced open. I drew back to the foot of the bed, when a man with his face blackened, or wearing a mask, entered with a candle in his hand. I said, with a pistol in each hand, ‘My man, I’ll shoot you!’ My wife said, ‘Don’t shoot,’ but I shot directly at his body. The candle went out, and I saw the man swerve to the left, and run out of the door towards the landing. I heard the crash of glass, and ran to the alarm bell. I went out of doors, and said, ‘Now we’ll have you.’ Lights were got, and the window of the drawing-room was found smashed, glass and framework as well, so that any person might have passed into the yard. The left-hand window in the entrance-hall was open. There was a ladder outside, against a bedroom window, which was too heavy for one man to carry. I took my gun and pistol, and, believing the disabled man would be about the premises, I went in search of him. We traced foot-steps to the cart-hovel. The next morning I continued my search in company with others, when we picked up two pieces of a Birmingham newspaper, and a piece of black glazed calico saturated with blood. One of the men with me

also found a life-preserver. On inspecting the footsteps a second time, we clearly made them out to be the footsteps of a wounded and lame person, from the impressions of one foot being much deeper than the other."—The wounded man was afterwards captured, and convicted at the Derby Assizes.

21. SUICIDES BY STRYCHNINE.—The notoriety which the deadly effects of this drug received from the repeated discussions as to its properties in Palmer's case, has produced the usual results. Three cases have been already reported this year in England, and intelligence of one in Australia has been received, in which suicide has been effected by the use of this poison. In three out of the number, the symptoms usually expected on such occasions—convulsions, rigidity, and arching of the body—were observed. In the fourth, however, it was shown at the inquest that although there could be no doubt of the cause of death, it was attended with no violent contortions of the body or convulsions; there was merely a strong muscular action of the fingers. The case was that of a servant girl named Catherine Powell, who had poisoned herself with a mixture of strychnine and chalk.

22. SOCIAL REVOLUTION IN IRELAND.—A remarkable contrast to the former state of religious animosity in Ireland, was presented at a dinner given by the Tipperary tenantry of Captain Otway, R.N., to the gallant officer on his return from the Black Sea. The company comprised all creeds and classes, religious and political; parsons and priests fraternising with each other in a spirit of charity and good-will. The Rev. Mr. Jorden, the Protestant rector

of Templeberry, filled the chair, and in the course of the evening proposed as a toast, "The Catholic Clergy," and coupled with it "The health of Father Kenyon." This compliment the latter gentleman, so well known for his active and energetic participation in the agitations of the troublous year 1848, returned by proposing the health of "The Protestant Clergy," in a speech both suggestive and admirable from its praises of toleration and mutual forbearance.

— CONFLAGRATION AT THE TABERNACLE, TOTTENHAM COURT ROAD.—The well-known Tabernacle in Tottenham Court Road, erected by George Whitfield, was in great part destroyed by fire this morning.

The fire commenced in the boys' school-rooms, on the eastern side of the chapel. The cause of the misfortune appears to have been the over-heating of the flue running from the stove used for warming the school. From these rooms the flames speedily reached the roof of the chapel (which is of very great extent), and, as soon as the alarm was given, were seen mounting high up into the air, illuminating not merely the buildings of that quarter of the town, but the more rural scenery of Hampstead and Highgate. The light brought the engines of the brigade speedily to the scene, but their exertions could effect little; the roof blazed until the supports were destroyed, and then fell with a terrific crash into the area below, destroying the pews and galleries. In effect, little but the bare walls of this extensive edifice were left.

26. EXPLOSION OF A FOG SIGNAL FACTORY.—The Eastern Counties Railway have established an especial factory for making their

fog signals. This workshop was blown to pieces by an explosion which occurred about 10.30 in the morning. A man and a boy employed in the manufactory, were killed instantaneously; and Mr. Beckwith, a master smith who was unfortunately crossing a field on the opposite side of the line, was struck by a fragment of the building and killed. Other servants of the company were injured, one severely.

The fog-signal factory, although detached from the main buildings of the company's locomotive works and stores, stood in close proximity on a small open space of ground between them and the Stratford Junction Station. It was a strong brick building, about 40 feet by 20 feet — secured with double doors, and fire-proof roof, and stone flooring. Adjacent to it, in an old saw-pit temporarily fitted and covered over with wooden trap-doors, was the powder magazine, which, luckily for some 600 or 800 workmen, who were in different parts of the company's works at the time of the explosion, was comparatively empty—the last barrel or two of powder having been removed from it, and placed in the fog-signal house, but a day or two previously. About 10.30, a frightful explosion was heard. At one fearful blast the signal-house was hurled into atoms; the boy Jackson went up with the mass, and in falling broke both his legs. When discovered death seemed to have taken place almost instantaneously; his clothes were stripped off by the force of the concussion, and the body was burned quite black from the effects of the gunpowder. The man Beckingham presented a horrible appearance, and from the position of the arms

and general attitude of the body it is supposed he suffered dreadfully. He was quite dead when found. Mr. Beckwith, when extricated from under a wall, was found to be alive, but lingered a few minutes; the back part of the head was driven in on the brain, which protruded fearfully through the fractures of the skull. In addition to the demolition of the signal-house, the different departments of the company's works and stores adjacent sustained great damage by the explosion; the whole of the window casements in front of the Stratford Junction Station were demolished, part of the Cambridge platform smashed in, and damage done to many of the houses in the New Town by fragments of the signal-house descending on the roofs. These fog signals are described as small cylinders of tin, having three percussion caps or nipples in the interior, which, when these are fixed, is filled up with gunpowder. It was stated that 144 dozens of these explosives were in the factory at the time of the explosion. They would contain in the whole about 44 lbs. of gunpowder, and 5184 percussion caps. There were besides about 120 lbs. of gunpowder in the building. The cause of the explosion could not be discovered.

26. POACHING AND MURDER.—*Carlisle*.—William Graham, aged 27, was indicted for the wilful murder of Thomas Simpson, of Ainstable, on the 15th of November last.

This crime, which had arisen out of a poaching affray, had excited considerable interest in the district. The deceased man Thomas Simpson was gamekeeper to Mr. Featherstonhaugh, lord of the manor of Nunnery-with-Ermi-

thwaite, on the river Eden, in the parish of Ainstable. The deceased had been in Mr. Featherstonhaugh's employment since the 26th of August last, and was a bold, athletic young man. He was at home with his wife about 9 o'clock on Saturday night, the 15th of November last, getting his tea, when he heard some shots fired over the water on some property belonging to Sir George Musgrove. He immediately got up and put on his greatcoat, put into his pocket a small single-barrelled pistol, took with him a round-headed stick, and set off alone in the direction of the shots. He never returned alive. He had also in his pocket at the time a silver watch and some few shillings in money. Not returning that night, his wife went next morning, about 9 o'clock, to Stafffield Hall, and informed the coachman there that her husband had been out all night and had not come home, and also that she had heard two shots some little time after he had left. A search was set on foot in various directions that day, but nothing was seen of the deceased. At the top of a gate, however, near a place called Crowdy Knowe, the greatcoat of the deceased was found. There had been a strong hoar frost in the course of the night, which crusted over the grass, but nothing further was observed. On that Sunday night information was sent to a constable named Pharaoh of the deceased being missing, and that his coat had been found as described; and on the following morning a man named James Elliot and Pharaoh renewed the search, and on coming to a place called Eden Banks, where there is a rapid slope down to the river

Eden, they found a pool of blood, some brains, and pieces of skull, and also saw traces of blood on the grass leading down to the river, and appearances as if some heavy substance had been dragged over the grass to the river. On looking into the river, near a rock, in three or four feet of water, something white was observed, which on being moved with a stick turned out to be the body of the deceased, without coat, hat, or waistcoat, and with the shirt pulled over the head and face, and fastened only by the wrists and neck. This place was about 300 yards from the spot where the pool of blood had been observed. On examining the body it appeared to have been dragged by the legs down to the river through the furze bushes, which had pulled the shirt over the head, for on the back were longitudinal scratches, which appeared to have been made after death. The deceased's watch was found in his pocket, stopped at half-past 12. He had left his house about 10 o'clock. His money was gone. Neither the hat, coat, nor waistcoat of the deceased had since been found, nor had the pistol which he had taken out with him. The deceased's body was removed to his house, and on examination three lacerated wounds were found on the scalp, the skull was fractured and broken and was literally smashed to pieces on the right side, and the brains were sticking about the wound in various places. There were also four fractures extending across the skull in various ways. These injuries appeared to have been inflicted by some blunt instrument like the butt end of a gun, and had unquestionably caused the death of the deceased.

There were no other bruises on his body indicating any conflict. On a further search being made near the pool of blood two small pieces of wood belonging to a gunstock were found, and also a piece of a broken ramrod. A reward of 100*l.* had previously been offered for the detection of the perpetrator of the deed. Suspicion having alighted on the prisoner from some expressions he had been heard to make use of, he and his brother Henry Graham were apprehended. On going to the prisoner's house he was met coming out. He then showed no indications of fear, but said they would find his mother burning a gunstock under the oven. This was found to be correct; but this gunstock had nothing to do with this transaction, and she was destroying it from some object of her own. This was on the Monday after the murder. When charged with this offence, the prisoner said he was drunk on Saturday night and knew nothing about it, and had been at a neighbour's house, who would tell the officers so. It appeared, in fact, that the prisoner had been at the house of a person named Stewart late on Saturday night, and that he then, from his voice and manner, appeared to be drunk. There were no marks of violence on the prisoner when taken into custody. The evidence which went most nearly to fix the accused with the crime of wilful murder was that of a fellow labourer named Bowstead. If this man's statement could be believed, the prisoner, on the evening before the murder, had made use of such expressions in reference to his determination to kill any one who should interrupt his poaching expedition, that there

could be no doubt that any mischief which might ensue would be his wilful act. This man, however, had not revealed his knowledge until after the reward had been offered. It seemed sufficiently certain that the prisoner had been much worse for drink that night.

The prisoner and his brother were kept in prison till the 19th of December, when the prisoner became seriously ill, and it was thought would not recover. This being told to Henry Graham, his brother, he expressed an earnest desire to see him, and was allowed to go into the same cell with him. After being there a short time with the prisoner alone, the prisoner sent for the superintendent of the gaol, and said he wished to make a statement to him. Accordingly Mr. Robinson, the superintendent, went to him, and he then stated that, "Five weeks gone last night I went out to shoot on Eden Banks, and saw a man there who told me to stand. I ran away, and after running about ten or a dozen yards I tumbled, and he came up to me and got hold of me. We had a scuffle. He tried to get the gun from me. I cleared myself of him, and then struck him with the small end of the gun two or three times. The third 'bat' felled him, and then the gun broke. It was broken off behind the lock, and I then took the stock from the barrel, and brayed him till he was dead. I then trailed him to the water and put him in. My brothers Henry and Joseph are both clear, and have nothing to do with it. I was dead drunk when the man came up to me. I thought him to be the gamekeeper of Stafffield Hall. When I was running away he fired a pistol at me, but

did not hit me." After this statement had been made Henry Graham was liberated, and he then volunteered evidence against his brother, which was in general terms the same with the prisoner's statement, but with the important addition that the deceased had fired his pistol at him before the death-struggle commenced. If this were true, the prisoner's crime would probably be manslaughter only. To add probability to this allegation, evidence was given showing the deceased to have been a very determined man, and little regardful of life. He had, previous to becoming gamekeeper to Mr. Featherstonhaugh, been a daring poacher himself, and in an inroad on Lord Lonsdale's preserves had fired a shot which killed one of the keepers. For this he had been tried, but escaped.

The counsel for the prisoner said that on the supposition of the prisoner's statement and his brother's evidence being true, the crime of the prisoner amounted only to manslaughter; and that they were true, he pointed to various points of the case for the Crown in corroboration. The statement of Bowstead, he argued, was a fabrication, made for the purpose of securing the Government reward.

Mr. Baron Martin, in summing up, said he was strongly inclined to believe the statement made by the prisoner to be true. He had evidently gone out that night for the purpose of shooting game, and meeting with the keeper who had called him to stand, and as he had not done so, but had run away, the keeper had fired after him; and on the prisoner tumbling, the keeper had closed upon him, and had attempted to take the gun

from him, and a struggle had then ensued, which had resulted as the prisoner had stated. If the jury believed the evidence of the witness Bowstead, the prisoner had gone out that night with a deadly purpose of killing the keeper; and if he did so go out, that would be murder. If they did not rely upon Bowstead's evidence, then he must tell them that the crime, in point of law, in his opinion, amounted only to manslaughter.

The jury, after a short consultation, found the prisoner "Guilty" of manslaughter, and he was sentenced to be transported for life.

28. GAROTTE ROBBERIES.—The novel mode of attack known as garotting, which has created so much alarm in London of late, has found imitators in the provinces. But whether it be that the country practitioners are less proficient in the art, or that their victims are made of sterner stuff, their attempts have not been so universally attended with success as those of their metropolitan brethren. An example of successful resistance was given at Nottingham early in the morning of the 8th of January by a young man named Gregg. As he was proceeding homewards along Shakspeare Street in that town, three men rushed out of a passage upon him. One of them grasped his throat, and the other two tried to secure his arms. The courageous young fellow, crying out that they were mistaken in their man, made a desperate resistance, kicking one of them so violently in his stomach that he fell. The police, on hearing the struggle, hastened to the spot, when the fellows made off. Not satisfied with what he had already done, Gregg gave chase to one, and having felled him with a blow

of his fist, he was secured and brought to justice.

At Cambridge, however, the ruffians have plied their trade with greater success, for on the night of the 12th of January Mr. Amberry, a student of St. John's College, was set upon by a gang of four men on Market Hill. They seized him by the throat, and robbed him of his watch and pin. They have since been apprehended.

At Rock Ferry, on the Cheshire side of the Mersey, a spirited encounter took place on the 8th of January. Mr. Saxby, a young medical student, aged about 20 years, was walking along the highway near his father's house about half-past 5 o'clock, when he observed two suspicious-looking men sauntering at an irregular pace behind him. Suspecting that they intended him foul play, he stopped at the first gas-lamp, and waited there until they passed him. He then drew his penknife, and grasping a stout stick in his right hand, followed the men. On reaching a lonely part of the road, one of the men turned round, and, with a large knife in his hand, rushed upon the young gentleman, who warded off the blow. Then commenced a regular "set-to," the robber slashing and cutting with his large knife, Mr. Saxby receiving the blows on his stick, and slashing his assailant on the head, face, and neck with his penknife. At this juncture the second robber made his way behind Mr. Saxby, and garotted him. A short time afterwards Capt. Hulman, of the ship *Lady Ebrington*, passing along the road, found him lying senseless in the middle of the way, with a slight cut across the forehead, his pockets rifled, his trusty stick by his side covered with incisions,

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and the penknife stained with blood, and the garotter's large knife by his side. In spite of the desperate nature of the struggle, however, the young gentleman, on coming to himself, proved to be comparatively unhurt.

On the 16th of the same month a robbery of the same nature was committed on a gentleman near Leeds; and on the 18th of February an elderly gentleman, on his way home from Manchester to Knutsford Park, was subjected to the same species of violence by two men, who, after plundering him of his watch, chain, and money, left him insensible on the ground. In both the latter instances the criminals have escaped detection.

MARCH.

4. FATAL COLLIERY EXPLOSION AT SHIPLEY.—An explosion of fire-damp occurred at Shipley, eight miles from Derby, in a pit belonging to Mr. Alfred Miller Mundy, which caused the death of three men and two boys, and injuries, more or less severe, to 13 other persons. The pit is known as the hard-coal pit, and is situate about the middle of the village. It is 234 yards deep, and is divided into 12 working stalls. All the men were at work, when, about 10 o'clock, three explosions of fire-damp occurred in the No. 9 stall, extending, through the destruction of a door, about half way over the No. 7 stall; but the greater part of the casualties occurred in the first-named stall. The men in the other parts of the pit did not perceive the accident, noticing only a slight disturbance in the air, and no damage of moment was done to the workings. The men continued

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to work in the stalls until noon, many of them in entire ignorance of what had taken place. The cause of the accident is supposed to be a break in the roof of the No. 9 stall, and the sudden emission of gas from it. The pit had been properly inspected in the morning, and all was apparently secure until the time stated.

4. MARRIAGE OF A JEWISH HEIRESS.—A marriage was celebrated with great pomp and splendour at Gunnersbury Park, near Chiswick, the countryseat of Baron Lionel de Rothschild. The contracting parties were the representatives of the two great branches of the Rothschild family—the bride being Miss Leonora, the eldest daughter of Baron Lionel Rothschild, of London, and the bridegroom Baron Alphonse, the eldest son of Baron James Rothschild, of Paris. The splendour with which the marriage was celebrated can only be equalled in the tales of the Arabian Nights. The mansion was decorated in the most sumptuous manner—the richest carpets and hangings, costly furniture, vases and carvings, candelabra of silver and silver gilt, sideboards of massive plate, and china more valuable than plate; the whole blended together into harmony by a profusion of the choicest plants and flowers. The company invited to witness the ceremony was worthy of the place, consisting of a large number of eminent families. The presents to the bride were such as the possessor of Aladdin's lamp could scarcely have imagined, had he desired to task the Genius to the uttermost. A breakfast service of massive gold, enriched by elaborate chasings, six services of silver, a long row of gold silver gilt and silver cande-

labra, *buhl* and *marqueterie* escriptoires, cabinets, dressing-cases, toilet services of gold and silver set with jewels, table covers of which the borders were of pearls, ivory work-boxes exquisitely carved, fans carved and jewelled, jewelled buttons; besides bracelets, necklaces, and every kind of dress ornament of the most costly jewellery. The bride's parasol reads like the climax of so much splendour. It was of costly lace, the handle covered with serpents of rubies and diamonds, and the tip of each rib formed of an oval-shaped emerald and a large pearl. It was reported, perhaps fabulously, that the Rothschild family (quite independently of the formal settlements) presented the new-married couple with a bridal gift of 1,000,000*l*.

5. ASSAULTS UPON WARDERS.—The present Spring Assizes have been singularly prolific in cases of this nature, no less than three having been tried during the past week, all of which were of a murderous description. On the 4th of this month James Johnson, a convict undergoing his sentence at Portsea, was convicted of stabbing James Aston, a warder of that prison, with intent to murder him, on the 2nd of February last. On that day the convicts were arranged in two lines, for the purpose of being searched for concealed weapons. Johnson, who stood in the front row, had been already searched, and the warders were proceeding to inspect the next rank, when he suddenly drew a clasp knife from its place of concealment, and sprang upon Aston, against whom he appeared to have borne a grudge of long standing. Before the latter could be rescued by his brother officers, he received a severe wound in his neck, which

placed his life in danger for some days. He ultimately recovered, and the prisoner was brought to trial and convicted. Sentence of death was recorded; a decision which gave rise to some remark, as, in addition to the desperate nature of the attack, and the dangerous character of the prisoner, his original punishment was in no degree increased by the sentence.

Another instance of a similar crime occurred a few days later in the same prison, and under very similar circumstances. On the 16th of February, William Kelly, a prisoner in the gaol, was going round in company with one of the warders, collecting the knives the prisoners had been allowed for their meals. In the course of this duty they came to the cell of a prisoner named William Wallace, and Kelly put in his arm into the knife-box to receive the prisoner's knife, when the man seized the opportunity to avenge himself of some imaginary taunts on Kelly's part, and stabbed him. The injury, however, was not severe. At the trial, which took place at Winchester on the 5th of March, Wallace said he had committed the act in order that he might be flogged, and sent back to the separate cells, as he was leading so miserable a life. Sentence of death was recorded against this man also.

The third case occurred at the County Gaol, Reading, on the 21st of February. On that day Mr. Brewer, the principal warder, had unlocked the cell of a prisoner, named Thomas Gorman, in order that he might go into the airing ground for exercise. He then passed on to the next, when Gorman rushed out and struck him a heavy blow with a house brush. The brush being broken with the violence of

the blow, he seized a stool, for the purpose of following up his attack. A soldier, who was the occupant of the next cell, and some of the officers of the prison, however, coming to the warder's assistance, Gorman was secured before any serious injury was inflicted. No special motive was assigned in this case. The prisoner, who was awaiting his trial at the time for larceny, was sentenced to be transported for 14 years.

5. THE GREAT GANG OF FORGERS.—In the CHRONICLE of last year, p. 174, will be found a record of the trial of Hardwicke and Atwell, two of the subordinate members of the great gang of forgers whose depredations on the bankers had excited so much uneasiness. Soon after, the master-mind of the confederacy, in the person of James Townsend Saward, alias "Jem the Penman," and another of his agents, were apprehended. The revelations made in the course of their examinations at the Mansion House showed that their skill and combination were so complete that they were affecting, to some extent, the security of the whole mercantile world.

On the 5th instant these clever criminals were placed at the bar of the Central Criminal Court, to be tried on numerous indictments for so many well-executed offences. Their confederates, Hardwicke and Salt, were brought up from gaol to give evidence against them; but although their statements had much dramatic interest, it is thought better to give an abridgment of the charge of the counsel for the Crown, Sir F. Thesiger, in order that a more general view may be given of the extent and art of their operations.

James Townsend Saward, aged
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58, described as a labourer, and James Anderson, aged 36, described as a servant, were placed at the bar to plead to several charges of forgery.

Sir F. Thesiger said, the case I have to lay before you is one of the most serious character, involving the highest punishment known to the law short of capital, and I am sure I need not ask for the most patient and careful attention at your hands to the evidence which I shall lay before you in support of the charge. I regret to say that the prisoner Saward is a barrister, having been called to the bar in 1840 by the Society of the Inner Temple, to which I have the honour to belong, and I need hardly say how gratified I should be if it could be made out that the prisoner is not guilty of the serious offence that is alleged against him. The other prisoner has formerly been a gentleman's servant, and latterly he has been a waiter at different hotels; and both are charged with having jointly, and with other persons, carried on a most gigantic system of forgery upon the bankers of this metropolis. The charge will mainly rest upon the evidence of two persons named Hardwicke and Atwell, who were undoubtedly concerned in all these transactions, and to whose evidence the jury ought not to attach any weight unless it be confirmed by independent testimony. I believe, however, that corroboration of the most ample kind will be given of their evidence, and that in the result the jury will only be able to arrive at one conclusion, namely, that the prisoners are guilty of the offence that is charged against them by the present indictment. The prisoners stand charged for forging and uttering

an order for the payment of 100*l.*; but it is important that I should draw your attention to other similar transactions in which they were engaged, so as to leave no doubt on your minds that they perfectly well knew that the check in question was a forged check. The first transaction was one connected with Mr. Doe, an ironmonger in Brick Lane, Spitalfields. In December, 1855, Mr. Doe's premises were broken open, and from his iron safe among other things taken away there were two blank checks and several other cancelled checks, which had been previously returned by the bankers, Messrs. Barclay and Co. Atwell took these checks to a person named Saunders. Saunders said he thought these two checks might be made use of, and in a few days afterwards he introduced Atwell and Mr. Saward. Mr. Saward was on that occasion desirous to know the sort of business that was carried on by Mr. Doe, for the purpose, no doubt, of adapting the amount of the check to his circumstances. He was accordingly taken to Mr. Doe's, and seeing that the business was not a very extensive one, he said he was afraid that not much could be made of these checks. He told Atwell, however, that they would produce something, and he proposed to introduce Atwell to a person whom he called Davis, a person who afterwards appeared to be Anderson, to whom accordingly, shortly afterwards, Saward introduced him. It appears that Anderson took a lodging in Leman Street, Goodman's Fields, under the name of Davis, and he there answered persons and letters sent to him, among whom were two persons named Driver and Brown. He directed Driver to come to his

lodgings in Leman Street, and Brown was to wait for him at the Eastern Counties Railway. On the 9th of January, 1856, the parties met in Spitalfields. Saward produced two checks which he had forged in the name of J. B. Doe upon Barclay and Co., one for 46*l.* 15*s.* 6*d.*, and the other, which was dated on the 10th of January, 1856, for 95*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.* They compared these checks with the cancelled checks, and then Saward, having torn up the cancelled checks, gave the other two checks to Driver, who had been desired by Anderson, under the name of Davis, to come to him in Leman Street. Driver accordingly went to the lodgings in Leman Street, and then Anderson (in the name of Davis) sent him to Messrs. Barclay and Co. with the check for 46*l.* 15*s.* 6*d.* Atwell followed him to Messrs. Barclay's, where the check was presented and was paid. Atwell having informed Anderson, who was waiting in the neighbourhood of his lodgings, that the check was paid, went to Leman Street, and there received the money from Driver. The parties then proceeded to the Eastern Counties Railway, where the other young man, Brown, made his appearance, according to appointment. Another check for 95*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.* was given to Brown by Atwell, just in the same way as the former check was to Driver, to be presented to Messrs. Barclay and Co. That check was also paid. Anderson met Brown on his return from the bankers'. He took him to a public-house, and there received the money from him, and then all the parties proceeded to the Hackney Road. Mr. Saward said he would get the notes changed by Jack Hall, and he

went away and got the notes changed. He returned, and the money was divided, Saward receiving his share from Atwell and Anderson. An arrangement was then made between Atwell and Saward, that if Atwell should procure any more checks he should communicate with Saward, and, on the other hand, if he (Saward) had any more business for Atwell to do, he would inform him. An occasion which the parties anticipated was not long in arriving. Atwell, under the name of Hawkes, had in the meantime taken a lodging in Cottage Lane, City Road. A gentleman named Ash, who carries on business as an iron-merchant in Upper Thames Street, and who banks with Messrs. Smith, Payne, and Co., had his premises broken into, and had some blank checks and also some cancelled checks taken away, and these had come into the possession of Mr. Saward. Mr. Saward, according to an arrangement made with Atwell, called at Atwell's house, and there was seen by Atwell's mistress, and also by Atwell. Saward then produced to Atwell the cancelled checks of Mr. Ash, and also the blank checks which I have mentioned. An arrangement was made with regard to the filling up of these blank checks and to the passing them off. Mr. Anderson had on this occasion taken a lodging in the name of Hammond, in Oakley Crescent, City Road. The usual course was pursued; an advertisement was inserted and answered, and a young man came to Oakley Crescent. A check for 91*l.* was delivered to this young man to be presented at the bankers'. He went to the bank of Smith, Payne, and Co., followed by Atwell; but the

check was stopped and the young man was detained; upon which Atwell immediately went to the parties at a place previously arranged among them, and of course they forthwith dispersed. Inquiry was made at Oakley Crescent for the parties, but of course they were gone. The next matter which occurred among these parties was the drawing of checks of Messrs. Bramah and Sons on Messrs. Ransom and Co., the bankers. These checks were obtained by means of a forged order for a check-book from the bankers'. That check-book having been got, Saward immediately proceeded to forge three checks—one for 47*l.* 12*s.*, another for 71*l.* 10*s.*, and a third for 87*l.* 14*s.*, all of which were paid. Shortly afterwards a check of Messrs. Dobree and Sons, who, I believe, are merchants in Tokenhouse Yard, came into the possession of Mr. Saward, and he prepared a bill of exchange for 386*l.* 17*s.* 10*d.*, which purported to be accepted by Messrs. Dobree and Sons, payable at Hankeys and Co. Saward had for that occasion taken lodgings under the name of White, in Cumberland Street, Hackney Road. This bill for 386*l.* 17*s.* 10*d.* was given to a young man to present at Hankey's for payment. Anderson, in disguise, watched the young man to the bank, but the bill was stopped, and the money was not paid. The parties having timely notice of this were soon dispersed. The next transaction which I have to detail to you is important to be borne in mind, and is one displaying rather a singular degree of ingenuity on the part of these persons. [This was the case of Mr. Turner, which will be found in the CHRONICLE of 1856,

p. 174. Their first experiment on Mr. Turner failed; by the second they obtained 407*l.* 10*s.* 4*d.*] In May, 1856, Hardwicke arrived from Van Diemen's Land, and renewed his acquaintance with Mr. Saward. They met first in Farringdon Market, and then adjourned to a public-house near Southwark Bridge, which they always afterwards designated by the name of the "beef-house." Hardwicke had brought over with him, among other things, a bill of exchange for 200*l.* drawn by Crossman and Co., of Hobart Town, upon Stephen Kinnaird and Co., of Austinfriars, payable at Messrs. Heywood, Kinnaird, and Co.'s. It was indorsed to Hardwicke. Saward then prepared, by means of that bill, a bill for 1000*l.*, which purported to be accepted by Messrs. Kinnaird and Co., and to be payable at Heywood, Kinnaird, and Co.'s. He completed the bill with the exception of the date, and that was left for some convenient opportunity to be filled in. Shortly afterwards Hardwicke, Atwell, and Anderson were at Mr. Townsend's shop, a hatter, in Cheapside. A young man named John Clements came in and asked for a situation as light porter. Hardwicke followed the young man out of the shop, and asked him his name and address, and then promised to write to him. Anderson had taken lodgings in the Kingsland Road by the name of Ryde, and he addressed a letter to this young man Clements, desiring him to call upon him. Clements called on him accordingly on the 13th of June. Anderson then made an appointment with him to meet on the following day at the Sussex Arms, near the Kingsland Road, where all the parties were

assembled. On that occasion the bill for 1000*l.* was produced. Saward took out a 20*l.* bank-note and gave it to Clements, desiring him to get it changed, and to bring him two 10*s.* foreign bill stamps. Clements did as he was ordered, and brought back the change and the stamps, which he gave to Anderson, and which were taken by him to the Sussex Arms. There Mr. Saward took one of the stamps, wrote a receipt across it, and filled up the date of the bill. He then delivered the bill to Anderson, who went and gave it to Clements, who was directed to go and present it at Heywood, Kinnaird, and Co.'s. Hardwicke had started to the city, in order to be there before Clements. Clements went by an omnibus, Atwell, unknown to him, seated himself by his side, and they rode to the city together. Clements went to the bankers, Heywood and Co., and presented the bill for 1000*l.* Hardwicke was at the banking-house and Atwell just outside the bank. The cashier counted out the notes, but just at that moment he had some misgiving as to the genuineness of the acceptance. He accordingly took the bill, and was comparing it with some other bills—I suppose with some handwriting—when Hardwicke became alarmed, and left the banking-house. Atwell just went in and saw the cashier take up the notes: payment was refused, and the young man Clements was detained. Saward and Anderson were waiting in Bishopsgate Churchyard, where the other parties, Hardwicke and Atwell, joined them after the failure of this large scheme. We are now approaching more particularly the period at which the check

which is the subject of inquiry before you was forged by Mr. Saward, and at the same time other sums of a similar description, upon Messrs. Hankey and Co. The check in question is in the name of Baldwin. A check of Mr. Baldwin's came into the hands of some of the confederates of Mr. Saward, who prepared three checks under the name of Baldwin upon Messrs. Hankey and Co.; one being for 50*l.*, and two for 100*l.* each. Upon this occasion the parties adopted a different mode for passing off the checks. They determined to send the porters from different hotels to present the checks for them. They first selected the Magpie public-house, in Bishopsgate Street, where Saward, with Anderson and other parties, assembled. It was first proposed to pass the 50*l.* check, which was done in this way:—Anderson went to the White Hart public-house, in Bishopsgate Street, and there delivered the 50*l.* check to the "boots" or porter to take to Hankeys and Co. and get cashed; and having done so he returned to Saward at the Magpie. The check was paid, and Anderson, hearing that fact, went again to the White Hart and received the money from the "boots," and then immediately changed the money into Napoleons at a money-changer's in Lombard Street. He then despatched the porter at the Four Swans with a check for 100*l.* upon Messrs. Hankey and Co., which was also successful. The money was paid, and Anderson received it at the Four Swans; but when the porter got back it was too late to present the remaining check. This being Saturday, they all agreed to meet on

Monday, the 14th, at Gregory's Hotel in Cheapside. They came according to appointment, and thence they adjourned to a public-house in Wood Street, Cheapside, and there Anderson was seen to pass over a sum of money to Saward, a circumstance not to be lost sight of. Anderson then returned to Gregory's Hotel, and desired the porter to take the remaining 100*l.* check upon Hankey and Co. to the bank. The porter accordingly went there; but the parties were not so fortunate as to this check as they were with respect to the other two. The check was refused payment, and the person presenting it was detained. Of course all the parties dispersed as soon as they heard what had happened. I am now drawing to the close of this extraordinary case. It only remains for me to detail to you the manner in which the detection of all these frauds occurred. A check upon Messrs. Lacons' bank, at Yarmouth, fell into the hands of these parties, and it immediately suggested itself to them that there might be an opportunity of doing some business in that quarter. It was arranged that Atwell and Hardwicke should go down to Yarmouth, Hardwicke under the name of Ralph, and Atwell under the name of Attwood. They there applied to different solicitors, as in the case of Mr. Turner, and instructed those solicitors to write to certain supposed debtors in London, by which means they would of course obtain the handwriting of those solicitors, and be able to go to their bankers with forged checks. Mr. Hardwicke, before he left London, had ordered his letters to be sent in the name of Ralph to the Chapter Coffee-house, Pater-

noster Row. It turned out that the Chapter Coffee-house had been closed some time; but Hardwicke went there and saw a party in the house, and he said that he had been in the habit of having his letters left there, and the person said he would receive any letters that were addressed to Mr. Ralph. Well, he and Atwell went down to Yarmouth, and they applied to Mr. Chamberlain, to Messrs. Reynolds and Palmer, and to Mr. Preston, all of whom were solicitors, instructing them to write to persons in London for supposed debts. Atwell went on to Norwich, and there employed Messrs. Miller and Son for a similar purpose. Letters were written to the supposed debtors in London. There were persons ready at the end of the journey to receive those letters. Mr. Saward on the receipt of the letters from these several attorneys wrote on the 3rd of September to each of them, complaining of the very harsh manner of his creditor, but promising that the debt should be paid. These letters went to the solicitors, and will be produced in evidence. In due time Atwell and Hardwicke came up to London, and the money for the amount of the supposed debts was paid into different banks in London to be forwarded to Yarmouth. On the 16th of September, at a public-house in Queen Street, Mr. Saward wrote three letters to different attorneys informing them that he had paid the money, and he returned to Atwell the letters of application which had been written by the attorneys at Yarmouth. Mr. Atwell and Mr. Hardwicke immediately proceeded again to Yarmouth; but an untoward circumstance occurred, which first led

to suspicion, and afterwards to detection, to which I will now call your attention. Mr. Hardwicke, in order to keep up his credit at Yarmouth, was anxious to pay a sum of 250*l.* into the bank of Barclay and Co. to the credit of Mr. Ralph at Yarmouth. He accordingly went to Messrs. Barclay and Co. and paid in the money in the name of Mr. Whitney; but, unfortunately for him, he forgot to pay it in as money to be paid to a Mr. Ralph. The money was therefore sent down to Yarmouth to the credit of Mr. Whitney. Of course when Mr. Ralph went to receive the money they said they had no money in that name in their hands, but had such an amount to the credit of a Mr. Whitney. This created great uneasiness, and Hardwicke wrote to Saward under cover to Mr. Ralph at the Chapter Coffee-house, giving an account of the unfortunate circumstance which had occurred, and requesting him to interfere to get the matter rectified. Saward sent Anderson to Barclay and Co., but they refused to pay the money upon the representation he made to them, and they required that Mr. Whitney must attend himself and explain the matter. Thus this affair ended. In the meantime suspicions had been excited as to the conduct of Atwell and Hardwicke at Yarmouth, and an inquiry was set on foot, and those suspicions became so strong that the consequence was both Atwell and Hardwicke were apprehended. On going to Atwell's lodgings there were found all the letters which had been written by the attorneys at Yarmouth, and which Saward had given back to Atwell when he wrote the answers to those letters.

But a more unfortunate event occurred to Mr. Saward. On the 15th of September, 1856, Mr. Saward wrote a letter to Hardwicke, addressing him by the name of Ralph, in answer to Hardwicke respecting this unfortunate transaction as to the payment of the money into Messrs. Barclay and Co.'s bank. That letter, arriving at Yarmouth after Hardwicke and Atwell had been apprehended, fell into the hands of the police, and was opened and read by them. It certainly appeared to them, not understanding all the extraordinary circumstances which I have detailed to you, a little ambiguous; but when the letter was brought to London, and as soon as it was shown to the solicitor for the prosecution, the difficulty was dispelled, and afforded a clue to the whole mystery. Saward was apprehended on the 26th of December by two city officers named Moss and Huggett. They went to a coffee-shop in John Street, Oxford Street, where they inquired for a Mr. Hopkins, when a woman said he had gone to a public-house in Oxford Market. They went there. Huggett entered the house, Moss remained a little behind, and presently observed a door open rather gently. He immediately opened the door fully, and found Mr. Saward there. He said, "My name is Hopkins." "No," said Moss, "your name is Saward." He said, "You are entirely mistaken." Shortly afterwards Moss said, "You are James Saward." Saward said, "I know nothing at all about him." Huggett then said, "I must apprehend you for forgery, for forging a bill of 1000*l.* upon Messrs. Heywood and Co., and with also being concerned with Anderson, Hardwicke,

and Atwell." Saward said, "I don't know any such persons." The officers then apprehended Saward. He shortly wanted to retire to the water-closet. Huggett said, "You may go, but before you do you must be searched." He was searched, and they took from him two blank checks of the St. James's branch of the London and Westminster Bank. Saward said to Huggett, "Of course, you have no desire to do anything with them." A little while after, as he was being taken in the cab, Saward said, "I suppose I need not hold out any longer. My name is Jem Saward." All the facts which would be stated by the confederates Atwell and Hardwicke, could not be corroborated; but enough would be produced to show that their statements were true.

The jury, with very short deliberation, found both prisoners "Guilty," and they were sentenced to be transported for life.

7. OXFORD ASSIZES.—That one-half of the world is ignorant of how the other half lives, is an old enough saying, which would appear to be singularly illustrated by the case of "*Coglan v. La Mert*," tried this day before Mr. Justice Willes. The action was in the nature of an interpleader to try in whom lay the right of property in the horse called *Gemma di Vergy*, and which was formerly the property of that eminently respectable man William Palmer. The action was remarkable, too, for the picture of modern manners which it presented. The two principals in the transaction were the plaintiff Coglan, a defaulter on the turf, and Joseph La Mert, who was described as a quack doctor. Coglan began life as apprentice to a merchant at Dublin,

but in the year 1835 he became affiliated to the turf. During the first five years of his career in this speculative profession, Coglan did not very materially improve his fortune, for in the year 1840 he was found engaged at the Wellington Arms, at Strathfieldsaye, in a serious game of "Blind Hookey" with a young gentleman named Stratford. From this individual he won a sum of 10,000*l.*, for which he obtained bills, which he endorsed away to another dupe, from whom he received as value 4,000*l.* or 5,000*l.* in cash. The endorsee sued the young champion of "Blind Hookey" on the bills, failed in the action, and lost his money. This transaction, as Coglan said, proved to him a "great moral lesson." In the year 1851 he became insolvent, but most unfortunately, as he said, "through a technical objection" his petition was dismissed. When questioned by the Court on that occasion, he was unable to give any idea of the amount of his debts. They might reach the sum of 20,000*l.*: or, again, they might not—he was entirely uninformed—or, perhaps, *magnas inter opes inops*, he was too well informed on the subject. He was a defaulter on the turf; but in despite of this series of adventures, in the year 1856, by some miracle of good luck or good management, he had a credit in the hands of his bankers to the extent of 1,800*l.*, and in that year paid 850*l.* as the price of the horse *Gemma di Vergy* to the Hon. Mr. Lawley. Mr. Lawley subsequently got into difficulties, and the horse was seized under an execution against him. The question before the Court was whether the sale from Lawley to Coglan was a *bonâ fide* proceeding.

Mr. Lawley himself having become involved in difficulties by his betting transactions, has found it necessary to quit the country; but in order to prove that the amount of a check in dispute had been paid to him, there was placed in the witness-box, as a person who had acted in the character of Mr. Lawley's confidential agent, a street-sweeper, named Hamil. Mysterious tales have ever been rife as to the luxurious manner in which the ladies and gentlemen who devote themselves to this somewhat unpretending profession pass their hours of retirement, and their outward poverty has been considered but as the ugly wall of the Alhambra, erected by the cautious Moor to disarm the Nemesis of his creed, and conceal the internal splendour which might provoke the envy of mankind. Mr. Hamil, however, the street-sweeper, the confidential agent of Mr. Lawley, regardless of the traditions of his school, made ostentatious display of his wealth; for he carefully inspected the check which was submitted to his notice with a gold eye-glass. Time was, when the betting ring was filled with gentlemen of high character; but those days seem to have departed. The verdict in the case was found for the plaintiff.

10. MODERN FEMALE HEROISM. —By the last mail from the United States the details of a story have been received which for the courage, devotion, and depth of conjugal affection it unfolds has touched all hearts. The heroine of the tale is Mary Patton. She is now 20. At 17 she had married a sea-captain—a gallant young man of 25, she being a softly-reared young lady of East Boston. Just after the marriage

Captain Patton was offered the command of a ship—the *Nephtune's Car*—prepared for the circumnavigation of the globe, and ready to sail that day but for the illness of the commander. Captain Patton declined the offer, declaring it impossible to leave his bride so soon and suddenly for so long a time. He was told that he would be allowed to take her with him. She agreed; and they were on board within twelve hours from the first question asked. During that voyage she learned whatever her husband could teach her; and especially she became practised in taking observations, and in keeping the reckoning of the ship. The voyage lasted seventeen months. Last August the captain and his wife sailed in their old ship for San Francisco, being so proud of the vessel as to pique themselves on reaching California sooner than two others which took their departure at the same time. It was this rivalry which first disclosed to Captain Patton the evil quality of his first mate, who was not only lazy and negligent to a dangerous degree, but ill-disposed. He was evidently bent on carrying the ship into Valparaiso, for purposes of his own. Anxiety and toil told on the captain's health before Cape Horn was reached. He there deposed the first mate from office, and in the effort to discharge the duty himself, sank down in fever, which soon issued in congestion of the brain. Before he lost his reason he declared positively against going into Valparaiso, saying that the men would desert, and the cargo be lost, before the consignees could arrive; and his honour and conscience were concerned in going on to the right port. This was

enough. His wife determined that it should be done. As soon as her husband became hopelessly delirious, the first mate attempted to assume authority; but Mrs. Patton assembled the crew, told them the facts, and appealed to them to disregard the first mate, to accept her authority in her husband's place, and to obey the second mate in the working of the ship. Every man of them agreed, and they sustained her well, so far as their power of support went. Noon and midnight she was on deck taking observations. She marked the charts, made no mistakes, and carried the ship into port in the best condition on the 13th of November. She had studied the medical books on board, to learn how best to treat her husband's case; and she never left him, day or night, but to perform his duties.

† Happily he was a freemason. His brother masons at San Francisco were kind, and sent them back by the first practicable opportunity to New York. There they arrived wholly destitute—the husband blind, deaf, delirious, dying—the wife worn and grave, but active and composed. She was anxious to reach Boston before her confinement; but she was disappointed by her husband being too ill to be removed.

The New York underwriters sent her an immediate gift of 1000 dollars; and the owners of the vessel and others have taken measures to testify their sense of the conduct by which a vast amount of property has been saved, and their interests and those of their crew have been conscientiously considered under singular extremity.

12. FRIGHTFUL RAILWAY ACCI-

DENT IN CANADA.—A train from Toronto to Hamilton, when approaching the swing bridge which crosses the Des Jardins Canal, about 60 feet above the water level, ran off the track, owing, as it appears, to some defect in the axle of the engine. The ice in the canal at the time was at least two feet thick, and the effect produced by the immense weight of the engine, as it cut its way through the timbers of the bridge, was terrific. The whole structure gave way with one frightful crash: the engine, tender, and two first-class passenger cars broke through the severed framework, and leaped headlong into the yawning abyss below; the engine and tender crushed at once through the ice. The first passenger car rushed after, and, turning as it descended, fell on its roof, breaking partly through the ice and being crushed to atoms, while the last car fell endways on the ice, and, strange to say, remained in that position. The loss of life was of course frightful. There were 97 passengers on the train, and the list of those who have escaped only numbers about 20. Every one in the first car was killed, those who were not crushed being drowned by the water, which nearly filled the car. About 30 were in the last car, of whom 10 were taken out dead, and most of the others were fearfully mutilated. Amongst the victims the most prominent was Mr. S. Zimmerman, the wealthy railway contractor and banker of Niagara. This gentleman, who began life with nothing but his own talents and energy to rely upon, furnished another instance of the success which perseverance and industry may always command when those virtues are well directed. He engaged largely in the construction of the trans-

atlantic railways, and was connected with the erection of the suspension and railway bridges across the Falls of Niagara.

14. **FIRST PARLIAMENT IN VICTORIA.**—The last mails from Melbourne brought intelligence of the opening of the first session of the first Parliament of the Colony of Victoria, under the new constitution, by General MacArthur, the officer administering the government. This ceremony took place on the 26th of November in last year, and appears to have been conducted very much in accordance with English precedent. In the upper house, the Legislative Council, the four Judges, arrayed in full costume of scarlet and ermine, with full-bottomed wigs, took their seats in front and on either side of the Throne. On a stool, supposed to represent the woolsack, sat the President; and the clerks of the two Houses occupied appropriate places. General MacArthur was escorted to the House by military, announced by a salute, and was received by a guard of honour. On his arrival in the chamber of the Legislative Council, the members, the *quasi* peers, were requested to be seated. Then the presence of the members of the Legislative Assembly was requested, and they entered, headed by their Speaker. The Speech was then read from the Throne. The President of the Council and the Speaker of the Assembly had been previously elected, and had been presented to the acting Governor, in order that his Excellency might know on whom the choice had fallen, and not for his approval, as no privileges, such as liberty of speech, were asked for. The upper house had nominated Dr. Palmer, while Dr. Murphy had been selected by

the more popular branch of the Legislature for that purpose. The buildings destined to become the place of business for these two important bodies are still in a very unfinished state, but when completed they will probably constitute the finest legislative palace in the British colonies. At present the chambers themselves are barely ready for occupation, but nevertheless, they are commodiously fitted up, and there is a good deal of accommodation around them, such as division lobbies, Speaker's apartments, and committee rooms. The library is to be built next, and, following the model at Westminster, there is to be a "Bellamy's," for the refectory of exhausted senators. They are placed at the east end of Bourke Street, the finest street in the city of Melbourne, a site which was reserved for the purpose when the town was laid out.

15. **FIRES AND LOSS OF LIFE.**—Two fires occurred in the metropolis, one attended with loss of life. The first broke out in the premises of Mr. W. H. Child, wholesale brush manufacturer, Nos. 20 and 21, Providence Row, Worship Street, within a short distance of Finsbury Square. The building was of considerable extent, and flanked on one side by several dwelling-houses and other places of business. About two hours after the outbreak the whole of the factory, as well as the workshops and sale rooms, fell in with a fearful crash; and the conflagration was not subdued until a serious amount of property was destroyed. The other occurred in Gower's Place, Mill Yard, Cable Street, Commercial Road East. The building destroyed was three or four floors in height, and extended some distance behind the front entrance.

The discovery appears to have been made by one of the neighbours, by seeing an unusual glare of light. In an instant an alarm was given, but it was found that the flames were rolling up the stairs with such fury as to cut off all means of retreat for several of the inmates. On this a woman named Ann Jones, who lived in one of the upper floors, threw a child she had care of out of window, and then jumped out herself. The child was not much hurt, but the poor woman was so severely injured that she had to be removed to the London Hospital. As soon as the ruins were sufficiently cooled the firemen made a search for a man and his child, known to be missing, and in one of the upper rooms they found the remains of the father, burnt almost to a cinder. The child was not much burnt, but appeared to have been suffocated.

17. PARENTAL RIGHTS.—The Courts of Law and Chancery have had before them on two occasions in the course of this year the question of a mother's right to bring up her children in a different religion to that professed by their deceased father. The first case in which this question arose, was one which created considerable interest from its peculiar circumstances, and the feelings of religious zeal which it gave rise to. It came before the Courts in the following way:—Lauman Race, a sergeant in the Marines, and a member of the Anglican Church, married a woman of the Roman Catholic faith, by whom he had two children, a boy and a girl. With occasional absences he lived at Chatham from 1844 to 1853, when, the war with Russia breaking out, he sailed on active service, leaving his children with their

mother. During his residence at Chatham, he had brought up both his children as Protestants, and sent them to the Protestant regimental schools there, the girl also attending the Church Sunday school. On the 24th of August, 1854, Lauman Race made his will, and constituted his wife executrix of his will, "in full confidence that she would do justice to his children as a wife and mother." On the 25th of August, 1854, Lauman Race, when on the point of going into the action of Petropaulovski, in which he fell, wrote to his wife and children, saying that he wrote a few lines before going into action; when they received it he should be no more, and if he should fall in defence of his Queen and country, he desired that his wife should remain a widow to take care of his children; he should be happy to hear from her, but God's will be done; he bade her tell the children that his last thoughts were for them, and hoped that she would bring them up in the fear of the Lord, and sent his dying love to all his relations, as they were going into Petropaulovski. On hearing of his death, his wife made application to be relieved out of the Patriotic Fund, and eventually the boy was put to school at Chardstock, in Dorsetshire, and the daughter to an orphan school at Hampstead, called the Sailors' Orphan Girls' School and Home, both institutions being under the management of the Commissioners, and conducted on Church of England principles. For some months she suffered the children to receive instruction in this manner without any complaint; but afterwards, falling under the influence of other persons, she removed the boy.

Subsequently she applied for leave to take the girl away from Hampstead, giving as her reason that, although it went to her heart to remove her, yet the clergyman of her chapel said he could not get a school for the one without the other. The authorities of the institution referred the matter to the little girl herself, who was then between 10 and 11 years, and as she expressed a desire to remain, they refused to give her up to her mother. Application was then made to the Court of Queen's Bench for a *habeas corpus*, and the child, being brought up, the Court decided on the 21st of January, that the mother being guardian by nurture, and not under the testament of her husband, there was jurisdiction at common law to prevent her from educating her children as Roman Catholics. The child was therefore ordered to be given up to her. She was, however, immediately made a ward in Chancery, and proceedings taken in that Court.

The other case referred to a very different rank of society. The child, with respect to whose education the dispute arose, was the posthumous son of the Hon. John Stourton, the brother of Lord Stourton. The late Mr. Stourton and his wife were both Roman Catholics, but the latter, after the death of her husband, and about the year 1852, ceased to be a member of that communion, and became a member of the Church of England. Up to the time of the lady's secession from the Romish Church, the child had been allowed to attend at places of worship of that faith, the chapel at Stourton and other places; but subsequently to that event he had been educated, with the full know-

ledge of and without any remonstrance from the relations of the father, in the tenets of the Church of England, and was afterwards placed in the care of a clergyman at Brighton. Lord Stourton, after matters had gone on in this way for five years, applied to the Court of Chancery to be appointed the guardian of the boy, with the avowed purpose of bringing him up in the Roman Catholic creed. As, however, the child had already received impressions on the subject of religious faith so strong that, in the opinion of the Lords Justices who had examined him, it was essential, both for his health and the firmness of his religious principles, that no attempt should be made to remove them, he was restored to the care of his mother.

17. ATTEMPT TO POISON THE EUROPEANS AT HONG KONG.—The Indian mail received at this date brings intelligence of a diabolical attempt to poison the European community at Hong Kong. The Governor, Sir John Bowring, and his family suffered dreadfully, as did many others; but the malignity of the villains overshot the mark, and our people were saved through the excess of the poison.

The large bakeries of Victoria are in the hands of one large speculator, a Chinese named A-lum. By some individuals in this man's employment, if not by his direct act or connivance, large quantities of arsenic were mixed with the dough used for making the bread destined for the consumption of one particular morning. In consequence, many hundreds of people on partaking of the morning's meal became violently ill, with all the symptoms caused by that deadly mineral. Fortunately the poison was mixed in

such large proportion that it acted as a violent emetic, and thus, although their sufferings were great, none died. In the meanwhile, A-lum had left Hong Kong in a steamer, but was followed and arrested; as were also many of his men. They were put on their trial before the Supreme Court; but although it was proved that A-lum was present while the dough was kneading and baking, no proof could be given that he was cognisant of the presence of the poison; it was also alleged on his behalf that he had himself partaken of the bread and had been ill, and that his flight from Hong Kong had been caused by an official necessity of presenting himself at Canton. Neither could the admixture of the poison be brought home to any of his men. They were therefore all acquitted.

Some of the poisoned bread was sent to Liebig, at Berlin. He analyzed it, and found that each pound of bread contained from 38 to 42 grains of arsenic, so equally distributed throughout the bread that it must have been kneaded with the dough, if not even mixed with the flour. This intimate admixture seems to have been the means of preserving the eaters of the bread—the poison was only gradually absorbed; the first action on the coats of the stomach caused vomiting, and thus the victims were freed from most of the "perilous stuff."

There is no question that this diabolical act was perpetrated at the express command of the Chinese mandarins, who had issued a proclamation offering a large reward to whoever should thus destroy Europeans.

The following is a portion of a letter of Sir John Bowring:—

"Hong Kong, Feb. 24.

"My dear Sir,—I doubt not that it will be a gratification to my Manx friends to hear from the best authority that we are all recovered from the effects of the poison of which several hundred persons partook on the 15th of January. About 10 lbs. of arsenic had been mixed with a batch of bread issued from the largest Chinese bakery in the colony, and the excess of the quantity led to immediate alarm,—application of emetics and speedy ejection of the 'perilous stuff.' It left its effects for some days in racking headaches, pains in the limbs and bowels, &c. In my family, my wife, daughters, three guests, my private secretary, and myself, besides several servants, ate of the poisoned bread. Lady Bowring's has been a bad case, as it is thought some of the arsenic had got into the lungs, but danger is over now. This mode of warfare is hard to deal with, and will, I am sure, excite a general sympathy and indignation."

18. FRATRICIDE AT MAIDSTONE.

—An instance of this horrible crime was committed in this town at a house, No. 21, Bedford Row, in rear of the county gaol, the house being occupied by a labouring man named David Edwards, with his wife and three sons—Thomas, the eldest, aged 24; George, 18; and William, a younger son. Thomas was a steady, hard-working young man, while George had for some months refused to work, and was a complete burden to his parents. His brother had on several occasions expostulated with him upon his idle conduct, and the last occasion of his speaking to him was the morning of the day on which the crime was committed. On the same evening

Thomas went to bed soon after nine o'clock. George, who slept with him, had not then come home, but soon afterwards made his appearance. About ten o'clock Mrs. Edwards went to bed, leaving George down stairs. She, as was her custom, looked in at Thomas's room on her way to bed; he was then fast asleep. Soon afterwards she heard George go into the room and shut the door. She was aroused in a short time by hearing groans proceeding from the bedroom of her sons; alarmed, she struck a light, and entered the room, when she found Thomas completely covered with blood, from wounds on his head and face. The windows of the room were open, and the candle which George had taken with him was burning upon the table. She gave an alarm, and a surgeon was quickly in attendance. He found that five severe wounds had been inflicted with some heavy-edged instrument. There were two wounds upon the head, two upon the face, smashing and nearly severing the lower jaw, and one, a slight superficial wound, upon the throat. The police officers, on searching the premises, found under the bed, hidden by some rags, a heavy carpenter's axe, smeared with blood. The unfortunate man lingered until shortly after seven o'clock, when he expired, not having spoken from the time of his being found. His brother, to whom the murder was clearly brought home, had in the meantime got clear away; but was shortly after apprehended at Rochester. He was tried at the Maidstone Summer Assizes, and, being found guilty, was executed.

19. ATTEMPT TO POISON A BROTHER. — *York Assizes*. — George Bell, a farmer, was tried and found

guilty of an attempt to administer prussic acid to his brother. The motive assigned for the crime on the part of the prisoner was, that, under the will of their father, the prisoner would come into the possession of certain landed property on the decease of his brother, and that it was with the view of accelerating the period of enjoyment that the attempt was made. The remarkable feature in the case was the mode in which the accused sought to administer the fatal draught. During the month of April, 1856, he sent his servant with a hamper, containing a stone bottle full of wine, to the railway station at Hunmanby, with instructions that it should be forwarded to his brother. The latter received it in due course, and opening the bottle, had his suspicions aroused by the peculiar smell it gave forth. Consequently, he did nothing more than taste the contents, an experiment which was shared by his female servant. They both became ill, and their suspicions being confirmed by this circumstance, the contents of the bottle were submitted to an analytical chemist, who found them strongly impregnated with prussic acid. The prisoner received a sentence of transportation for life.

20. WITCHCRAFT IN THE NINETEENTH CENTURY. — *Stafford Assizes*. — A case remarkable not only from the length and absurdity of the imposition practised, but also from the apparent respectability of the dupe, has created great interest at these assizes. Indeed, the story resembles a legend of the dark ages, rather than a statement of what has actually taken place in this age of boasted light and knowledge. A substantial farmer, named Thomas Charles-

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worth, residing on a small farm of his own at Bromley Hurst, near Rugeley, married, a few months ago, a young woman in his own station of life. The marriage displeased his widowed mother, who had been living with him, and she left, cautioning him, however, before her departure not to attempt to make cheese, as it would be sure to tumble to pieces. Heedless of the widow's caution, cheese-making was prosecuted, but with little or no success, the milk refusing to turn, or, if a cheese perchance were made, it was certain to fall to pieces. The farmer and his wife then were taken ill, and the dairy-maid also became unwell, without any ostensible cause. The farmer, coupling these things with his mother's prediction, came to the conclusion that he was "bewitched." Bemoaning his condition to a neighbour, Sammons, a tollgate keeper, and who at times worked on the farm, Sammons recommended him to go to a "wise-man," James Tunnicliff, also living in the neighbourhood, who "could do anything." The farmer and his wife immediately set off to Tunnicliff's house, and the cause of their journey told, Tunnicliff proffered his services to relieve them of the dire calamity under which they were suffering, and next morning he made his appearance on the farm. Without seeing the cows, he pronounced them bewitched, and the horses, the farmer himself, his wife and maid, and, above all, the cheese-kettle, he declared to have fallen under the same curse. He could remove the enchantment, but money would be necessary; and forthwith the simple farmer paid him 5s. for himself, 5s. each for some horses, 5s. for the cheese kettle, and 3s. 6d. each for the

cows, in all amounting to about 7*l.*, for removing the spell. Things, however, did not mend at the farm; on the contrary, the wife was occasionally seized with sickness, the husband suffered from unaccountable aches and pains, especially after Tunnicliff had been on the farm, and at night there were mysterious noises, accompanied by the shaking of the house, bellowing of the cattle, howling of dogs. Application was again made to Tunnicliff, who represented the state of the farmer and his wife, and the extraordinary noises, to have arisen from the "widow's curse," and the enchantment put upon them, through her instrumentality, by wizards living at Longton, Burton-on-Trent, and Derby. More money was required to remove the enchantment, and to pay the expense of the journeyings to the wizards, in order to neutralise the effect of their spells. Charlesworth freely parted with his money to the amount of 30*l.*, but the farmer and his wife derived no benefit from the expenditure. Tunnicliff at length went to live on the farm, and resided with the farmer and his wife several months, during which period he was engaged at intervals in making crosses on all the doors with witch hazel, and in burning blue and other lights to overcome the power of those who had bewitched the farmer and his wife. On one night, according to the evidence of Mrs. Charlesworth and her dairymaid, when the master of the house was very ill, a sound like that of a carriage was heard in the yard, then a rush of wind was felt through the passage, and the house-dog was seen to enter the room, followed by the shape of another dog all on fire. The frightened

inmates said the Lord's Prayer, and the fiery dog disappeared, leaving the watch-dog in a sad state, with his tongue out and his paws hanging down. Things continued in this position for some ten or eleven months, when a suspicion being at last entertained that Tunnicliff was himself the cause of all their misfortunes, the farmer recovered his senses, and instituted a prosecution against him for obtaining money under false pretences. At the trial the theory of the prosecution was, that the prisoner had administered some noxious drug to the farmer, his wife and cattle; and as a proof, it was shown that briony root had been found in his house; but the medical testimony did not support this part of the case. Tunnicliff, however, was found guilty, and sentenced to 12 months' imprisonment, with hard labour.

31. THE KNIGHTSBRIDGE RELIGIOUS WAR.—An important decision was delivered in the Privy Council as regards the internal decoration of churches. It related to the contest which has now for some years been carried on between the successive incumbents of St. Barnabas and St. Paul, Knightsbridge, supported by a portion of their parishioners, and the remainder, who were in favour of a simpler form of worship than has of late been practised in those churches. The latter party were the more numerous, as was shown by the success with which on several occasions they carried the election of Mr. Westerton to the office of churchwarden for the parish of St. Barnabas, in the face of the most determined and obstinate opposition. Encouraged by this success, they next proceeded to try the legality

of the late innovations in the decorations of the churches and the performance of divine service, and the cause in which this judgment was given arose out of the measures they took for that purpose. The Dean of Arches had ordered the removal of the cross, the credence table, and certain coloured altarcloths, from the church of St. Paul, and of the stone altar, credence table, coloured cloths, embroidered lace cloths, and crosses, from the church of St. Barnabas. Against this judgment Mr. Liddell, the incumbent of St. Paul's, appealed. In an elaborate and argumentative judgment Mr. Pemberton Leigh, who delivered the judgment of the Privy Council, reviewed the whole question. He drew a distinction between crosses used as architectural ornaments and crosses or crucifixes used as images for superstitious purposes, and reversed the judgment, in so far as it directed certain crosses within the building to be removed. He drew a distinction between a stone "altar," which involves an idea of sacrifice, and a table or God's board, whereat the Lord's supper is eaten: and he confirmed the judgment ordering the removal of the stone altar and wooden cross attached to it which stands in the church at St. Barnabas, and the substitution of a moveable table of wood. With regard to credence tables, it was determined that they were not improper adjuncts of a communion table when they were used as side tables for the bread and wine before consecration. It was thought that the question whether coloured cloths are suitable or not must be left to the ordinary; but the sentence of the Court below, ordering the removal of embroidered linen cloths fringed with

lace, and used at the time of the ministration of the holy communion, was confirmed, as embroidery and lace were not consistent with the meaning of the expression, "a fair white linen cloth," which the rubric and canon prescribed.

21. DESTRUCTION OF A PIRATICAL FLEET.—The following extracts of a dispatch from Commander Forsyth, of Her Majesty's steam-sloop *Hornet*, narrates the destruction of a fleet of Chinese pirates by two boats of that ship, manned by only 22 officers and men:—

"On the 19th March I anchored in Sandy Bay, St. John's Island, and left the ship with the boats named in the margin, to search the neighbouring bays, when, on rounding a point three miles from the ship, we suddenly found ourselves in the presence of the pirate fleet, consisting of large lorchas and junks, 17 in number, which immediately opened fire upon us, their shot falling thickly round the boats.

"As they were in such number in comparison to our small force, and their position being a very strong one, I thought a diversion might be made in our favour by landing. I immediately pushed for the shore with the gig, second cutter, and a portion of the marines, and scaled the heights on the right of the bay commanding their anchorage, and opened a brisk fire with rifles, whilst the gun and rocket-boats, under the orders of Lieutenant A. M. Brock, engaged them in flank. After a sharp fire of about twenty minutes the pirates began to jump overboard, and run for the hills, when the boats dashed in and boarded them. Two of the enemy were found dead, and, from the appearance of the blood

on their decks, many must have been wounded.

"These vessels I found were a division of the main fleet, commanded by the notorious Appoo; they mounted 73 guns of various calibre, with gingals and percussion muskets; their crews amounted to 350 men.

"We found one Portuguese and a native of Goa on board. These men appeared most active during the attack, and were observed to fire the last gun which was discharged at us from the pirate fleet. The Portuguese states as his reason for being on board the junk his being detained by the pirates after the capture of his vessel three months since. I was informed that six other Europeans were with the pirates."

As these junks could not readily be got off, and contained nothing of value, they were burnt. This gallant action was accomplished with the single casualty of one man burnt by a "stink-pot."

26. THE GENERAL ELECTION.—The general election, consequent on the defeat of the Palmerston Administration and the subsequent dissolution of Parliament, commenced to-day. The first Members returned to the Seventeenth Parliament of the United Kingdom were Sir De Lacy Evans and Sir John Shelley for Westminster. The uncontested borough returns were received with great rapidity; but afterwards, when the contests for the borough and counties commenced, the interest became greater. A few will be expressly noticed.

The contest for the City of London produced some curious "situations." The candidates were five in number,—the four old members and Mr. Raikes Currie. The

Liberal Registration Association, which has taken to itself the special charge of Liberal interests in the City, repudiated the claims of Lord John Russell, and supported the pretensions of the other three ex-members (including Baron Rothschild) and Mr. Raikes Currie. On the other hand, Baron Rothschild warmly supported one who had been the life-long supporter of religious liberty, and particularly of the rights of the Jews. The consequence was a singular game of cross-purposes; but in the result Lord J. Russell came third on the poll, the numbers being,—

Duke	6664
Rothschild . .	6398
Russell	6308
Crawford . . .	5808
Currie	4519

In the Tower Hamlets much surprise was occasioned by the defeat of the veteran Sir William Clay by Mr. Ayrton, a radical barrister, who came forward at the last moment, and won in a rush.

Ayrton	7813
Butler	7297
Clay	6654

In Lambeth a rather popular and thoroughly radical ex-member was totally defeated by Mr. Roupell, a young man who has recently acquired large property in the borough:—

Roupell	9318
Williams	7648
Wilkinson . . .	3234

In Finsbury the old favourite "Tom Duncombe" was placed at the head of the poll, with Mr. Cox, a radical attorney, as colleague. In the Borough Sir Charles Napier was returned at the head of the poll, but Mr. Apsley Pellatt was replaced by an eminent barrister, Mr. John Locke:—

Napier	3901
Locke	3647
Pellatt	2429

At Frome the successful candidate, against all the power of the houses Cork and Bath, was Mr. Donald Nicoll, the eminent tailor,—the distinguished vendor of "Nicoll's Pâletots."

At Gloucester Admiral Berkeley, a Lord of the Admiralty, was defeated by a small majority. This and the loss of Mr. Frederick Peel's seat for Bury were the only mischances of Lord Palmerston's Administration.

At Kidderminster Mr. Lowe, the Vice-President of the Board of Trade, was indeed re-elected, but nearly paid the penalty of his life for his success; for a mob, actuated by none knows what motive, seemed bent on putting him to death. Many of his friends were greatly injured; but the right hon. gentleman himself had his skull fractured, and received dangerous injuries in various parts of his body.

In Liverpool the new Tory candidate ran the two old Liberal members very hard, polling 6316 votes.

At Oxford, Mr. Cardwell, one of Sir Robert Peel's *protégés*, lost his seat.

It was, however, in Manchester, and the other places represented by the "peace party," that the most interesting contests raged.

At Manchester, for which Mr. Milner Gibson, who moved the resolution on the China war, which led to the dissolution of the Parliament, and Mr. Bright (who was absent from ill-health) sat in the late Parliament, an astonishing defeat was experienced. Sir John Potter and Mr. Turner, two Conservatives, won by large majorities.

Potter	8368
Turner	7854
Gibson	5588
Bright	5458

At Huddersfield, the great champion of free trade, Mr. Cobden, had a galling defeat. It was well known that he would not be returned again for the West Riding, where, in the long run, the influence of the landed aristocracy is very great. It was therefore determined to find him a safe place in a manufacturing town. Accordingly, Lord Goderich, M.P. for Huddersfield, whose father, the Earl of Ripon, has great interest in Yorkshire, changed his borough seat for the Riding. Lord Goderich was returned for the Riding; but Mr. Cobden was *not* returned for the borough.

Akroyd	823
Cobden	590

Again, Sir J. Walmsley, who had generally followed the banner of Mr. Cobden, but had voted for the Government on the China debate, was not saved from defeat by his adherence to the popular Premier.

Harris	1618
Biggs	1603
Walmsley	1440

On the other hand, General Perronet Thompson, the veteran Anti-Corn Law Leaguer, recovered his seat for Bradford.

In Middlesex, the Conservatives boasted that they had obtained so many converts, that one seat was certain to be recovered. It was a great mistake; Lord Chelsea polled little more than half the leading Liberal.

Hanbury	5486
Grosvenor	5327
Chelsea	3928

In Lanarkshire the domination of the houses of Hamilton and

Douglas was subverted by strong effort.

Sir E. Colebrooke . .	1233
Mr. Baillie Cochrane .	1197

In Mayo, the great champion of the priesthood and tenant right obtained a temporary success; but the election was accompanied by such scenes of priestly intimidation, that not only was Mr. G. H. Moore unseated, but two of his reverend supporters were ordered to be prosecuted by the Attorney-General.

Some well-known voices were to be heard no more. The brothers Phillimore lost their seats, Mr. Layard, Vincent Scully, Sir Stafford Northcote, Mr. Hastie, Adm. Berkeley, Montague Chambers, Sir J. W. Hogg, Mr. Deedes, Mr. Cardwell, Sir W. Clay.

The new Parliament contains 189 new members. The first Parliament under the Reform Bill, when so many old boroughs lost their franchise, and so many new places gained one, had 275 new members; the Parliament of 1835, 199; of 1837, 159; of 1841, 181; of 1847, 211; of 1852, 199.

A considerable number of the returns were disputed; and in many cases with results most unfortunate to the returned candidate. Mr. Auchmuty Glover, for instance, returned for Beverley, was declared guilty of corrupt practices, and ordered to be prosecuted by the Attorney-General. The election of Mr. Heathcote for Huntingdonshire must have been, if the statements of the petition against his return are to be believed, a perfect *recueil choisi* of Parliamentary corruption. The petition alleges—1. That many persons voted in the election twice for Heathcote, and that both such votes were reckoned in casting up

the poll. 2. That persons voted in the wrong booths. 3. That many votes recorded in favour of the petitioner were struck out by the returning officer or his deputy, and were omitted to be cast up with the petitioner's other votes. 4. That many voters were reckoned on the poll in favour of Mr. Heathcote who did not, in fact, vote for him, but who were personated and fraudulently represented by other persons; and that many persons who had no right to vote in the election personated other electors or deceased electors, such votes being reckoned in favour of Mr. Heathcote. 5. That the votes of many persons who were not upon (or who ought not to have been upon) the register of electors were reckoned in favour of Mr. Heathcote. 6. That many persons' votes were reckoned in favour of Mr. Heathcote, whereas they voted for the petitioner; and that others were reckoned as having voted for Mr. Rust and Mr. Heathcote, whereas, in fact, they voted for Mr. Rust and the petitioner. 7. That persons voted for Mr. Heathcote whose names were erroneously retained upon the register by the unintentional mistake of the revising barrister. 8. That many persons' votes were reckoned in favour of Mr. Heathcote whose names were upon the register, but who were disqualified by legal incapacity from voting at the election. 9. That many persons voted in favour of Mr. Heathcote in respect of property of which they were only mortgagees or trustees. 10. That many persons voted in favour of Mr. Heathcote in respect of qualifications not in the county of Huntingdon. 11. That several persons voted, and their votes were reckoned in favour of Mr. Heathcote, in respect of one and the same iden-

tical qualification. 12. That the petitioner had a majority of legal votes. A cross petition has been presented on behalf of Mr. Heathcote.

28. THE MODERN TURKS.—Our Crimean campaign has brought to our knowledge, as part of the familiar news of the day, gossip from Constantinople, such as in former days was only the half-credited romance of some traveller to the dominions of the Grand Turk.

In order to mark his appreciation of the services rendered by our fleet during the late war with Russia, His Majesty had announced his intention of availing himself of the presence of that noble three-decker in the Bosphorus to pay a visit in state to the flag-ship of Lord Lyons. For this purpose the *Royal Albert* shifted her anchorage to a position immediately opposite the Dolma Baktchi Palace, the residence of the Sultan. Early on the morning of the 28th of March, the great Pashas and the English Ambassador assembled on board, for the purpose of being in readiness to receive His Majesty. At 12 o'clock the Sultan was seen to leave the palace, under a salute of heavy guns, step into his caique, and proceed to the *Royal Albert*, where every preparation was made to do him honour. He was received at the entry port on the middle deck by the Admiral, Ambassador, Pashas, and Captains of the Fleet, and conducted to the upper deck by the Ambassador, who assisted His Majesty up the ladders. He wore the fez, and a loose overcoat, the collar and cuffs of which were a mass of diamonds, worth about 50,000*l*. At first he appeared very much exhausted and nervous; but after he had recovered a little he threw

open his coat, so as to show the Riband and Star of the Garter, telling the Admiral that he felt proud to be able to wear it before so many "brave soldiers and sailors." A chair was brought out for him, which he refused, saying in French, which he speaks fairly, "*Je ne suis pas fatigué.*"

The usual complimentary speeches having been exchanged, the Admiral conducted him to the cabin, and after a short rest he again came on deck and walked forward. By this time the Sultan had evidently got over his nervousness, and laughed and chatted a good deal, apparently taking considerable interest in all he saw. On returning to the Admiral's cabin, he requested the Admiral, Ambassador, and Pashas to be seated, and begged Lord Lyons to inform Her Majesty the Queen how grateful he felt for the prompt assistance that had been rendered to his country, and for having sent such a man as the Admiral to be one of the defenders of Turkey. The captains and commanders of the fleet were then presented. Before leaving, the Sultan walked along the maindeck, and, after having been on board about three quarters of an hour, left the ship, the same honours being paid to him, with the addition of the ship's companies giving him three such hearty cheers as His Majesty probably never heard before.

The *fiançailles* of the Sultan's three daughters, who had been promised in marriage to Mahmoud Pasha, son of Fethi Ahmed Pasha, Grand Master of the Artillery; Ethem Pasha, son of Mehemet Ali Pasha, Capitan Pasha; and El Hami Pasha, son of the late Abbas Pasha, Viceroy of Egypt, took place at the same time on the 24th of April, at the Palace of Top-

Kapou, or Seraglio Point, which, although abandoned by the Sultans as a residence since the overthrow of the Janissaries, is still the traditional place where many grand ceremonies are performed. The ceremony and the accompanying procession were thus described by an eye-witness:—

The Sultanas left the Palace of Dolma Baktchi at 11 A.M. At the head of the *cortège* was the Kislär Aga, or chief of the black eunuchs. He rode a superb charger magnificently caparisoned, and although frightfully ugly, his dress was so brilliant that it stayed the eye and prevented his ugliness being noticed. Then came the three Sultanas, each in a state carriage glittering with silver and gold, and drawn by horses whose trappings were studded with silver and gold ornaments. Each Sultana was attended by her mother and by one slave. As they drove rapidly past a blaze of diamonds flashed across the eyes. Then came the other slaves and female attendants, in thirty carriages, vying with their mistresses in the splendour of their dresses and jewels, and many far surpassing them in their charms. Although the Sultanas went to the Seraglio in person, neither they nor their future bridegrooms appear at the ceremony of betrothal. This is performed by procuration. The Kislär Aga represented the Sultan and the Sultanas on this occasion, and the Grand Vizier, Redschid Pasha, represented the bridegrooms. Like every Turkish father, the Sultan stipulates the sum his son-in-law is to pay for his daughter, and this sum becomes her dowry. This was fixed at 5000 Turkish pounds in this instance. The marriage contract is read before the wit-

nesses, prayers are pronounced, and the first chapter of the Koran read. The Sultanas thence returned to their residence, and were followed by the presents offered by their *fiancés*. First, came three beautiful Arab chargers, magnificently caparisoned. These were a present to the Sultan himself from his future sons-in-law. Then came the presents to the Sultanas themselves—first, a hundred trays of sweetmeats from each bridegroom. Then came other trays, larger, ten in number, on which were shawls and articles of dress. Then two carriages, in each of which was an enormous coffer, covered with velvet and ornamented with silver plates full of costly perfumeries. Then came the more precious articles on teatrays, covered with a silver cage, surmounted, in those sent by El Hami Pasha, by a golden eagle, with spread wings. As the presents offered by El Hami Pasha were by far the most costly and tasteful, it will be sufficient to give a description of them. First, the 5000 pounds dowry was carried past in five red satin bags on five trays. Then the headdress for the bride on her wedding day—a gold and silver knot for supporting the hair at the back of the head, and a band of velvet embroidered in brilliants and pearls, with a verse of the Koran for the front. Then the veil of silk which is thrown over the bride, the slippers, the pattens used in the bath, and a round toilette glass, of which the back was a plate of gold, beautifully worked. Precious stones were scattered in profusion in all these articles of every-day use. But now came the jewels themselves,—a splendid diamond tiara, very high, and long enough to go round to the back of

the head, with a large bunch of flowers in diamonds dropping over the right ear; this had been set in Paris, and was beautiful in design, as well as costly. A pair of diamond earrings, with diamond drops of great size and perfectly oval shape. These gems, without an equal in the world, had been the property of El Hami Pasha's father, and had been procured for him in India. It was calculated that El Hami Pasha spent in jewels alone upwards of 120,000*l*. After the presents had been received at the palace, the future bridegrooms were admitted to see His Majesty, and the Sultanas sent presents to their houses; a snuff-box in gold and brilliants, a handkerchief embroidered in brilliants, the whole enveloped in a magnificent boktcha, or wrapper, also richly embroidered.

The eldest of the Sultanas was but 15, and although the three were betrothed at the same time, it was not expected that more than one would be married in the course of the year—that one who was betrothed to Ethem Pasha.

At this time it was also rumoured that an occurrence had taken place at Constantinople such as in years gone by would have produced a revolt of the populace and the Janissaries, the bowstringing of the Grand Vizier, the Grand Kaimakan, the Grand Mufti, and, perhaps, the dethronement of the Sultan himself. It was said that a copy of the Koran having been exposed for sale in the bazaar, a devotee recognised it, by traditional knowledge, as a peculiarly sacred copy of the holy book, deposited in some secluded vault, in the Top-Kapou Palace, with other relics of great antiquity and sanctity. The populace believed

that this invaluable hoard had been violated by the Court to raise money to meet the private debts of the Seraglio, which are known to be immense. Something like an *émeute* took place, influenced by which the Sultan ordered an inquiry to be instituted. When the secret depository was examined, it proved to be too true that some impious hands had not feared to violate the sacred relics—much that was valuable had disappeared. The eunuchs and servants of the palace were seized, and confessed. A great quantity of holy things which were easily convertible had been converted by the unfaithful guardians, and much that was unsaleable had been thrown into wells. This last was recovered by due search; and since that which was sold was of slight veneration, though of most money value; that which was regained, of great sanctity; and that which was left untouched, though pecuniarily worthless, was of inappreciable holiness, the prejudices of the Turks were satisfied by the punishment of the offenders, and the affair was hushed up.

28. LAUNCH OF H.M.S. "RE-
KNOWN."—The launch of the screw line-of-battle ship the *Renown*, 91 guns, took place at Chatham dockyard, in the presence of several thousand spectators. The *Renown*, a two-decker, is the largest vessel of her class ever constructed at Chatham dockyard, being three feet longer than the *Orion*, 91, recently launched from the same slip. She has been built in the short space of two years, having been commenced December 20, 1854. The figurehead is a bust of the late Duke of Wellington, encircled with a laurel wreath. The following are her principal

dimensions:—Length between perpendiculars, 244 ft. 9 in.; length for tonnage, 210 ft.; breadth, extreme, 55 ft. 4 in.; breadth for tonnage, 54 ft. 6 in.; breadth, moulded, 53 ft. 8 in.; depth in hold, 24 ft. 6 in.; burden in tons, 3,317 78·94. The *Renown* will be provided with the following powerful armament—viz. Lower deck, 84 8-inch 65 cwt. guns, 9 ft. each; main-deck, 34 32-pounders, 58 cwt. to 56 cwt., 9 ft. 6 in. each; upper deck, 22 32-pounders, 45 cwt., 8 ft. 6 in. each. She will also be furnished with one pivot 68-pounder, 95 cwt., 10 ft. long.

28. MISMANAGEMENT IN JOINT STOCK COMPANIES.—Striking instances of mismanagement in private companies have been brought to light during the past week. The Australian Agricultural Association, with a paid-up capital of 350,000*l.* and a free grant of 700,000 acres of land, was found, to the astonishment of its shareholders, who had been kept in profound ignorance by the directors, to have squandered its immediate resources. The London and Eastern Bank, which, with a paid-up capital of 250,000*l.*, has in three years assisted its own directors and manager to the extent of 290,000*l.*, announced the probable loss of the whole investment and the probability of further calls. The shareholders of the North of Europe Steam Company discovered that they have lost 50,000*l.* out of 500,000*l.* in a few months; and that the last half-yearly dividend at the rate of eight per cent. per annum, was paid not only when there had been no profits, but actually while these ruinous proceedings were going on. The London and Paris Bank was abandoned. Not a single step had been

taken towards the commencement of business, yet 14,422*l.* had been spent by the directors in introducing this scheme to the public.

30. CRUELTY AT SEA.—*Exeter Assizes.*—A case was tried at these assizes, disclosing such a fearful tale of cruelty as the imagination most practised in horror could hardly conceive. The master of a merchant ship, in conjunction with the mate, murdered in cold blood, and with every circumstance of torture, a wretched negro who acted as cook on board the vessel. The ship was of 120 tons burden. In February of last year she sailed from London to Newcastle, and, having taken a cargo of coals on board, made sail for Senegal, thence to Cape Verde Islands, on to Rio Grande, and then back to England. Hugh Orr was the name of the master, one Atwell was mate, and the wretched creature who was so foully murdered was named Edward Devue. He was a negro, a native of Boston, in the United States. It appeared by the testimony of the witnesses that the ill-treatment which led to his death commenced at the Cape Verde Islands. The master went on shore there one day, and returned on the next. As soon as he came back he called the cook into the cabin, knocked him down, and kicked him about the body. A few days afterwards the mate beat him with a broomstick about the legs. Then the master thrashed him with a rope, then he knocked him down, then he beat him with a handbrush. This was chance work, however—merely preliminary to the systematic course of frightful brutality which only ended in the unfortunate negro's death. The master, Hugh Orr, made a "cat," and when this was

made he was in the habit of calling down the black into the little cabin of the *Hannah Jane*. He would then knock him down, and belabour the wretched creature with the instrument of torture. In order to indulge in this exercise more at his ease, it appeared that he tried to tie his victim up by passing two half-hitches or loops over his thumbs, and when the master was unable to accomplish this by his own unassisted efforts he called in the assistance of the mate. Between them they would tie the cook up to the locker, and then flog him to their heart's content. The witnesses who testified to these facts were, mainly, the cabin-boy, and a seaman, one Thomas Appleby, who was one of the crew of the *Hannah Jane*. The last witness said that frequently at night, when he was at the wheel, he heard cries of agony issuing from the cabin where the torture was in progress. The night before that on which the negro died this man saw the master and the mate flogging him. They had lashed him down to a chest by his thumbs, so that his back was rounded, and then they gave him 350 lashes and upwards. A few days before this he had been lashed up to the forerigging—his heels higher than his head—and in this position had been flogged by the mate. The two ruffians had ordered the poor creature's back to be scrubbed, while it was one mass of sores and bruises. It is right to mention, as considerable weight was laid on it in the course of the proceedings, that the night before the negro died the mate, Atwell, saw him lying on the deck, and kicked him on the breast with his heavy seaboots, and also struck him with a block.

It became, then, a question whether these kicks and blows were not the immediate cause of death. If so, as the master of a vessel is not criminally responsible for the acts of his mate, Hugh Orr might have escaped scot free. The jury, however, held otherwise, and found the ruffian "Guilty of manslaughter," upon which the presiding Judge passed upon him a sentence of transportation for life.

30. WARS AND INSURRECTIONS IN THE EAST. — The intelligence brought from the East with marvellous rapidity by the combined agency of steam and electricity from this time became fraught with thrilling interest. The tidings of the glorious achievements of the British arms in Persia, and our inglorious successes over the Chinese, soon came mixed with rumours of revolt in India, which caused more anxiety, both to the bosoms of private families and to the commercial world, than the former gave exultation or confidence. Soon the Persian and China wars fell out of observation, overshadowed by the intense anxiety to learn the progress of the Sepoy mutiny, to ascertain the fate of those who were nearest and dearest to thousands of English homes—brave soldiers, devoted civilians, women nurtured in security, and innocent children. It is impossible to describe the anxiety which pervaded these islands—nay, the nations of the Continent shared in our eagerness—after the commencement of the massacres, to catch the first intimations of the telegraphic dispatches which now came at frequent intervals surcharged with tidings of woe, of heroic daring, and not less heroic endurance. It is the province of the HISTORY to

weave these events into a connected narrative, and to separate what was true and well-founded from the hasty information despatched before the facts could be sifted. But it is thought apposite to this CHRONICLE to record the successive arrivals of the telegrams—as was done with the Russian war—in order that it may be known how these startling occurrences first became known to the British people. Tens of thousands, to the last days of their existence, when they read these brief dispatches, will remember the emotions of indignation and sorrow and stern resolve which moved the breasts of the population of these realms as these successive tidings arrived.

— TELEGRAM FROM INDIA. — The following, portion of the news brought by the Indian mail, was received by the Submarine and British Telegraph:—

"On the 8th of February a force under General Outram obtained a signal victory at Khoo-shab over the Persians, who were commanded by Sooljah-ool-Moolk.

"On the 3rd of February an expeditionary force of 419 cavalry, 4300 infantry, and 18 guns left Bushire.

"In 41 hours they reached the Persian intrenchments at Booraz-joon, a distance of 46 miles, whence the enemy retreated to the mountains, abandoning their stores and ammunition, all of which were destroyed.

"Two days after the troops commenced their return march.

"An ineffectual night-attack was made by the enemy.

"At daybreak on the 8th the Persian army, about 6000 strong, with five guns, was attacked by the British cavalry and artillery,

and totally routed. The enemy lost 700 killed, 100 prisoners, and two guns.

"Our total loss consists of 10 killed and 62 wounded.

"Lieutenant Franckland was killed; Captain Forbes, Captain Mockler, and Lieutenant Green-tree were wounded.

"The expedition returned to Bushire on the 10th of February."

APRIL.

DISASTERS AT SEA.—Some serious disasters on the seas were reported about this time.

On the night of the 29th of January the *St. Andrew*, screw steamer, from Liverpool and Beyrout, to Alexandretta and Alexandria, was totally wrecked on Cape Ziaret, about a mile to the southward of Latakia. The vessel is valued at 45,000*l.*, and her cargo at nearly 100,000*l.*

On the 17th of February, the Peninsular and Oriental Company's steamer *Madrid* left Southampton with the mails. On the 20th, in Vigo Bay, she ran upon a rock, and remained fixed. With the rising tide and the power of the engines she was backed off, and run into a sandy beach just in time to anticipate her sinking. The passengers, crew, and mails, were landed without loss, but the vessel was broken up.

On the 19th of March a very fine iron clipper, the *Charlemagne*, left Greenock with a valuable cargo and many first-class passengers. A steam-stug towed her as far as Pladda, the pilot left her about 11 P.M., and between 2 and 3 A.M. the next morning she went on shore during thick weather at Feochan

Bay, on the coast of Cantire. The crew and passengers were landed in safety, but the vessel speedily broke up, and her valuable cargo was scattered for miles along the coast. Amongst the passengers were several valuable horses, all of which were drowned. The ship and cargo is valued at 110,000*l.*

A letter received at Lloyd's narrates a heart-rending tale:—"Stavanger, March 14.—A pilot on the 2nd instant boarded a vessel about eight miles from the land, off Kinn, near Stavanger, dismasted and water-logged. Found in the fore-castle the bodies of six men, which he brought with him on shore, and another body was found between the cargo in the hold, which he could not succeed in landing. On one of the bodies was found an English prayer-book, in which was written 'Joseph Bell, Slot Street, Hull, 1840,' and on another a double-cased silver pocket watch, on which the name of 'J. Buxton' was engraved. A certificate found on board proved the vessel to be the *Helingen*, from Narva, for Gainsborough, with a cargo of deals, &c. The vessel was found to be without provisions; the crew are therefore supposed to have died from starvation, especially as one of the bodies appeared to bear marks of having been attacked by the others to satisfy their hunger. Some of the bodies had evidently been dead some time, others only a few days.

On the 28th April the American ship *Andrew Forster*, from New York for Liverpool, and the *Tuscorora*, from Liverpool for Philadelphia, came into collision between Holyhead and the Tuscar Light. The former had much the worst of the encounter, for she sank so immediately that, though

her passengers and crew got into the boats, they were not seen by the *Tuscorora*, and were picked up by a small vessel some hours after. The *Tuscorora* by no means escaped scot free, for her bows were so completely stove in that she returned to port.

1. THE SUNKEN SHIPS AT SEBASTOPOL.—The accounts from America described with much detail the apparatus then in process of construction for the purpose of raising the Russian fleet in the harbour of Sebastopol. The machinery was described as consisting of four immense caissons, supporting eight engines of 40-horse power, each of which was to drive a double-action pump connected with an enormous hydraulic ram. The rams were to weigh 54,000 lbs. apiece, with a lifting power of 500 tons. By means of connecting gear work, it was proposed to bring four of these monstrous engines to bear on the same vessel at the same moment; and from this contrivance, coupled with the power of auxiliary engines, it was thought that a force would be obtained capable of raising a weight of 4000 tons. On the other hand, it was calculated that even the largest of the Muscovite three-deckers would not weigh in water more than 3200 tons. The superintendence of the whole operations was placed under the care of Mr. Gowan, who had distinguished himself by several successful submarine operations on the American coast, and whose diving bell and armour were considered as the most undoubted guarantees for a propitious result to the undertaking. The expense of the machinery and the entire expedition was estimated at a sum of 250,000 dollars, an outlay which, it was thought, would be repaid

many times by the result, as he was to receive from the Russian Government one-half of the value of all the ships raised, the value to be estimated by an officer appointed by the Government and himself. This speculation, which was announced as a matter of positive certainty, affords another proof of the clever mystification of the Russian Government, and the boasting propensities of our transatlantic cousins. The attempt proved a total failure. A few small vessels that had been sunk in shallow water were raised, but when the undertakers commenced operations on the line-of-battle ships that had been sunk to form the famous double line at the entrance to the harbour, it was found that the hulls had subsided into deep mud—that the much-talked-of *teredo navalis* was no imaginative bugbear, but a reality, which had so effectually done its work as to have reduced the ships' timbers to mere casings; the outsidess retained the outward form and semblance of knees, ribs, and other scantlings, but the insides were nothing but the cells and galleries of the destructive insects. Thus, when cables and chains were made fast to what seemed solid balks, the whole gave way at the first strain; and again, when the attempt to weigh had been abandoned, and it was sought to remove the obstructive hulks by explosions of gunpowder, the rotten timbers offered no resistance, and only the parts immediately adjacent to the charges were destroyed. Under these circumstances (according to letters from the East) the vessels employed were brought back to Constantinople, and there sold for very small sums.

2. THE CATTLE MURRAIN. —

Considerable apprehension has prevailed among the agricultural classes lest the murrain known to have destroyed hundreds of thousands of cattle on the Continent should be communicated to the herds in our own country by the beasts now imported in such large numbers for food, or by the hides of animals slaughtered abroad. Strong representations having been made to the Government on this subject, the following Order in Council was published in a *Supplement to the London Gazette*:—

“At the Court at Buckingham Palace, the 2nd day of April, 1857. Present, the Queen’s Most Excellent Majesty in Council.

“Whereas it has been represented to Her Majesty, that certain contagious or infectious disorders are now prevalent among cattle in certain countries or places bordering upon the Baltic Sea, and that there is danger of the said disorders being introduced into this country by means of cattle, and horns, and hoofs, and raw and wet hides, or skins of cattle, from such countries or places. Now, therefore, Her Majesty, by and with the advice of her Privy Council, doth order, and it is hereby ordered, that from and after the date hereof no cattle, and no horns, hoofs, or raw or wet hides, or skins of cattle, shall be imported or introduced into the United Kingdom which shall come from, or shall have been at, any place within those territories of the Emperor of Russia, or of the King of Prussia, or of the Grand Duke of Mecklenburg Schwerin, which respectively are in or border upon the Gulf of Finland, or any other part of the Baltic Sea between the Gulf of Finland and the territories of the free city of Lubeck, or which shall come from, or shall

have been at, any place within the territories of the free city of Lubeck; and also that, from and after the date hereof, no cattle, and no horns, hoofs, or raw or wet hides or skins of cattle, shall be imported or introduced into the United Kingdom which shall be, or shall have been, on board any vessels at the same time with any cattle, or horns, hoofs, or raw or wet hides or skins of cattle, which shall have come from, or shall have been at, any such place as aforesaid.

“And Her Majesty, by and with the advice of her Privy Council, doth hereby further order, that all cattle, and all horns, hoofs, and raw or wet hides, or skins of cattle, the importation or introduction whereof is so hereby prohibited as aforesaid, and also all hay, straw, fodder, litter, or manure, being or having been in or on board any vessels at the same time with any such cattle, or horns, hoofs, or raw or wet hides or skins of cattle as aforesaid, shall, upon their arrival in this country, be destroyed, or otherwise disposed of, as the Commissioners of Her Majesty’s Customs may direct.

“And the Right Honourable the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty’s Treasury are to give the necessary directions herein accordingly.

“C. C. GREVILLE.”

From the report of Dr. Greenhow, Lecturer on Public Health at St. Thomas’s Hospital, who had been specially employed to inquire into this subject, it would appear that the anxiety felt was in a great degree without foundation, but that the general question requires more attention than has hitherto been given to it. Dr. Greenhow states that the disease which is commit-

ting such ravages in the north of Europe is "pulmonary murrain," identical with the "lung disease" which is seldom absent from the cattle of this country, and which sometimes proves very destructive. Although to some extent infectious, it is known to arise spontaneously, under certain ill-understood conditions of food and season, and is not supposed at any time to have been imported hither from abroad. Being already quite as prevalent here as on the Continent, no danger exists to our cattle from the importation of foreign cattle suffering from the disease. There is, however, another much more contagious and fatal disease, called in Germany the "Rinder-pest," or Steppe murrain, which appears to have been confounded with the lung disease, but which, with one or two trivial exceptions, does not at present exist in any part of Germany or the west of continental Europe. This "steppe murrain" is a totally different disease from the pulmonary murrain, and is spontaneously developed only in Bessarabia, Podolia, and other countries of Southern Russia, from which it is never absent, and whence it frequently spreads by contagion into Poland, and sometimes into Prussia and Austria. The most stringent measures have been taken by foreign Governments to stop the spread of the disease: cattle in tens of thousands have been slaughtered, the corpses, hides, horns, even the litter and utensils of the beast-houses, have been buried, and destroyed by quicklime. In reference to this disease an Order in Council has been for some time in existence forbidding the importation into this country of hides, horns, hoofs, &c., from

the ports of any country where the disease is known to exist.

8. CHESTER ASSIZES. — Peter Campbell, the second mate of the American ship *James L. Bogart*, was tried for shooting one of his crew under the following circumstances:—

It appeared that the vessel was lying at Liverpool in the month of January during the present year, and being short of hands the officers naturally endeavoured to obtain some amongst the many sailors at that port. But as the class of American vessels to which the *James L. Bogart* belonged had but a sorry reputation, they were constrained to employ false representations to compass their end. Giving out, therefore, that they wanted men to ship for the *Robin Hood*, which was bound to South America, they induced several sailors to engage for that vessel. On the 18th of the same month they collected those whom they had thus engaged, put them into a boat, and under cover of the night hurried them on board the *James L. Bogart*. The next morning the men were mustered by the two mates of the ship, when one of them, Chrystie, refused to work, saying he had not shipped for that vessel. Upon this the second mate laid hold of him; but the sailor broke away from his grasp, and ran on to the forecastle. Both mates then pursued him, each armed with a pistol, and the prisoner carrying a sword as well. They caught him after several ineffectual shots, and then the second mate presenting his pistol asked him again if he would work. On receiving a second refusal he discharged his pistol and wounded the man in the leg. After this they appear to have commenced

firing indiscriminately amongst the rest of the men, one of whom, saying he should stand on his own defence, caught up a handspike and knocked the first mate down. The pilot on board then ordered the flag of distress to be hoisted, and soon after the police came on board and put an end to the fray. The chief mate died from the effects of the blow he received, and the second mate being found guilty, was sentenced to transportation for life.

3. MURDER.—*Taunton Assizes.*

—Thomas Nation was charged with the murder of John Aplin at Wiveliscombe on the 23rd of December last. About 9.30 on the evening of that day a horse and cart was heard coming down the Langley Road, near Wiveliscombe, at a furious pace, and then ultimately stopped near the house of a man named Hayes. He got up and called out of the window, but not receiving any reply he went down stairs, took a light, and went out to the cart. In the cart he found Aplin lying with his head on a carpet-bag, with his throat cut from ear to ear. The carpet-bag was saturated with blood. An alarm was given, and a doctor came, but by that time Aplin was perfectly dead. The body was searched, but no money was found. There was blood upon the inside of his breast pocket, as though a bloody hand had been put into it. About a mile from Wiveliscombe a large pool of blood was discovered, and at that place it was supposed the murder was committed. About half-past 1 o'clock on the same day the prisoner was seen going into Wiveliscombe in a cart with the deceased, and they went together to the Wheatsheaf Hotel, and remained there drinking until

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9 o'clock at night. Subsequently Nation and the deceased left the Wheatsheaf in company with two other men, Thomas Aplin and George Aplin, the deceased having first counted his money (5l.) and put it in his purse in the presence of the prisoner. The deceased, who was intoxicated, did not wish the prisoner to go in the cart with him, but the prisoner expressed a great desire to do so, and got into the cart, and they then left Wiveliscombe in that manner. The horse being restive Thomas Aplin led it a short distance, and then left them, George Aplin having previously walked on with a young girl. The cart, with the deceased and the prisoner, proceeded through Langley turnpike-gate, but shortly after they had passed through the gate they turned back and again went through the gate. They went towards Wiveliscombe, and again returned. From this fact it was suggested that the prisoner, knowing George Aplin to be but a short way before them, had induced the deceased to turn back, in order to give time for the act which it was supposed he then contemplated. Shortly after 10 o'clock the prisoner was seen walking in a direction towards his own home. On the murder having been made known, search was made for the persons who had been last seen with the deceased. George and Thomas Aplin were found in a public-house about 11 o'clock. They were carefully searched, but neither money nor blood was found upon them, and it was clearly ascertained in what way they had been employing themselves during the interval. The police then went to the house of the prisoner's father, but he was not there. They arrested him,

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however, the next morning, and charged him with the murder. On hearing the accusation he exclaimed, "You don't say so!" He was searched, when four sovereigns and a bloody knife were found in his pockets, and blood was also on his trousers and hands. His shoes corresponded exactly with the footsteps leading from the spot, where the pool of blood was found, in an opposite direction to that in which the horse and cart was proceeding. When arrested, he said the blood on his knife was owing to his having out some beef with it. Mr. Hera-path, however, deposed that the blood was human blood. For the defence, a dentist was called to prove that he had extracted three of the prisoner's teeth on the same day, and that the latter had left his shop with his mouth full of blood. The prisoner's father deposed further that he had bought some 60 lbs. of meat at Wiveliscombe that afternoon, and that his son had met him as he was going through to the town with it and cut off a slice. He also swore that he had given him three sovereigns and a-half on the same day.

The jury, however, having found Nation "Guilty," he was sentenced to death, and executed at Taunton on the 21st of April, strenuously asserting his innocence to the last.

6. THE UNIVERSITY BOAT RACE.

—The great aquatic contest between picked crews of the two Universities took place from Putney to Mortlake. Both were full-sized crews, the difference in their weights being collectively trifling, and both, as usual, were composed of the *élite* of British manhood. In spite of a drizzling rain, the race attracted many thousands of

spectators, who thronged the banks and the steamers which accompanied the boats. The start took place at 11 A.M., and in half a dozen strokes the bow of the Oxford boat began to draw ahead. Their lead, which at first was but small, gradually increased, and in spite of the most determined efforts on the part of the Cantabs, they rowed in as winners by a distance of ten lengths, the time occupied in the race being 23 minutes. The style of the crews was widely different. The Oxford men rowed in a form which wasted none of their power, while the Cantabs, from the loftiness with which they "feathered" their oars, threw away much of their strength. The latter crew were much distressed by their efforts to maintain the honour of their University.

10. FALL OF FIVE HOUSES IN BOW STREET. — Some houses, which were under repair at the time, suddenly fell down, overwhelming in the ruins four out of the five workmen employed upon them. After half an hour's labour on the part of the police from the neighbouring station, the men were extricated, when it was discovered that one had been crushed to death, while the others had received severe injury. The houses formed the principal part of Russell Place, immediately opposite to the Police Court.

11. TELEGRAM FROM INDIA. — "General Outram was about to send an expedition to capture Mohammerah, on the Karoon.

"The embarkation of troops had commenced, and an attack was expected to take place about the 15th or 20th of March.

"The Persian army was again collecting at Burarjoon.

"Another and more serious.

mutiny among men of the 19th Native Infantry at Moorshedabad had been suppressed by the presence of a small force of cavalry and artillery."

It was this last paragraph which first gave rise to uneasiness that the disturbances in the Indian army might prove of serious import. *The Times* journal, as usual, was better informed as to the extent of the evil; but had very little suspicion of the fearful scenes which were about to be enacted. It says in a 'leading article,'—"From India itself occurrences are related which show how much yet remains to be accomplished in divesting the Hindoo mind of the suspicions and delusions with which fanaticism oppresses it." It attributes this outbreak to the delivery of greased cartridges to the troops, and says—"Upon this they were addressed by the Brigadier in command, who assured them, apparently to their satisfaction, that no design whatever was entertained against their religious convictions; but we now learn that the uneasiness on this subject had extended northward from Barrackpore to Moorshedabad, where the soldiers of a native corps were only brought to reason by a demonstration of open force."

11. **THE WASHINGTON EPIDEMIC.**—By the last advice from America, accounts arrived of a mysterious epidemic, which attacked many of the guests at the National Hotel at Washington, and, indeed, was generally prevalent throughout that city. The disease took the form of diarrhoea of an unusually obstinate type, accompanied by severe colic, which resulted in marked prostration of the vital energies. It first made

its appearance in the month of January, and after a temporary abatement of its severities, again broke out with great virulence towards the end of February, and spread amongst the inhabitants of other hotels in that city. Even the President of the Republic, who was residing at the National Hotel when the disease first made its appearance, did not escape, and his sufferings appear to have been shared by a large number of the members of the Senate and their families. Many theories were suggested to account for its origin. The first was, that it arose from the water reservoirs having become impregnated with arsenic from the bodies of rats, who, having been poisoned with that drug, had drowned themselves in the endeavour to allay their thirst. On examination, however, it was found that the water-tanks were perfectly inaccessible to vermin of every kind. Then it was attributed to the use of copper vessels in the kitchen; but this theory was also shown to be groundless, by the investigations of a committee appointed by the visitors. The true cause of the epidemic seemed at last to have been discovered in the bad state of the drainage of the city of Washington generally, while the special virulence manifested by it at the National Hotel originated in the fact that the drains of the house communicated with the main sewer of the city at a point where there was but little fall. At the time of the outbreak there were nearly 500 guests staying at the hotel; and the subsequent deaths of many of these persons were attributed to the malaria inhaled there.

13. **ABOLITION OF GREENWICH FAIR.**—That terrible nuisance, the

Easter Fair at Greenwich, has been abolished. A memorial, praying for its abolition, and signed by upwards of 2000 inhabitants, including several magistrates, clergymen, and other gentlemen connected with the town, was presented to Sir George Grey. Steps were immediately taken by the Home Secretary for complying with their request, and an order for the suppression of the fair having been obtained from the proper authorities, it was carried out with such efficiency that not a single booth or show was to be seen. A large number of persons, nevertheless, visited the park, and behaved somewhat more noisily than its usual visitants; but no disturbance took place.

These annual festivals, no doubt, at one time were seasonable and proper recreations for the toil-worn labourers of the metropolis; but for many years past they have produced an infinite amount of debauchery and mischief, without one single redeeming good. It had become necessary for the decency of the age that they should be suppressed. As Greenwich Fair, Camberwell Fair, Fairlop and other fairs, have been either entirely abolished or reduced within the powers of the police, a great source of vice and immorality has been got quit of.

14. ELECTION OF SCOTTISH REPRESENTATIVE PEERS.—The election took place in the Picture Gallery of Holyrood, in the presence of a brilliant assemblage of spectators, and was accompanied with the usual solemnities. The noblemen who had represented Scotland in the last Parliament were re-elected. They were the Marquis of Tweeddale, the Earl of Morton, the Earl of Home,

the Earl of Strathmore, the Earl of Airlie, the Earl of Leven and Melville, the Earl of Selkirk, the Earl of Orkney, the Earl of Seafield, Viscount Strathallan, Lord Gray, Lord Sinclair, Lord Elphinstone, Lord Colville of Culross, Lord Blantyre, and Lord Polwarth. Dr. Thomas Drummond had lodged his claim to vote at the election under the title of Earl of Perth; but as that peerage had been lately restored in the person of another claimant, his claim was rejected.

14. BIRTH OF A PRINCESS.—This afternoon Her Majesty was safely delivered of a Princess—her ninth child and fifth daughter.

“Buckingham Palace, April 14.

“This afternoon, at a quarter before 2 o'clock, the Queen was happily delivered of a Princess; His Royal Highness Prince Albert, several Lords of Her Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council, and the Ladies of Her Majesty's Bedchamber, being present.

“This great and important news was made known to the town by the firing of the Park and Tower guns; and the Privy Council being assembled as soon as possible thereupon at the Council Chamber, Whitehall, it was ordered that a form of thanksgiving for the Queen's safe delivery of a Princess be prepared by his Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury, to be used in all churches and chapels throughout England and Wales and the town of Berwick-upon-Tweed, on Sunday, the 19th day of April, or the Sunday after the respective ministers shall receive the same.

“Her Majesty and the infant Princess are, God be praised, both doing well.”

Her Majesty recovered from her confinement so happily, that the

medical attendants soon ceased to issue bulletins. The infant Princess was baptized on the 16th of June, and received the names of "Beatrice Mary Victoria Feodore." The sponsors were the Princess Royal, the Duchess of Kent, and Prince Frederick William of Prussia.

15. THE LIVERPOOL FREE LIBRARY.—THE CALTHORPE PARK, BIRMINGHAM.—The prevailing desire for the advancement of learning, and for affording useful and healthy mental recreation, has led to the establishment of numerous "free" libraries and institutions in various large towns, generally by public subscriptions, and frequently as memorials of departed worth. Nor has this feeling tended solely in the direction of mental culture. It has been felt that free air, free exercise, and the learning acquired through the outward organs, were as necessary to the physical well-being of the community, as sound instruction to the incorporeal faculties; and, indeed, that the healthy action of the mind and the body were mutually dependent. Under this conviction, almost every large town has established its "Park," or its "Arboretum," or some other place of physical enjoyment, as richly furnished with museums of the mineral, animal and vegetable kingdoms, its aviaries and menageries, and its healthy exercises, as their "Libraries" are furnished with books, magazines, newspapers, and lecture-rooms. Of the examples of the first may be named the Free Libraries of Manchester, Salford, and Birmingham; of the second, the Peel Park at Manchester, the Victoria and Battersea Parks in London (formed by the Government). Some large insti-

tutions have been mainly formed by the munificence of private individuals. The present year presents an instance of magnificent liberality in the Free Library and Museum of Liverpool, erected at the sole expense of Mr. William Brown, the wealthy merchant of that town, and M.P. for South Lancashire. The foundation-stone of the building was laid this day, when the venerable founder was met by the magistrates of the town and numerous gentlemen of the neighbourhood, and received those gratulations which are due to so noble a deed. Afterwards Mr. Brown was feasted by the Corporation in St. George's Hall. It is pleasant to see that while the present munificence of their enriched citizen met its due reward, the benefits due to ancient benefactors—though of the most ancient aristocracy—were not forgotten. No toast that evening was more warmly received than that of "The House of Stanley;" in replying to which Lord Stanley alluded proudly to the connection of his family with Liverpool for many centuries. It was, he said, "something more than five hundred years ago—not less than a twelfth part of the recorded annals of the human race—since his ancestor had obtained a licence to embattle and fortify a house within its walls. There may be some vanity in such reminiscences of past times; but, standing here, I may be permitted to say that none can more rejoice, none can more exult in the present greatness and glory of the town of Liverpool, than those to whose forefathers were committed the charge of watching over its earlier and still undeveloped infancy."

While commercial Liverpool

was thus exulting in the wealth and generosity of its *novus homo*, manufacturing Birmingham had not less cause for gratitude to the ancient races. Some short time ago Mr. Adderley, the head of an old Staffordshire and Warwickshire family, presented to the people of Birmingham 50 acres of ground on the north side of the town; now Lord Calthorpe has given a large piece for the "healthy recreation of the inhabitants on the south side," on the easy conditions that it shall be formed into a park to be called "The Calthorpe Park," but should it at any time cease to be used as a place of free recreation, the ground is to revert to the donor's family. Those who are aware of the enormous value of land in the neighbourhood of our prosperous towns, will appreciate this free gift of upwards of 100 acres of land. The site having undergone considerable amendment at the hands of the landscape gardeners, the citizens of Birmingham thought the occasion so important, that the Duke of Cambridge was invited to open the Park. The noble Duke good-naturedly assented, and the smoky and begrimed town assumed quite a holiday appearance. The streets were crowded with the artisans and their families, the houses were decorated with flags, processions alive with banners paraded under arches of evergreens. His Royal Highness was received with great enthusiasm, which never flagged throughout the day. After a splendid breakfast in the Town Hall, the Corporation presented a handsome address; and then a procession being formed, the *cortège* proceeded to the Park, through two miles of street gaily decorated. Arrived here, the ceremony of

"inauguration" was performed. Much consideration had been given to the device by which this important event should be symbolised. The plan adopted was not inappropriate. His Royal Highness as patron, Lord Calthorpe as donor, and the Mayor as representing the recipients, planted three trees in a groupe on a conspicuous spot in the grounds, where it is to be hoped they will flourish for centuries, types of the kindly feeling which should bind together the highest and the lowest in a civilised community. This done, His Royal Highness announced "the Calthorpe Park opened to the public." The sight was witnessed and enjoyed by some 70,000 people, whose feet trampled the *terrains* out of all semblance to what it ever had been or is intended to be.

At a later period of the year, the town of Halifax had to commemorate the munificence of the Messrs. Crossley, the wealthy manufacturers of that town. Mr. John Crossley announced his intention to erect a new College in that town at the cost of 20,000*l.*; and Mr. Frank Crossley, the M.P. for the borough, gives a public park adorned with shrubbery, terraces, walks, fountains, and sculpture.

17. THE MONSTER WROUGHT-IRON GUN.—This gun, which was forged at the works of the Mersey Iron and Steel Company, and by them presented to the nation, has been recently subjected to a series of trials by the authorities of the Ordnance Department. Its dimensions are the following:—

	Ft. in.
Extreme length	15 10
Length of bore	13 4
Diameter of bore	0 13-05
Diameter at base-ring	3 7-5

Ft. in.

Diameter at trunnions . . . 3 3·75
 Diameter at muzzle . . . 2 3·5
 Weight of guns, 21 tons 17½ cwt.
 Weight of carriage, 7 tons 1¼ cwt.

The report of the Committee appointed to superintend the experiments has been published, and from that it appears that in order to ascertain the range of the gun at different elevations it has been fired for 10 rounds at each of the following degrees, viz., point blank, 1°, 3°, 5°, 7°, 10°, 12°, 15°, and 18°, with a 50 lb. charge of powder and a solid shot of the weight of 280 lbs.

The result of the practice was as follows :—

Elevation.	Range—Yards.		Deflection—Yards.	
	1st Grass.	Extreme.	1st Grass.	Extreme.
P. B.	599	5346	2	37
1°	1023	4540	2½	33
3°	1800	3957	6	25
5°	2433	3592	7½	19½
7°	2988	3418	10	11
10°	3523	3523	31½	31½
12°	3883	3883	34	34
15°	4497	4497	69	69
18°	4996	4996	98	98

The vent having become worn, the gun was bouched after the completion of the firing at 7° elevation (in the first instance the vent had been bored out of the metal of the gun, no bouching being used). In comparing the ranges of this gun with others, it appears that the ranges are greater than those of the 68-pounder 95 cwt. smooth-bore gun; that they are also greater in a slight degree than the Lancaster-bore 68-pounder 95 cwt. gun up to 5°, but at a higher elevation the Lancaster gun ranges the furthest; at 18° the

Lancaster being 5300 yards; 19° gun, 4966. The committee, however, gave no conclusive opinion as to the advantages of guns of this weight and material, as they were limited to certain experiments.

17. EXTRAORDINARY TRIAL AT INVERARY.—Hector M'Donald, labourer, 32, was charged with the murder of Jane Seaton, or M'Donald, his wife, at Tyree, on the 12th of February last.

The nature of the case will be gathered from the evidence of the chief witnesses.

Christina M'Donald, or Seaton, deposed in Gaelic:—I had a daughter named Jane, between 24 and 25 years of age, and married to the prisoner. She had two children, but the prisoner denied that they were his children. Prisoner and his wife lived under the same roof with me,—a wooden partition separated the two houses. That partition only reached to the top of the side walls, not to the roof of the house. The prisoner and his wife slept in their own end of the house on a straw bed. The straw was spread on the ground, with eight stones laid along outside to keep the straw in its place. These stones were about the size of a man's hat. On the 12th of February last the prisoner and his wife went to bed between 8 and 9 o'clock. I heard them scolding before going to bed. After they went to bed I went to bed also. I heard distinctly what was going on in their apartment, and I got up to speak to the prisoner, when I heard him use oaths, and said, "Hector, I am going to get trustworthy people in the house to hear you making use of that language, so as to be able to bear witness against you." He answered, "Little do I care what you do, old

woman. Go away and seek them, the door is open." I then said to him, "I think I will just put this night along with the other nights; I am in the habit of hearing such language." I then went to bed, and took the elder of the two children along with me. The younger slept with its father and mother. My son John was not in the house when I went to bed. I heard him come in afterwards, about 10 o'clock. John slept that night in the same bed with myself, where he always lay. John and I fell asleep. I was awakened during the night by hearing the prisoner moving through the house. I called, "Is that you, Hector?" and he answered, "It is." I said no more, and he went to bed after that. I then heard prisoner's wife say to him, "Let the clothes over me, and over the child." I cried, "If your wife and child are cold, Hector, take them into your bosom; you got your wife with a good character." His wife then said, "Mother, that is not the way he is to-night at all. He has not spoken since we went to bed." I said, "Oh, Hector, did you go to bed in anger, and keep it up there?" Neither the prisoner nor his wife said a word after this. This would be after 12 o'clock. I then fell asleep. About daybreak I heard a noise as if the outer door had fallen down. I remained in bed till I heard a second sound from the prisoner's house. The house has an earthen floor. I got up and went to the prisoner's end of the house, and opened the partition door, and there saw the prisoner standing on the floor with his shoes, trousers, and braces on. He had his wife (my daughter) in his arms, with her shift on, and his hands were either at her throat

or opposite her heart, I cannot say which. Her head rested on his left shoulder, and his head leant over her head, and she had a small shawl on her head. I said, "O, God! what is here?" My daughter made no answer. The prisoner said, "Jane has fallen." I asked, "O, God! what is here?" as my heart was frightened from the language he had used before going to bed. I said to him, "Let go my daughter," and he answered me, "I won't." Then my son John, who was behind me, said, "Let go Jane, Hector," or "Let her go, Hector." Prisoner then let her go, and she fell down on the floor. [Here the witness came out of the witness-box to the centre of the court floor in front of the bench to give practical illustration of the manner in which her deceased daughter had fallen on the night in question. She made a staggering circular movement, and falling softly on the court floor on her face, uttered a low, deep moan, and the solemn and dramatic effect of the scene made a deep impression on the Court.] She resumed,—My daughter did not rise till my son John and I raised her, and John said, "Hector, come and help us; we cannot raise her; she is heavy;" and prisoner did come to help us. We took her into my bed in my apartment. I put my tongue to her throat to feel if she was breathing, and I took the shawl off her face, and her eyes were coming out, as if they were started out of their sockets (*sensation*); and I pushed them back with both my hands. I said, "Dearest of women, if you can speak, and have your senses, do so. It is in your mother's two arms that you are." When I said this she four times opened and

shut her lips with a very slight smack, and I put my ear to her mouth, and she muttered softly "Coup" (Gaelic, cup), and I thought she wanted water. I gave her about half a cupful of water. I put it into her mouth, but it ran out. About two minutes after this she pressed the points of her fingers very tightly together, and muttered something like "my poor children." She appeared to die then, and said no more. I think from the time she was carried "ben" till the time she died would be about 10 minutes. It was daylight at the time she died. The prisoner was then in his own end of the house. I said to my son John, "Go for my sister, for Jane is dead;" and prisoner said, "If you will let me up I will know whether she is dead or not." I said, "How will you know whether she is dead or not better than I do?" and he said, "I will know;" and I said, "Come down, then." Prisoner felt her throat, and then he lifted his hands and exclaimed, "Oh, Who! she is dead. I will go into the sea." My sister and Mary McDonald came, and proceeded to get the body washed. The prisoner held the body while Mary washed it. While the washing was going on I heard prisoner say, "Mary, turn back and wash this part again." My head was bent down, and I did not see him point to any particular place. I did not hear the prisoner say anything as to the cause of death. He said that morning, "Wifee," meaning me, "should not we have the funeral after breakfast to-morrow?" and I said, "Yes, as soon as a wright can make the coffin." The prison and my son John went away to the poor's inspector to get a coffin between 12 and 2 o'clock.

A coffin was got on Saturday, and she was buried late on Saturday evening. When the body was being washed that day I observed black and blue marks about deceased's throat and thereabouts.

William Wilson, surgeon, at Scarinish, in Tyree, deposed: I have regularly practised in Tyree since July, 1852. I am medical officer to the parochial board in the island. The Northern Lighthouse Commissioners have an establishment on the island, and I am also their medical officer. I have had considerable practice in the island, the population of which at last census was about 3700. I know the prisoner, and I also knew his deceased wife. She was apparently a healthy woman. I was asked to go to the house on the morning of the 13th by the inspector of poor. I went and made an external examination of the body. This led me to go to the nearest magistrate and state the result. That was between 2 and 3 o'clock in the afternoon. I obtained warrants from a justice to authorize an inspection of the body, and also to apprehend the prisoner. Armed with these warrants I made a regular *post-mortem* examination. I reported as a general inference from the examination that death had been caused by strangulation by the grasp of a hand. The body was buried that same evening about dusk. It was afterwards exhumed, and examined on Friday, the 20th, by Dr. McColl, of Tobermory, and myself. I then examined the body, and adhered to my report as to the cause of death. Dr. McColl also made a report founded on that examination, which went to show that death might have been caused by strangulation. The marks

might have been the result of grasping, either during sleep or while awake. It appears to me that the grasp had been made at the throat by the left hand, which left the marks of the thumb and the fingers, and that the heel of the hand had been pressed down on the breast-bone. I applied my own hand to the parts to see if the marks corresponded to a thumb and fingers, and they did so. It is impossible that the violence could have been inflicted by the deceased person herself. I asked the prisoner how he could account for those marks, and he answered that he could not account for them. I saw no appearance of disease. All the marks of violence I saw on the body were marks that had been inflicted during life. There were rows of stones on the floor round the straw of the bed on which the prisoner and his wife had lain, and I could not account for the injuries on the back, except by the deceased falling upon or rubbing against these stones. From the chest being so much blackened, I inferred that deceased must have been in a recumbent position when violence was used. From all the observations I have made I have no doubt whatever that death took place by strangulation.

Some exculpatory evidence having been given, the jury retired for half an hour, and returned into court with a verdict unanimously finding the prisoner "Guilty" of culpable homicide.

Lord Handyside, the presiding Judge, pronounced sentence of transportation for life upon the prisoner.

23. A REVENUE CUTTER RUN DOWN.—*Seven Lives Lost*.—Her Majesty's revenue cutter *Curlaw*, Mr. Shepherd, master, with a crew

of seven men, anchored, on the evening of the 22nd, near the Mouse Light at the Nore. At a very early hour of the following morning the steam trader *Baron Osy*, from Antwerp, run upon her, and instantly sent her to the bottom. The man on watch, seeing the steamer approach, shouted to his comrades, but before they could possibly turn out the steamer was upon them, and they all perished: only the look-out man was saved, by a boat from the steamer. It was proved that the master had entirely neglected his duty by failing to exhibit a light, and the Admiralty exonerated the master of the *Baron Osy*, his officers and crew, from all blame.

25. TELEGRAM FROM INDIA.—

"The Europeans on board the steamer *Queen*, British property, under the Portuguese flag, had been murdered by the Chinese passengers and crew. The steamer, with a valuable cargo, was carried off.

"The Government contractors' storehouses at Hong Kong had been burnt down by incendiaries, and 700 barrels of flour destroyed.

"The Chinese in Sarawak, Borneo, had risen on the 17th of February, and massacred several Europeans.

"Sir James Brooke saved his life by swimming across a creek.

"One of the Borneo Company's steamers subsequently arrived at Sarawak, and, with the aid of Sir James, at the head of a body of Malays and Dyaks, avenged the destruction of the settlement by killing 2000 Chinese.

"A war steamer was sent over by the Dutch authorities, but her services were not required.

"The latest dates from Bushire are to the 6th of March. They

bring no intelligence of fresh operations in the Persian Gulf.

"Sir James Outram had been gazetted to the charge of Rajpootana. Colonel George Lawrence is now acting during his absence on duty.

"The 19th Native Infantry is disbanded."

A private letter received by this mail gives the following account of the affair of the *Queen*:—"The *Queen* left this for Macao at about 10 A.M. on the 18th ultimo; the people on board, as far as we can learn, besides the captain, the engineer, and two sailors of the vessel, were passengers—two Europeans, some Portuguese and Chinese women, and about 10 first-class and 20 second-class Chinese. There was no restriction put on the first-class Chinese. When near Macao these men got possession of the chest with arms while the captain and others were at dinner, and the first intimation that anything was wrong was a volley being fired into the cabin. One of the passengers, Mr. O. Cleverly, made a good but ineffectual resistance, and with a revolver wounded several of the Chinese. The captain was wounded, and jumped overboard, as also did the engineer and a European passenger; these have not since been heard of. Mr. Cleverly had his thigh fractured by a ball, but got overboard, and, after being some time in the water, succeeded in reaching a lorch, and was taken to Macao. The wound, it is hoped, will not prove so serious as was at first feared. The other passengers were taken up the river in the *Queen*, and most of them have since arrived in Macao. They report the steamer to have been burnt. She had a valuable cargo on board at the time of the capture. The attack was conducted

by Mandarin soldiers and pirates, who were on board for the purpose."

25. LAUNCH OF H.M.S. "*ROYAL SOVEREIGN*."—Another noble screw three-decker was added to the British fleet by the launch of this vessel under the most propitious circumstances. The *Royal Sovereign* was originally designed and framed at Portsmouth Dockyard, as a sailing ship of 110 guns, after the model of the *Queen*, and was commenced in December, 1849, but after the success in cutting the *Windsor Castle* in two, and making a steam 181-gun *Duke of Wellington* of her, and the satisfactory repetition of the experiment with the *Marlborough*, it was ordered that the *Royal Sovereign* should undergo the like process; and about two years ago, when up in frame, she was lengthened 23 feet amidships, seven feet for the screw aperture, and five feet on the bow. The subjoined table contains a comparison of the dimensions of the modern first-rate with those of Nelson's flag-ship, the *Victory*:—

Dimensions.	Victory, 104 guns. Blt. 1765.	Royal Sovereign, 131 guns.
	Ft. In.	Ft. In.
Length from fore part of figure- head to after- part of the taffrail ...	...	280 0
Length between the perpen- diculars ...	186 0	240 7
Length of keel for tonnage ...	153 1½	201 11½
Breadth extreme ..	51 6	60 0½
Breadth for ton- nage ...	...	59 2½
Breadth moulded ..	...	58 4½
Depth in hold ...	21 6	25 4
Burden in tons ...	2164	3765 40-94
Horse-power ...	None.	800

The launch took place rather before the hour expected, owing to a somewhat unlooked-for rise in the tide, so that even the arrival of the First Lord of the Admiralty, who had gone to Portsmouth to be present on the occasion, was not waited for. The *Royal Sovereign* "broke on launching" three inches, and her draught of water when afloat was—forward, 14 ft. 6 in.; aft, 20 ft. 2 in.

30. MURDER AND SUICIDE.—A woman named Knight, residing near the parish church at Rotherhithe, murdered her son and committed suicide under circumstances of singular melancholy. A day or two before the husband lost his senses, and to prevent his laying violent hands upon either himself or his family, was placed under restraint in the asylum. His wife and child were taken to reside in the house of the uncle at Rotherhithe. Upon arriving there, she seemed to be greatly depressed in mind, and complained bitterly of her state. Her friends, however, cheered her up as well as they were able, and at length considered that she had become reconciled to her fate, and advised her to go to bed with her child. The next morning (Thursday) the uncle got up between 5 and 6 o'clock—his usual hour to go to work—when he retired to the yard to wash his face, and in drawing the water from the butt he was terrified at seeing the body of the poor woman rise to the top of the water. She was quite dead. The persons who came on the alarm soon after found the body of her child in another butt.

— **THE NEW SPEAKER.**—The dissolution of the sixteenth Imperial Parliament was accompanied by the resignation of the Speakership by Mr. Shaw Lefevre, and

consequently, the first act of the new Parliament was the election of his successor.

The first instance recorded of a member being chosen by the Commons to preserve order, maintain form, and act as their mouthpiece, was in the 1st Richard II., A.D. 1377. Under the Plantagenets, the Tudors, and the Stuarts, this great officer was in general the mere creature of the Court; he was nominated by the Court party, and conducted the business of the House according to the instructions of the Minister. This was carried to the height in 1629, when Sir John Elliot proposed a remonstrance against levying tonnage and poundage without the consent of Parliament; the Speaker, Sir John Finch, refused to put the question, having been, he said, otherwise commanded by the King, and that he should "put no question but to adjourn." This violation of their privileges roused the Commons, the Speaker was held in the chair while the question was put by a member, and carried by acclamation. The Great Rebellion speedily followed, and Lenthall occupied the chair during the Long Parliament which destroyed the Sovereign. After the Restoration the Speakers appear to have been imbued with strong party spirit, and acted with or against the Crown, as the interests of their personal friends dictated. In the reign of William III., Sir John Trevor, the Speaker, was declared guilty of taking a bribe of 1000 guineas on passing a certain Bill, and having been compelled to the indignity of putting the question of his own guilt, was degraded from the chair and expelled the House. Among the most celebrated Speakers who followed may be named—Harley,

Onslow, Sir Fletcher Norton, Grenville, Addington, and Abbot. This latter, who, on his retirement, was created Lord Colchester, held the office more than 15 years. In 1818, Mr. Speaker Abbot was succeeded by Mr. Charles Manners Sutton, who, after a presidency of 18 years, during which his perfect knowledge of the business and forms of the House, his commanding presence, and deep rich tones of voice, had made him the *beau ideal* of a Speaker, was defeated in a party contest, in which he was charged with having taken part in overthrowing the Melbourne Ministry. He was, however, in recognition of his great services, created Viscount Canterbury. His successful opponent was Mr. James Abercromby, a gentleman well qualified for the high station; but unfortunately, from bad health, he was unequal to the duties, and he resigned after a tenure of little more than three years. He was called to the House by the title of Lord Dunfermline. His successor was Mr. Charles Shaw Lefevre, a gentleman who combined in the most eminent degree all the qualities necessary to a good Speaker. Tall and majestic in his bearing; courteous, patient, and good-tempered; thoroughly versed in all the forms of the House, and ready and clear in his decisions; impartial, and therefore respected; a thorough and diligent man of business. Mr. Lefevre sat in the chair of the House for 18 years, and resigned at the close of this Parliament, to the great regret of those members who had transacted affairs under his guidance. He is now Viscount Eversley.

Mr. John Evelyn Denison, the gentleman now placed in the chair

by the unanimous voice of the Commons, is a gentleman of good family, raised to wealth by commerce; connected by marriage with the Portland family; educated at Christ Church. He formerly represented the manufacturing district of Newcastle-under-Lyne, the commercial town of Liverpool, the quiet boroughs of Hastings and Malton, the aristocratic county of South Notts, and now the northern division. Connected thus with the wealthy classes, and the aristocracy; acquainted with the feelings of the manufacturing, commercial, and agricultural classes, Mr. Denison is well qualified to guide a mixed assembly such as the House of Commons. Neither does Mr. Denison at all fall short of any of his predecessors in dignity of bearing, courtesy, and impartiality.

OUR POSTAGE-SYSTEM. — The third Annual Report of the Postmaster-General gives some very interesting details of the progress of postal communication under the penny system.

The number of letters delivered in the course of last year was 388,000,000, or an average of 20 to each person, in England; 42,000,000, or an average of 7 to each person, in Ireland; and 48,000,000, or an average of 16 to each person, in Scotland. The total is 478,000,000, — an increase of 22,000,000 over that of 1855.

The distance over which mails are conveyed daily is 61,000 miles. The gross revenue is 2,867,954*l.*; the expenditure 1,673,566*l.*; the net revenue 1,194,388*l.* The number of post-offices in the United Kingdom is 10,866. The country letters for the metropolis are now sorted before they reach town;

110,000, or about half, are sorted for the London districts in the provincial offices. The metropolis is now divided into districts, each distinguished by letters—as E.C., N.W., S.W. Under a requisition of the Postmaster-General, every letter should have the initials of the district added to the address. As this is purely voluntary on the part of the sender, the practice has come only into partial operation; but about one-third, or 55,000 letters daily, are so marked. The London letters are sorted at the head district offices, and a large portion are delivered without being sent to the Chief Office. Pillar letter-boxes have been introduced into the metropolis, and have proved so convenient that they are to be introduced into the chief towns.

The number of newspapers that passed through the Post-office in 1856, is 71,000,000, of which three-fourths bore the impressed stamp; one-fourth the postage-stamp.

No fewer than 2,400,000 letters and 550,000 newspapers were returned, owing to failure in the attempt to deliver them. The number of book-packets posted was nearly 3,000,000.

The money-order offices in the United Kingdom numbered 2095; the number of orders granted was 6,178,982, for the total sum of 11,805,562*l*.

The correspondence with India, subsequent to the reduction of the postage from 1*s*. to 6*d*., has increased from 800,000 to 1,100,000; the increase in letters to France is 200,000; to the United States, 125,000.

MAY.

SALE OF RARE BOOKS AND MANUSCRIPTS.—A very valuable collec-

tion of old books and manuscripts has been sold by Sotheby and Wilkinson. The prices obtained for some of them were greatly enhanced by the beauty of the ancient bindings. Of the books, the following are especially noticeable:—*“Breviarium Romanum,”* printed by the Juntas in 1569. A most remarkable specimen of early ornamented binding, 28*l*. *“Dias Tanco de Frexenal Veinte Triunfos,”* a volume of great rarity, describing in verse the principal events in the life of the Emperor Charles V., 25*l*. 10*s*. *“Amadis de Gaula,”* an early edition of this famous romance, printed by Sabio in 1533, 28*l*. *“Bartoli Recueil de Peintures,”* antiques, printed on vellum, having the plates exquisitely coloured, 115*l*. *“Berlinghieri Geographia,”* printed at Florence circa 1480, with all the 31 maps; a very scarce occurrence, 25*l*. *“Boccaccio, il Philocolo,”* first edition, extremely rare, 21*l*. 10*s*. *“Bonifacii VIII. Liber Sextus Decretalium.”* Printed by Schoiffer at Mayence, in 1473, upon vellum, 27*l*.; editions of 1470 and 1476, also on vellum, 14*l*. 14*s*. each. *“De Bry Collectio Peregrinationum in Indiam Orientalem et Occidentalem,”* 25 parts in 9 vols., wanting one map, and having the Elenchus reprinted, 150*l*. *“Homeri Opera Græce,”* the editio princeps, wanting two leaves, 56*l*. *“Hygini Fabulæ et Astronomi veteres Basileæ,”* 1535, a work which usually sells for a few shillings, on account of being an exquisite specimen of old Italian binding, richly ornamented, 89*l*. *“Luzon, Cancionero,”* printed at Burgos in 1506, 30*l*. 10*s*. *“Psalterium Davidis Græce,”* printed at Venice in 1486, 46*l*. 10*s*. *“Vespuitii Epistola de Mundo Novo,”*

four leaves, supposed to have been printed in 1501, in which the writer gives Lorenzo de Medici an account of his discoveries, 30*l*. "Isidori Etymologia," beautifully printed on vellum, by G. Zainer, in 1472, but having the genealogical chart only on paper, 41*l*. "Primaleon," a very scarce edition of this famous Spanish romance, printed by Sabio in 1534, 38*l*. "Teurdanck's Adventures," a romance poem in German by Melchior Pfünzing, celebrating the deeds of the Emperor Maximilian, first edition, printed on vellum, 140*l*.

The following are selected from the manuscripts :—

"Biblia Hebraica," manuscript of the 13th century, on vellum, in a large uncial letter, 70*l*. "Boethius de Arithmetica," written circa 900, on 35 leaves of vellum, 26*l*. 10*s*. "Dante, La Divina Commedia," written in the 14th century on paper, and containing many valuable variations from the usual text, wanting some leaves, 40*l*. "Dante," written in the 15th century, on paper, imperfect, but containing many excellent readings, 80*l*. 10*s*. "Dante," manuscript of the 15th century, partly on paper and partly on vellum, 52*l*. 10*s*. "Dati, La Sphera," by an Italian scribe of the 15th century, on vellum, with curious paintings, 85*l*. "Evangelia Quatuor," a very early manuscript written in Italy in the 9th or 10th century, upon vellum, with portraits of the Evangelists and floreated capitals, 70*l*. "Evangelia IV.," or rather a Breviarium of most exquisite Otranto-Byzantine calligraphy, written in the 9th or early part of the 10th century, on vellum, 81*l*. "Officiorum Liber eum Calendario," manuscript of the 10th century, on vellum, with 24

large paintings and above 70 small miniatures, most exquisitely finished by a Flemish artist of the highest skill, 240*l*. "Officium Beate Mariæ Virginis," early part of the 10th century, on vellum, and adorned with miniature paintings, 90*l*. "Tasso's Aminta," the autograph manuscript, 59*l*. "Dioscoridis Opera Græce," manuscript of the 12th century, on vellum, with numerous paintings of the plants, animals, &c., a most beautiful specimen of Byzantine calligraphy and art, 590*l*. The prices obtained for any rare or choice works were worthy of the best days of bibliomania. The entire collection produced 4860*l*.

4. EXHIBITION OF THE ROYAL ACADEMY.—A fair criticism of the Exhibition of this year would probably pronounce that it was deficient in works of ambition and of the high school, but remarkably good in that truthfulness to nature, accuracy of drawing and design, and in the natural and harmonious colouring which has long distinguished British art. Nor should this excite surprise. A great artist is a phenomenon; even an artist of genius a rare exception. It should not cause dissatisfaction if the artists of a particular period are not remarkable for more than skill in execution, earnestness, and sound and serious purpose. Some artists of high merit do not exhibit. Eastlake, Webster, Ward, Hunt, Linnell, nor Leighton, whose progress in art was watched with much interest. The pictures which attracted most attention were—Maclise's "Peter the Great in the Dockyard," a large piece full of figures, and painted with great force; a series of designs by the same master, being the History of the Conquest, told after the man-

ner of the Bayeux tapestry, were perhaps the best things in the gallery, showing in a marked manner the artist's richness in design and power of drawing. Sir Edwin Landseer's "Scene in Braemar" exhibited his unrivalled power of treating the higher subjects of animal life and scenery, while his "Uncle Tom and his Wife for Sale" showed unmistakably his power over the humorously pathetic. Mulready exhibited a charming picture, "The Young Brother," painted for the Vernon Gallery. The works of the Pre-Raphaelite School attracted the usual amount of attention and wonder; probably they fell somewhat short of the power and peculiarity of the school. Millais had several paintings:—a strange "Dream of the Past," a mounted warrior, carrying two children across a stream—large, uninterpretable, but most effective in colour; "The Escape of the Heretic, 1559"—strange and dramatic; "News from Home"—a soldier in the Crimea, whose commonplace countenance lightens up most truly at the receipt of a letter. Stanfield's "Port-na-Spania, near the Giant's Causeway," is a fine specimen of his skill. Cooke's "Crab and Lobster Shore;" Leslie's "Sir Roger de Coverley at Church;" Danby's "Ruddy Morning—Court, Palace, and Gardens of Antinous;" Faed's "First Break in the Family;" Anthony's "The Spring in the Wood;" Hook's "A Signal on the Horizon," were each characterised by the merits and peculiarities of their painters. The Exhibition was unusually rich in portraits. Grant's Marquis of Lansdowne, Phillips's Sir J. F. Burgoyne, Sir Watson Gordon's Miss Hutton, Boxall's David Cox,

were noticeable both for their fidelity and their force of character. The miserable Sculpture Room possessed one remarkable work, "Beatrice Cenci," asleep on the morning of her execution, by a young American lady, Miss Harriet Hosmer. Mr. Monro exhibited a graceful marble group, "The Sisters." Mr. Woolner sent medallion busts of celebrated men, among which those of Thomas Carlyle and Alfred Tennyson were remarkable for their representation of intellectual vigour, and the great art and labour bestowed on the rendering.

5. ART TREASURES EXHIBITION, MANCHESTER.—The great Exhibition in Hyde Park in 1851, with its wonderful collection of examples of every branch of art manufacture and raw material, and its immense success, had proved a great stimulus to commerce and the general communion of nations. The French, desirous of realising to themselves the glory and advantages of a similar collection in their beautiful city—some of the fame of which as the capital of Europe they deemed to have been transferred to London by the universal attraction of the Crystal Palace—devised an Exhibition of a similar character at Paris in 1855. This also was a great success; and the character which it attained—possibly without any preconceived design on the part of its directors—as an exhibition of works of art, certainly did much for the propagation of correct taste, and produced a great effect on every branch of human industry. It is somewhat singular that Manchester, the great seat of manufactures, and supposed to be the peculiar residence of the cotton-god, should have been seized with

the ambition of rivalling the Parisians on the point of taste, and should have conceived an Exhibition for their city which should contain a collection of examples of the Fine Arts to which the world thitherto should have seen no equal. It would not have been surprising had the Exhibition been devoted to works of art which should present examples of good taste in form, colour, or texture, or of any quality capable of being utilised in manufacturing industry; but far from this, the Manchester men discarded almost or altogether any such mercenary idea—they resolved that their Exhibition should be a purely Fine Art Exhibition. A very slight investigation showed that within our islands the materials for such an Exhibition abounded in endless profusion. Our writers have long been in the habit of answering those unpatriotic travellers who pointed, in hopeless envy, to the vast galleries of continental capitals, that in the private collections of our noble families, in the mansions of the gentry and the wealthy middle classes, there existed paintings and statuary of the greatest masters equal to the finest specimens possessed by the monarchs of Europe, and that the works of art in our own country outnumbered and outvalled in general excellence those of all the Continent together. Now although this is not exactly true—though in the vast collections of the Vatican there are works of Italian art to which every other is second, though in the Green Vaults of Vienna, or at Dresden, there are examples of mediæval art which neither Italy nor the rest of the world can equal, and though the Armoury at Madrid is more splen-

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did than the Armoury of Vienna or any other capital—there is much truth in it; for if the artistic wealth of England were gathered together, it would be found that we are behind no country in Europe in our appreciation of the Fine Arts:—but to what extent it was true, few were aware until the attempt to form our scattered treasures into a collection was commenced. The search speedily resolved itself into the labour of selection, and finally to such a selection as should best serve to present a complete history of art, without a vast reduplication of great works by the same masters.

The promoters of the Exhibition resolved to spare no time or labour to render it complete; but the first step was to provide for the expenses which must necessarily be incurred before the design could be said to be afloat. The Manchester men answered the appeal, and in three weeks a guarantee fund of 74,000*l.* was subscribed. The next step was necessarily to prepare a building for the reception of the Art Treasures which might be entrusted to the Committee. This was done in the most effective manner. Taking the same principle of repetition of parts which the Crystal Palace had introduced, a very beautiful building of iron, wood, and glass, was constructed at Old Trafford, a suburb of Manchester.

The building being provided for, the Committee next made their applications to those who were known to possess works of value. Here they succeeded beyond hope. Her Majesty permitted a selection to be made from the Royal Galleries, plate closets, and the other repositories of the Royal Family, of all such

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works as suited the design. It was not within the plan to take from the walls of the open public institutions the great treasures which they contain; but the several trustees and authorities spared for the occasion such works as were deemed necessary to the historical completeness of the collection. From private galleries contributions were readily given, almost the only exceptions being where great pictures are deposited in particular galleries under family settlements. It will give some idea of the liberality with which the applications of the Committee were met, to state that the money value of the whole collection (a value be it remembered due chiefly to the artistic estimation of the works, and little to intrinsic value) was upwards of 6,000,000*l*.

The collection thus got together, and arranged with such consummate skill as to constitute itself one vast work of art, was divided into seven principal sections:—

1. Paintings by Ancient Masters.

2. Paintings by Modern Masters.

3. British Portrait Gallery.

4. Sculpture.

5. Museum of Ornamental Art.

6. Water-colour Drawings.

7. Historical Miniatures.

It is, of course, impossible, except in a volume especially devoted to the subject, to give anything like an account of the marvels of art thus massed together. The contents of each section must be described in as small space as possible.

The Paintings by Ancient Masters consisted of 1079 examples, ranging from a fresco painting from a Roman tomb, to the works of masters of various schools who lived into the eighteenth century.

The hard flat paintings of Byzantine art, of which the examples are much more numerous on the Continent than in this country, were not calculated to give much pleasure to others than students of art; but as the visitor passed on to the works of the earliest Italian painters, he began to perceive that at that period an art-revival had really commenced, and that the religious feeling of the age had stirred up within the depths of the soul a vivid imagination of Christian excellences and beauties, which expressed itself earnestly, however imperfectly, in the productions of the artist. Thus while the spectator examined with a cursory and wondering glance the decayed panels which appeared a mere layer of gold half obliterated by decay, his eye would be attracted by a countenance flat and colourless, but expressing such an intensity and purity of holiness that the imagination supplied all in which the painter's skill, or more probably his knowledge, had been deficient,—such a pure and beautiful face as a Female Saint of Giotto. Or again his attention would be arrested by a dark group of figures, in which the countenances are full of hard, dark, but unmistakable meaning. By such works as these (those paintings which are of value chiefly as supplying links in the history of painting being passed over), the unpractised spectator learned what are the real beauties of Cimabue, Giotto, Orcagno, Taddeo Gaddi, and others, the fathers of modern painting. Passing onwards, he would trace the progress of the art through Massaccio, Verrocchio, Filippo Lippi, the Francias, Bellini, Luini, Mantegna, Perugino,

Ghirlandajo, whose hard outlines and elaborate details abound in power and expression, to the soft and divine beauty of Leonardo da Vinci (of whom there were five supposed specimens). Thence he passes by a transition complete but not startling to the full glory of art in Raffaele, Michael Angelo (two specimens), Titian, Giorgione, Correggio, Sebastiano del Piombo. From this zenith of art he watches its decline for a time scarce less glorious—the Carracci, Guido, Domenichino, Carlo Dolce—through all the glories of the great Italian schools; thence to the richness and facility of Rubens, Vandyck, and the Flemish school; of Murillo and the Spanish; till he arrives at the lowest examples of the Dutch school, of which a “Christ Crowned with Thorns,” by David Teniers, may be cited as the very lowest. It must now suffice to name some others of the great masters, whose fine works were now for the first time brought together before the eyes of the admiring people,—they are taken promiscuously from the catalogue. Of the Italian schools, Giulio Romano, Parmegiano, Zuccheri, Paolo Veronese, Tintoretto, Guercino, Guido Reni; of the German and Flemish schools, Van Eyck, Memling, Mabuse, Quentyn Matsys, Van Leyden, Albert Dürer, Holbein, Sir Antonio More, Poelenberg, Snyder, “Velvet” Beughel, Vandyck, Jordaens; of the French school, the Poussins, Lebrun, Bourdon, Le Sueur; of the Spanish school, a whole roomful of Murillos; Velasquez, Morales; of the Dutch, Van der Velde, Rembrandt, Gerard Dow, Teniers, Ruysdael, Cuyp, Weenix, Hobbima, Both, Van Ostade, Paul Potter, Wouvermans,—the eye tires of picking them out.

The Paintings by Modern Masters consisted of 689 works, almost all by English artists. Space will not permit more than a mention of the names of the chief. Hogarth, so many of whose works have probably never been seen together before; Wilson, Sir Joshua Reynolds, Gainsborough, Romney, Wright of Derby, Zoffany, Fuseli, Benjamin West, Morland, Northcote, Sir Thomas Lawrence, Wilkie, Turner; and then a host of all the great names that have honoured the walls of the Royal Academy in the present half century.

Such being the marvellous assemblage of works of ancient art contributed by hundreds of English gentlemen, there is a subdivision belonging equally to the ancient and to modern schools, the contribution of a single individual, the Marquess of Hertford. This munificent patron of art placed his whole collection at the disposal of the Committee, stipulating only that it should have a compartment to itself. The selection consisted of 44 pictures, all of immense interest. Here was the wonderful “Rainbow Landscape” of Rubens, Murillo’s splendid “Adoration of the Shepherds,” Vandyck’s “Philip le Roy” and his Wife—masterpieces of man-painting—Rembrandt’s strange rendering of “The Unmerciful Servant,” and some wonderful portraits; a charming Watteau; a master-work of Ruysdael, a waterfall; Watteau and Greuze beautifully represented; a magnificent sea-piece of Vandervelde—and, more attractive to the multitude than all, and veritably the works of a great painter—Sir Joshua Reynolds’ lovable “Nelly O’Brien,” the “Strawberry Girl,” and “Miss Bowles caressing a

Dog;" and Gainsborough's famous "Blue Boy."

Scarcely inferior in interest and value to the Ancient and Modern Masters was the collection of Drawings in Water-Colours. In these the Exhibition was singularly rich. The art, from its first excellence, has taken a high place among intellectual and æsthetic pursuits; it is eminently English, and its *chef-d'œuvres* are within the reach of the moderately opulent. The wealthy merchants and manufacturers of the North have always been its great patrons. About 1000 drawings were exhibited. These contained specimens of every eminent man, from Paul Sandby, the founder of the art, to those who are still ornamenting the walls of the water-colour societies of the present moment. Some of the departed names may be mentioned; as Girtin, Heaphy, Alexander, Hearne, Bewick, Bonington, Stothard, Westall, Luke Clennell, Wilkie, Varley, West; a very large collection of Turners, some of them of the first order; Dewint, Prout, Copley, Fielding.

The British Portrait Gallery contained 386 works, besides miniatures and enamels. These were selected by Mr. Cunningham, at whose well-known name the ancestral galleries of our oldest families flew open and yielded up their treasures. Commencing with a contemporary portrait, "an undoubted original" of King Henry IV., from Hampton Court, in Herefordshire, and closing with Her Majesty and the Prince Consort, it contains a long series of deceased Englishmen of mark; some eminent for virtues or famous from success; others who owe their reputation with posterity to their crimes or follies. "Anything like

so large and important a series of British portraits," says Mr. Cunningham, "has never before been brought together; at no time have so many Vandycks been brought under one roof. Edgehill and Naseby did not see so many Cavaliers and Roundheads of note in real buff and armour as are here assembled upon canvas. Windsor and Hampton Court cannot vie with the Lely and Kneller beauties of the Restoration that smile (in the Central Hall of the Manchester Exhibition) upon the heroes of the Civil War. As for poets, the curious will find a whole nest of singing-birds, from Shakspeare and Ben Jonson to Dryden and Pope, and from Dryden and Pope to Byron and Sir Walter Scott. In short, I have rather wanted room than materials."

The Museum of Ornamental Art contained a prodigious number of specimens of every department, of great beauty and value. Glass, articles of personal and domestic use, enamels, porcelain, ornamental china, majolica ware, goldsmith's art and metal work, sculpture in bronze, terra cotta, &c., medallions, carvings in ivory; the whole of the famous Soulagès collection, the collections from the British Museum and Marlborough House, containing the rarest articles from the Bernal Collection, furniture, and other subjects innumerable. The cases containing these beautiful works were arranged along the centre and aisles.

The Sculpture was distributed throughout the building. Some well-known pieces were there. McDowell's "Virginus," which was placed in the centre of the transept; Baily's "Eve at the Fountain;" Gibson's "Hunter;" Calder Marshall's "Sabrina" and

"Broken Pitcher;" Hiram Power's "Fishing Boy," and celebrated "Greek Slave;" Sir R. Westmacott's "Euphrosyne." There were also some statues of an earlier period, as some good examples of Flaxman and of Canova. The busts attracted much attention; some for the celebrity of the persons they represented, as Sterne and Pitt, by Nollekens; Milton, Spenser, Shakspeare, Dryden, by Scheemakers; Rennie, Wordsworth, and West, by Chantrey. A bust of Alfred Tennyson by Woolner attracted much attention.

The collection of Armour and Arms may be divided into two portions. The arms were arranged in a distinct compartment, and consisted of weapons of every kind, from those used by the Crusaders to those of the modern soldier. They came chiefly from the collection of Sir Samuel Meyrick, at Goderich Court. The armour was dispersed throughout the building, and the brilliant but stiff suits of the knights formed a striking contrast to the pure white tones and natural attitudes of the statuary. Taken together the collection was a very fine one. The suits came from Windsor Castle, the Tower, the War Department, and the private collections of the Earl of Warwick, Lord Hastings, Sir H. Dymoke, Colonel Meyrick, and numerous others. Besides those suits which are known to have belonged to distinguished individuals, there were beautiful specimens of the workmanship of the most celebrated armourers of Milan, Venice, Augsburg, and Nuremberg. Beyond the interest attached to such vivid memorials of the Age of Chivalry, it was impossible to pass by without admiring the wonderful skill and labour expended on the

workmanship. The arms of the earlier period are rude enough, but those of the fifteenth century present exquisite examples of chased, damascened, and engraved ornament. Some of the finest specimens of minute sculpture in metal are to be found in the arms and armour of this period; and entire suits of gold or silver bear witness to the genius and taste of the artist.

Having now given a summary of the collection of Art Treasures at Manchester, it only remains to say that it was opened with great pomp by the Prince Consort; that it was visited by Her Majesty, by a large number of princes, foreign and national, and that it was to a considerable extent a popular Exhibition. In especial towards its close in October, when the travelling season had arrived, it was attended daily by a very large number of people. Probably the site was ill-chosen to attract such vast numbers as visited the Great Exhibition of 1851. Manchester is the centre of a very large district, but not of the whole kingdom, and the population within and around it is not large enough to supply a daily influx of thousands. Nevertheless the aggregate of visitors was very large, and the receipts not merely covered all the expenses, but left a surplus.

It is encouraging to be able to state that the whole of these thousands of works of art were restored to the owners without the slightest injury, except, it is said, in the case of a china-vase, which was knocked down and broken.

6. SUICIDE OF MR. GUDGE.—Mr. James Gudge, who for the past 42 years has held important offices in the House of Commons, and has for many years occupied the important and responsible

position of Chief Clerk of the Journals, destroyed himself, at the Houses of Parliament, under the circumstances narrated before a coroner's inquest.

John Wright said, he was a barge builder, employed at Searle's, on the Surrey side of the river, facing the Houses of Parliament. On Wednesday he was with another man at Searle's shortly before 1 o'clock, when he saw deceased walk along the terrace in the front of the Houses. He was alone. He caught hold of the lamp-post, and got on the parapet, where he sat for several seconds looking first one way and then the other. He then got hold of the coping, and lowered himself down into the water, as if he were going to swim. Deceased did not jump or fall, but lowered himself gently into the water.

Policeman Copus, 132 A, said, he was on duty at the Houses about 1 o'clock on Wednesday, and on going to the terrace saw deceased standing by the parapet. He turned round, as if to go into his office, and witness walked away. Deceased had no hat on. Witness had not got 40 yards from deceased when he heard a cry of "some one over," and on turning back he saw Mr. Gudge in the water, and the men were getting him into the boat. When deceased was in the water he did not attempt to save himself in the least, neither did he struggle; he was floating quietly.

The unfortunate gentleman was taken to the Westminster Hospital, and seemed likely to recover, but died the following morning. The cause of death was stated to be congestion of the brain and lungs, from the cold and immersion, acting on a previously dis-

eased state of those organs. For several days previous to his suicide Mr. Gudge had appeared depressed and irritable.

The jury, after some deliberation, returned, as their verdict, "That the deceased destroyed his own life while in a state of temporary insanity."

6. TELEGRAM FROM INDIA.— "Capture of Mohammerah. —

"The following telegraphic dispatch has been received from General Sir James Outram, dated

"Camp before Mohammerah,
March 28.

"Mohammerah was captured by the British on the 26th instant. The enemy lost 200 killed and wounded, among whom was Asherluf Brigadier, besides 17 guns, and a vast amount of ammunition and military stores.

"The Persian army, under the Shah Zadeh, retreated towards Ahwaz and Shaster in great disorder.

"The British forces are encamped near Mohammerah.

"Our loss, in killed and wounded, is about 10.

"The Arab tribes are friendly, and are sending in their submission."

"The following further telegraphic message has been received from Sir James Outram through Constantinople:—

"The flying expedition to Ahwaz returned to Mohammerah on the 4th instant (April), completely successful.

"The large Persian army retired from their position, and retreated rapidly towards Dizful before a British force not 400 strong.

"One gun was captured, and extensive military stores were seized and destroyed."

8. THE NEW READING ROOM AND LIBRARIES AT THE BRITISH MUSEUM.—The utter insufficiency of the accommodation at the British Museum for the vast and increasing number of books and manuscripts belonging to the national library, and the cramped and injurious arrangements of the Reading Room have been matter of complaint for some years. The nature of the latter may be in some degree appreciated when it is stated that owing to the want of space and ventilation, a few hours spent in the pursuit of knowledge in that apartment, frequently generated a species of nervous headache, well known among the frequenters of the Reading Room as the "Museum headache." The magnificent structure, however, which was this day opened to the public view, has removed all probability of such complaints being made for many years to come. The number of volumes in the national collection is at present upwards of half a million, a computation which does not include the far larger mass of separate and distinct articles, such as maps, tracts, pamphlets, musical pieces, and manuscripts. The problem to solve was how to obtain a sufficient space to accommodate this vast collection with its future accretions, and at the same time afford room for a large number of readers, without interfering with the architectural arrangements of the whole building. This has been most successfully done by following the plan first suggested by the principal librarian, Mr. Panizzi. At an expense of 150,000*l.*, a circular building has been erected in the inner quadrangle of the Museum, which, surmounted by a lofty dome, is admirably adapted for the pur-

poses for which it was designed. Indeed, the success which has been obtained, combined with the faultless beauty and the elegant decoration of the structure, evinces a marked advance in architectural science, and forms an era in the reign of Queen Victoria.

The whole of the quadrangle is not occupied with the new edifice, there being unavoidably a clear interval of from 27 to 50 feet all round, to give light and air to the surrounding buildings. The dome is 140 feet in diameter, and its height 106 feet. In diameter it is only inferior to the Pantheon of Rome by 2 feet; St. Peter's being only 139; St. Maria in Florence, 139; the tomb of Mahomet, Bejapore, 135; St. Paul's, 112; St. Sophia, Constantinople, 107, and the Church at Darmstadt, 105. The new Reading Room is constructed principally of iron, with brick arches between the main ribs, supported by 20 iron piers. The saving of space by the use of iron is remarkable, the piers of support on which the dome rests only occupying 200 feet, whereas the piers of the Pantheon at Rome fill 7477 feet of area, and those of the Tomb of Mahomet 5593. Upwards of 2000 tons of iron have been used in the construction. The first standard was only fixed in January, 1855, while the entire dome was roofed in and the copper covering laid in September, 1855. The roof is formed into two separate spherical and concentric air-chambers, extending over the whole surface; one between the external covering and brick vaulting, the object being the equalization of temperature during extremes of heat and cold out of doors; the other chamber, between the brick vaulting and the internal

visible surface, being intended to carry off the vitiated air from the Reading Room. This ventilation is effected through apertures in the soffites of the windows, and partly by others at the top of the dome; the bad air passing through outlets provided around the lantern.

This vast dome contains ample and comfortable accommodation for 300 readers, each person having a separate table, 4 feet 3 inches long. The new Libraries, which are placed around the Reading Room, are equally remarkable and original in their arrangements. The inner library shelves in galleries within the Dome Room will contain 80,000 volumes. Two lifts are placed at convenient stations for the purpose of raising the books to the level of the several gallery-floors. The bookcases are of novel and simple construction, the uprights or standards being formed of malleable iron galvanized and framed together, having hard wood inserted between the iron to receive the brass pins upon which the shelves rest.

The shelves are formed of iron galvanized plates, edged with wainscot and covered with russet hide leather, and having a book-fall attached. They are fitted at each end with galvanized iron leather-covered, and wadded pads placed next the skeleton bookcase framing, to prevent injury to the binding when the books are taken out or replaced. Between these pads the skeleton framing of the cases forms an aperture, by which a current of air may pass and ventilation be kept up throughout.

In all cases, except against the external walls, the bookcases are double, the books being placed back to back, a lattice of iron work being fixed for their longitudinal

separation. Thus, throughout the whole interior of the new building there are no walls, the division being in all cases formed of a double range of books, back to back.

The building contains three miles lineal of bookcases, and which in all the cases are 8 feet high; assuming them all to be spaced for the averaged octavo book size, the entire ranges form 25 miles of shelves.

The decoration of the interior dome is happily an exception to the monotonous and dingy shadows usually adopted in this country. Light colours and the purest gilding have been preferred. The great room, therefore, notwithstanding its circular shape, has an illuminated and elegant aspect. In short, the whole structure confers the greatest credit upon the designer and the architect under whose directions the details have been worked out.

9. FALL OF HOUSES IN TOTTENHAM COURT ROAD.—SIX LIVES LOST.—About 7 A.M. three houses in Tottenham Court Road fell down, and caused the immediate death of five persons, one died shortly after, and many were hurt. Between Grafton Street and Tottenham Place there were seven houses, five of which were occupied by two furniture-warehousemen: Messrs. Maple and Co. held those numbered 145 to 147, and Mr. Hunter Nos. 148 and 149. Recently a portion of the house No. 148 had been destroyed by fire; Mr. Hunter was having it rebuilt; Mr. Maple thought this a good opportunity to have some alterations made on his own premises adjoining No. 148; so that the two houses were pulled to pieces at the same moment. On Friday after-

noon, the district-surveyor inspected the place; he pronounced the party-wall of No. 147 to be unsafe, and directed that it should be immediately "under-pinned," and a new wall carried up as high as the first floor. When the workmen arrived on Saturday morning, they went to work on this wall, and made two large holes in the lower part, one at each extremity of the wall. Soon after 7 o'clock, Mr. Hughes, one of Messrs. Maple's clerks, noticed dust coming from the wall; the instant after, a bricklayer called out to him to "run for his life;" he darted into some back premises, and had hardly done so when the wall fell, dragging down with it three houses—Nos. 146, 147, and 148. At the moment that the houses fell, a number of shopmen and young women were sleeping or dressing in various parts of the establishment; and 50 or 60 workmen were employed in the repairs.

Most of the persons about either escaped injury, or were able to free themselves from the ruins; but many were buried in the rubbish. Numerous assistants were soon on the spot, and by the removal of the rubbish many were rescued, more or less hurt. Frederick Byng, a clerk, was crushed in bed; Ann Briscoe, who was engaged at the moment preparing breakfast, was hurled down with the ruins, and crushed to death; three workmen were taken out dead; and the son of the contractor was so fearfully injured, that he died without recovering consciousness. The spectacle presented by the ruins was most singular. The *débris* consisted of a confused mass of bricks, beams, laths, plaster, and all the materials of building, intermixed in inextric-

cable confusion with tables, chairs, bedding, looking-glasses, cups, saucers, and everything necessary to render buildings enjoyable. A still more singular sight was presented by what had not been displaced. The kitchen-range remained in its recess in the wall, the fire burning brightly, and the kettles on it pouring forth volumes of steam; while the mantel-shelf above carried undisturbed the bright tin and pewter articles proper to its use. The unfortunate cook had evidently been engaged in some culinary duty, for when her corpse was extricated, she still grasped tightly a kitchen-knife. On the wall of the bedroom of the poor clerk Byng, his carpet and articles of dress still hung on pegs in the wall, and, now fluttered in the wind. A protracted inquiry into the cause of the disaster resulted in a verdict, attributing it to the improper manner in which the repairs had been conducted, and especially to the cutting away of the party-wall without proper precaution; and indirectly to the defective state of the law with respect to the public surveyors. The loss occasioned by the destruction of the buildings was, of course, very great; and a very valuable stock of furniture in Messrs. Maple's warehouses was destroyed.

12. THE CHAMPIONSHIP OF THE THAMES.—In the volume of the ANNUAL REGISTER for 1854, it is recorded how James Messenger, a young waterman of Teddington, wrested the Championship of the River from the veteran Cole. Messenger held the supremacy unchallenged to this time; when Henry Kelly, who had gained some fame at the Thames National Regatta, called him to the proof. The usual course, from Putney to

Mortlake, with tide, a distance of four-and-a-half miles was taken. The river was studded with steam-boats full of spectators, and with club-boats and amateurs innumerable. Betting 5 and 6 to 4 in favour of Kelly, rising 2 to 1 at the start, and 6 to 1 immediately afterwards.

Directly after 4 o'clock both men appeared at their stations, Kelly on the Fulham side. The start was even; but in a minute Kelly went away from Messenger with amazing rapidity. So rapid was his performance that he took four strokes to his opponent's three—yet Messenger in his race with Cole is said to have pulled 34 effective strokes in a minute—and on their arrival at Finch's cricket-ground, Kelly had drawn his boat clear. From first to last, without the slightest variation, save Kelly's increasing his lead as much as he pleased, Messenger never stood a shadow of a chance, and there were half-a-dozen clear lengths between the boats at the Crab Tree, which were increased to 16 or 18 at the finish. Even then the conqueror was pulling quite at his leisure.

18. **THE WALWORTH MURDERS.**—Thomas Fuller Bacon, described as a smith, aged 39, and Martha Bacon, his wife, were tried for the murder of their two children, under the following circumstances:—At the time of the alleged murder they had been married about seven years, and the two children, both under the age of three years, were the only issue of their union. After the birth of her last child, Mrs. Bacon was very strange in her manner. She was under delusions, and had threatened to destroy the lives of her dearest relatives. The end of all this sorrow was, that she was confined in St. Luke's Asylum

from the month of June until the 17th of October of last year. She then came back to her family. When in her right mind, she was a most kind and affectionate mother. Thomas Bacon, however, the husband, seems to have been very uneasy about her, and this uneasiness was openly expressed just before the 29th of last December, the date of the tragedy. They lived at the time at 4, Four Acre Street, Lambeth. On the 28th, which was a Sunday, the two prisoners had gone on a visit to the house of a relative, and it was there arranged that a woman named Harriet Munro should go to their house on the following day, to remain with Mrs. Bacon while her husband was absent on some job of work at Reigate. On the Monday, early, he quitted his home, and Mrs. Bacon was left with the children. The same day, according to appointment, Harriet Munro went to the house in Four Acre Street, about four or five o'clock in the afternoon. She knocked—she knocked repeatedly—and, according to her own account, lingered about the entrance to the premises for two or three hours. At this time—it must have been very dark at that season of the year—the wretched mother, as was proved by the evidence, must have murdered her children in a paroxysm of madness, and must have been cowering somewhere within the house. She had killed one of her children on the ground-floor and another in the room above. Fire or candle would have betrayed her presence. At half-past 9 at night Harriet Munro returned, but still could get no answer. The next day, Tuesday, accompanied by her mother, she went back to Four Acre Street, and at the corner of the street they met Martha Bacon with a half-sovereign

and a book in her hand. At first she was quiet, and said, in reply to a question, that she had been at home throughout the previous night; but then suddenly burst out with, "Some one had got into the house by the back window, and a man had killed the two children and had cut her throat, and she was going to pay her rent and tell her landlord what had happened." The two women instantly accompanied her back to the house, and they found that, as far as one of the children was concerned, her statement was too true, whoever the murderer might have been. Upon going into the back room on the ground-floor they saw the little boy, sitting on a chair, his head resting on a table, and with his throat cut. They were so shocked at this dismal spectacle that they do not appear to have carried their search further. Subsequently a police constable was fetched, and then the body of the little girl was found lying upstairs on the floor. Her throat, too, was cut, and she was quite dead. A surgeon was soon summoned, and he gave it as his opinion before the court that the children, when he saw them, had been dead about 24 hours. Bacon, the father, had been considerably more than 24 hours away from home. The wretched woman then repeated her statement, that the man who had got in through the back window had attempted to cut her throat, and showed a few trifling scratches as evidence of the violence to which she had been subjected. They were obviously the work of her own hands. She had also twisted a piece of cord or string round her throat, in order, as she supposed, to produce the external appearance of strangulation; but the trick was so shallow

that it could not for a moment deceive a practised eye.

When the wretched woman was searched at the police-station in Kennington Lane, her under-clothing was found to be stained with blood, but there were no blood-marks upon her outward garments. There were, too, upon her hands bloodstains, which had been only partially washed off. There were two bloody knives on the table in the room where the dead boy lay, and an apron stained with blood. The appearances presented by the back window entirely negated the hypothesis that it had been violently burst open, and that somebody had entered the premises by this way from without. There was dust on the window-sill, which had not been disturbed in the slightest manner, and there were no marks of footsteps on the soft ground outside the window. On the same day, Thomas Bacon had attracted the attention of those who saw him at Reigate, by his extraordinary conduct and demeanour. He presented all the appearances of a man who had some weighty matter on his mind, and was unable to attend to his work. This was subsequently attributed to his anxiety on account of the condition in which he had left his wife, but at the time it served to arouse a suspicion that he was implicated in the destruction of the children. This suspicion was strongly confirmed by his behaviour on his return to town. He appears to have been totally unhinged in his mind by the position in which he found himself placed, and thinking that the best way of clearing himself was to support the tale which his wife, in her aberrations, had concocted, he had recourse to several clumsy lies and prevarications for

that purpose. Thus, when he was questioned as to an accidental cut in his finger, he said at first that he had cut himself when he was carving some meat; then that he had met with the accident while whittling a piece of wood. He declared, in proof of the assertion, that the bloody deed was in reality the work of burglars, that a watch and a great coat, amongst other property, had been stolen; and, to give colour to this assertion, although he was known to have had his watch with him at Reigate subsequently to the time of the alleged robbery, he dropped it in a neighbouring street, where it was picked up and identified. He also went to Stamford with the view of inducing a tailor there to say that he had made a great coat for him of the same description as the one which he stated the burglars had carried away, although it was ascertained that he possessed no such article of clothing.

When those attempts at deception were found out, their natural effect was to heighten the suspicion already attaching to him, and he was consequently arrested with his wife. They were examined before the magistrate on several occasions, on one of which a great sensation was occasioned by the female prisoner handing in the following letter addressed to the magistrate:—

"Sir,—I must confess that I am an innocent person, and that he who committed the dreadful deed was my husband; and there was no money in the drawer. He put the little boy in a chair, and cut his throat, and then went up-stairs and cut the baby's throat, and he only is guilty."

On the investigation at the trial, however, it was fully shown that

there was not a tittle of real evidence to connect the husband with the murder, besides that arising from his own ill-advised conduct, but that the mother must have committed the deed under the circumstances above narrated. A verdict of "Not Guilty" was found against Thomas Bacon, and his wife was acquitted on the ground of insanity, and she was ordered to be confined in safe custody during Her Majesty's pleasure. She subsequently confessed that she alone did the murder.

This was not the first occasion, on which the unhappy man Bacon had been tried for a crime of which he was acquitted, nor did it prove to be the last. During a residence at Stamford, a few months before the murder, his house had been burnt down under somewhat suspicious circumstances, and he was arrested on a charge of arson, and tried at the Lincoln assizes, where he was acquitted.

During the excitement caused by the horrible nature of the crime of which Bacon was now accused, his fellow-townsmen of Stamford naturally conversed of his antecedents. The unnatural acts with which he stood charged, and the crime for which he had formerly been tried, gave another aspect to a previous occurrence in his own family—the unexpected and painful death of his mother. When the recollection of the incidents attending this event had assumed some consistency—for it was now two years since Mrs. Bacon's death—the authorities thought it their duty to prosecute official researches. The body was exhumed in February, and submitted to the examination of Dr. Alfred Taylor, whose name has obtained such wide celebrity from the dreadful

inquiries which have been committed to his skill. The result was that Dr. Taylor found arsenic in most parts of the body, in proportions indicating that a very large quantity in the whole must have been taken:—that in the opinion of the scientific witnesses the greatest proof of the amount of the poison taken was to be found in the perfect preservation of the corpse, and especially of the inward structure, which would hence be subjected to the greatest action of the mineral. This was such as in their opinion could be attributed only to arsenic. Considering that Mrs. Bacon died on the 15th May, 1855, in the ordinary course of nature her body would have perished, and with it all reliable traces of the cause of death; but—such are the wonderful dispensations of Providence—the murderer, by the very means by which the deed was effected, had preserved the means of detection. “Murder will out.” The circumstances which the inquiries of the Crown officers produced were such as to be inconsistent with suicide; it was clear that Mrs. Bacon’s death was either accidental, or she had been wilfully destroyed by the administration of arsenic. The evidence pointed to wilful murder, and to her son as the murderer. Accordingly, immediately on his acquittal for the murder of his children, he was removed to Lincoln to take his trial for the murder of his mother.

The trial took place on the 25th July. The ascertained facts are briefly as follows:—Ann Bacon lived at Stamford; she was possessed of some little property—the desire to obtain which, was put forward by the Crown as the motive to the crime. On the

12th of May, 1855, Ann Bacon was in her usual state of health. On the following day, Sunday, she dined with the prisoner at his house, and was during the dinner seized with vomitings and purgings. It did not appear in evidence who besides was present at this dinner—an omission of some importance; because if more than the prisoner were there, there would be another or other persons to whom suspicion might point; and then there would arise the question how poison could be administered to one person out of several at a common repast. Yet it seems a matter of fair inference that the prisoner’s wife, at least, was at the table. The prisoner immediately ran for the medical gentleman—Mr. Barber—who had attended his mother during an illness in the previous March. He considered the case at the time to be one of English cholera, and administered an astringent and an anodyne. “My view of the case,” said Mr. Barber, “was, that Ann Bacon had been ill from an attack of brain fever in March, that she had an attack of English cholera on Sunday, and on Tuesday symptoms of a disease of the brain.” Still, the symptoms on the Sunday and Monday were consistent with the hypothesis of poisoning by arsenic, and the symptoms on Tuesday might have been the secondary symptoms of arsenic. During his mother’s illness the prisoner’s conduct was admitted to be such as might have been expected from an innocent man. Immediately she was taken ill he ran for the doctor who had attended her during her previous illness. When she was removed from his house to her own, at about 6 P.M. on the Sunday even-

ing, his sister-in-law was sent for, and found Thomas Bacon in attendance upon his mother. During the Monday and Tuesday he came at intervals, sometimes with his wife, to see her. There is no reason to suppose that Ann Bacon was again dosed with arsenic after her removal to her own house, although some mention was made of a square bottle—unlike a medicine bottle—containing some whitish liquid, which the sister-in-law imagined to be peppermint water, and which Thomas Bacon removed after his mother's death. No great importance, however, seems to have been attached to this incident. Substantially it would appear, both from the sequence of the symptoms and from the degree and nature of the surveillance under which she was held, that Ann Bacon did not receive any more poison after her removal to her own house on the Sunday evening at 6 o'clock. The question is, had the prisoner given her poison previously at his own house—during the dinner on the Sunday afternoon?

One point that told greatly against the prisoner was, that arsenic was clearly traced into his possession just before the time at which the fatal event occurred. About a week before Ann Bacon's death, the prisoner had sent his apprentice to purchase sixpennyworth of arsenic from a neighbouring druggist; but the druggist had very properly refused to supply it. Thomas Bacon told the lad that he wanted the arsenic for the purpose of hardening iron. It does not, however, appear that arsenic is used in that process, neither was there any hardening work forward in his shop at the time. Again, on the 8th of May,

Thomas Bacon purchased two-pennyworth of arsenic from a druggist at Stamford; but he bought it publicly; he signed the book in the presence of a witness whom he himself called in. If he was a murderer, then, in act or in intention, he was a very clumsy one. Arsenic, however, there was no doubt in his house, on Sunday, the 18th of May, and it would seem tolerably clear that Ann Bacon, at his house on that day, partook of some composition which had been drugged with arsenic. Was the poison inserted by the hand of her son, Thomas Bacon? It must not be forgotten that there was present in the household another person, who has since been found guilty—as far as an insane person can be guilty—of the murder of her two children; and as to the point which made so strongly against the prisoner—the purchase of the arsenic—it was so publicly transacted as to inspire hesitation as to the belief that he would use the poison so openly obtained for the murder of his own mother under the eyes of so many witnesses.

Upon consideration of the whole case, the Counsel for the Crown thought it right to abandon the indictment for murder, and to proceed on that which charged the prisoner with having administered poison with intent to murder. After a very careful trial, the jury returned a verdict of "Guilty." Mr. Justice Erle merely ordered sentence of death to be recorded.

15. MURDER AT WOOLWICH.—*Central Criminal Court.*—George Bave, 25, a determined-looking young man, was indicted for the wilful murder of Samuel Long.

The murdered man was a corporal of Marines belonging to the

Slaney gun-boat, and the prisoner was a seaman on board the same vessel, which at the time of the occurrence was being fitted out at Woolwich to proceed to China. The particulars of the crime will be best learned from the evidence.

John Newbury :—I am a private in the Royal Marines, and belong to the gun-boat *Slaney*. I was doing duty on board the *Hebe* hulk, at Woolwich, in April last. The prisoner was a seaman belonging to the *Slaney*, but he was also doing duty on board the *Hebe* at this time. The deceased was a corporal in the Royal Marines, and he was also on board the *Hebe*. About 9 o'clock on the evening of the 23rd of April I was engaged in hanging up my hammock, and I heard a sort of scuffle and a groan and a cry of "Murder!" on the deck, where I was. I looked round and saw the prisoner close to the deceased. The corporal was stooping down, and I saw the prisoner jump at him. He held up a bayonet in his right hand and said, "I am the man that's done it; my neck for it; if it was to-morrow morning I should die happy." I ran forward and told my comrades that Bave had murdered some one; and when I went back I saw the prisoner standing over the deceased, and said to him, "Bave, what have you done?" He made no answer; I repeated the question, and he said, "I have had my wish. I won't hurt any one else." I left him, and when I returned I saw several people standing about him, and Blurfield, the boatswain, asked the prisoner to give up the bayonet, and said he hoped he had no animosity against him, and the prisoner replied that he had not. After being asked to do so several

times the prisoner gave up the bayonet, and he was left in my charge until a guard came from the *Fiegard*, and he was then taken away by them. The scuffle took place about five minutes before I heard the cry of "Murder!" I had seen the prisoner and the deceased at the mess-table about 10 minutes before. The bayonet the prisoner had in his hand turned out to belong to the corporal, Long. He had not been wearing it that evening, and it would have been left in the fore part of the ship.

John Blurfield said :—I was supernumerary boatswain on board the *Slaney*. On the evening in question I was on board the hulk *Hebe*, and I heard a cry of "Murder! I am stabbed." It was quite dark, but I had a candle in my hand, and I ran to the spot whence the cry appeared to proceed, and saw the corporal stagger backwards and fall. I went to him, and he put his hand to his belly, and was unbuttoning his trousers to see where the wound was. I called out, "What man has done this?" and the prisoner said, "I have, and one or two more will share the same fate." Some one then sang out that he had got a bayonet in his hand, and as the prisoner walked aft they all run away. I went up to him and said, "Bave, you have done a nice thing." He replied, "I have had my revenge, and I shall die happy if they scrag me to-morrow." He had a bayonet in his hand at the time. I said to him, "Have you any animosity against me?" He said "No;" and I asked him several times to give me the bayonet, and he made no answer. I then asked him to shake hands with me, and he changed the bayonet from his right hand to his left, and held

out his right hand to me, and I took hold of him by the hand and then collared him, and told him he must consider himself my prisoner. He said there was no occasion to collar him, for he knew what he had done, and I then sent for a guard from the guard-ship *Fisgard*, and the prisoner was taken away in custody. I afterwards examined the bayonet, and saw there was blood upon it.

John Hookey, a gunner belonging to the *Slaney*, deposed to the same facts, adding that on the previous day the prisoner had been put in irons, and the period for which he had been ordered to be confined expired at noon on the day the murder took place. The deceased had reported the prisoner for some misconduct a short time before.

Mr. Cook, a surgeon belonging to the *Dee*, proved that he examined the deceased, and found that he had received a very dangerous wound in the abdomen; and he ordered him to be immediately removed to the Royal Infirmary, where he died on the following day. Upon a *post-mortem* examination it was found that the instrument had completely passed through the intestines, and 12 lbs. of blood were found in the abdomen.

The prisoner's counsel urged with great earnestness the possibility that there had been some quarrel or dispute between the unhappy deceased man and the prisoner, and that in the height of passion the latter had inflicted the deadly injury upon him; and upon this ground he asked them to say that the prisoner was not guilty of the crime of wilful murder, and thus save his life from being sacrificed upon the scaffold.

The jury immediately returned a verdict of "Guilty." The convict was executed at Maidstone, the act having been committed in the county of Kent.

DESTRUCTION OF THE "JOSEPH SOMES" BY FIRE.—Intelligence has been received of the destruction of a noble ship, by that catastrophe most terrible to the imagination, a fire at sea. Even the usual terrors were aggravated on this occasion by the presence of a large quantity of gunpowder on board.

While the ship *Joseph Somes*, bound from London to Melbourne, was off the lonely and desolate island of Tristan d'Acunha, she was discovered to be on fire.

The captain, Elmston, had gone ashore in a boat, and on his way back discovered that the ship was on fire. Calling on the men to pull for their lives, he leaped on board as soon as the boat touched the ship's side. It seems that the fire had been discovered, and an effort made to quell it had been apparently successful, but this appearance was found to be a delusion. Mr. Stokes, the chief officer, who, in the captain's absence, had the command of the ship, seeing the increased danger, gave orders for all hands that could be spared from the working of the ship to open the magazine and throw the gunpowder overboard. The third officer, Mr. Pye, got to his cabin where three barrels of powder had been stowed for want of room; and these, with the remaining 240 barrels in the magazine under the main hatchway, were handed from hand to hand and thrown overboard. The fire had disappeared from the store-room as soon as the main hatchway was opened: there being then a new and greater draught,

the fire was making rapid strides to this deadly mine, charged with about 18 tons of gunpowder. At last the lower tier of barrels was actually hot—almost too hot to hold. This was no fancy. Every man was intent upon his work. These were minutes of agonizing suspense. The weaker sex never seem to have lost their presence of mind, and it was a remark of admiration made subsequently by the crew, that not a scream was heard from any one. The pinnace being lowered, the captain stood guard, and saw all the women and children handed down before he admitted others to jump in to make up her complement. The remainder of those on board escaped by the life-boat, in which the captain had returned from the island. The satisfaction that was felt when the last barrel of gunpowder went overboard gave all on board that comparative coolness, and belief that the worst was past, without which feeling in all probability many lives would have been sacrificed. After all the crew were in the boat, the captain had a struggle to get a large Newfoundland dog of his over the ship's side; but, finding it impossible, he seized a rope and swung off into the boat. He was the last to leave the ship. Fortunately, all the boats reached the island. To find the landing-place was no easy task, for the cliffs are 3000 feet perpendicular, and the surges break upon their base with terrific violence, for the rock is 1800 miles from the nearest land. From the summit they could see the flames spreading up the masts, yards, and rigging of their ill-fated ship; and on the next day they perceived her hull to be one mass of fiery charcoal. Suddenly she seemed to break up, and sank

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beneath the ocean in a cloud of smoke and steam. The portion of the island susceptible of cultivation is very small; the population, which is traced to a soldier who deserted in the last war, is almost in excess of the means of subsistence. They managed, however, to furnish food for the castaways, until the *Nimroud*, bound for Kurrahee, happening to arrive, her captain volunteered to carry the crew and passengers to the Cape. It was a piece of good fortune, for hardly any ships except whalers run in to "Tristan," as the sailors call this huge rock.

16. PICTURE SALE.—The collection of pictures by Old Masters and English artists, the property of the late Mr. David M'Intosh, was disposed of by Christie and Manson. As the collection contained some known specimens of ancient and modern Masters, the sale caused some interest. The following were the principal pieces:—"Belshazzar's Feast," John Martin, 136 guineas. "A Seashore," with a fisher boy holding nets by a pole on his shoulder, followed by a dog, W. Collins, R.A., 435 guineas. "A View in a Dutch Town," J. Van der Heyden, with figures bathing, beautifully introduced by Adrian Van de Velde, 460 guineas. A grand landscape, with cows and sheep grazing at the edge of a stream, J. Ruysdael, 510 guineas. A grand landscape, J. Wynants, with figures by A. Van de Velde, 175 guineas. A grand woody landscape, with a river falling in two cascades divided by rocks, peasants and cattle, J. Ruysdael, 330 guineas. A small landscape, with a wild bear lurking in his lair, among luxuriant herbage and flowers, near the foot of a tree, P. Potter, 155 guineas. "A

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Winter Scene, daylight," A. Van der Neer, 210 guineas. "The Prodigal Son," being a portrait of the artist, in a crimson dress, seated at a repast with his wife, and a lady in a black dress; a page is pouring wine into a glass which the artist holds in his hand; two musicians in the background, and a woman bringing in a dish; distant figures seen through an open door beyond, D. Teniers, 810 guineas. An upright landscape, with a kermesse in a Dutch village, J. Ostade, 250 guineas. A grand woody landscape, with a picturesque cottage among trees, felled timber lying on the ground, a cavalier in a red dress on a gray horse, on a winding road; a peasant with a dog seated at the side of a road leading to the left, M. Hobbema, 1070 guineas. A grand Italian landscape, with ruins of Roman buildings. In the centre of the foreground is a lady mounted on a bay horse, and other mounted figures and cavaliers standing at her side. On the left a party of five figures regaling beneath an awning building; and several other figures on the right, N. Berghem, 382 guineas. "Mount Parnassus," a grand classical landscape, Claude, 100 guineas. "The Adoration of the Magi," Bonvicino, 160 guineas. The whole collection produced 8200*l*.

16. MARRIAGE OF THE PRINCESS ROYAL. — Although it was well known to the public that the eldest daughter of the Queen was affianced to the eldest son of the heir-presumptive to the Prussian throne, no authoritative announcement had as yet been made. The first official intimation came from Prussia by the publication, in the *Staats Anzeiger* — the Prussian Gazette — of the following document:—

"His Majesty the King having been pleased to-day to inform the Royal Family and the Court that, with his own approbation and the consent of Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, the betrothal of His Royal Highness Prince Frederick William of Prussia with Princess Victoria Adelaide Maria Louisa, Princess Royal of Great Britain and Ireland and Duchess of Saxony, has taken place.

"A similar announcement has been made on the part of Her Majesty the Queen of Great Britain and Ireland to Her Majesty's Privy Council.

"This joyful event, so gratifying to the Royal House and to the entire monarchy, is hereby made public, by command of His Majesty the King.

"The High Chamberlain of His Majesty the King,

"General Field-Marshal Count DOHNA.

"Berlin, May 16, 1857."

18. FRIGHTFUL DEATH OF A YOUNG LADY.—The eldest daughter of Sir Edmund Macnaughten met a terrible death through the incautious use of a lucifer match.

On the inquiry before the coroner Sir Edward stated that about 10.30 A.M. he heard loud screams, and, proceeding to where the sounds came from, found deceased at the bottom of the stairs in the hall, enveloped in flames. The fire was extinguished by the butler, and deceased was taken into the adjoining room and placed upon a couch, then in a senseless state. She shortly after recovered her consciousness, and told him that she knew she should not recover, that she wished to die, and expressed surprise that she did not feel more pain. In explaining

how the burning had occurred, she said that she was in the drawing-room, engaged in writing, and that while so engaged she felt an extraordinary degree of warmth about her feet, which at first she conceived to be merely fancy, but on looking down she perceived that she had trodden upon a lucifer match, which had set fire to the lower part of her dress. The carpet was found to have been burnt through around the spot where the match had been ignited. The match had no doubt fallen out of a box containing others, which were used to light a candle for sealing letters. The attendance of medical gentlemen was immediately obtained, but notwithstanding the most unremitting exertions, the deceased expired about ten hours after the accident. Walter Wall, butler to Sir Edmund, stated that at the time mentioned he was in the pantry, when he heard loud screams, and found deceased as his master had described. The flames in which his young mistress was enveloped were three feet above her head. He endeavoured to extinguish them with his hands, but without success, and he then procured a baize table-cover, which he flung over her, and thus succeeded in extinguishing them. Mr. Isaac Baker Brown, surgeon, described the injuries of deceased, observing that the body was burnt from the soles of the feet to the crown of the head. All that could be done for her was to alleviate the pain by administering opium. The death was caused by the severe and frightful burning. The unfortunate young lady was 25 years of age.

21. MONSTER BLAST AT HOLYHEAD.—During the progress of

the works at the new harbour at Holyhead, some immense explosions have been made for the purpose of procuring materials from the adjoining rocks. Preparations had been some time in progress for a blast, far exceeding in magnitude any that had hitherto been attempted. The magnificent operation came off with complete success, when, with an aggregate charge of 21,000 lbs. of powder, a section of Holyhead mountain, amounting in measurement to 160,000 tons of the hardest quartz rock, was dislodged. The most splendid sight was presented on the command "Fire!" being given, when a section of the mountain upheaved and came over like an avalanche, leaving a space of 450 feet in length, 120 in height, and 60 in breadth as a witness to the successful application of powder as a moving agent. Nearly 10,000 visitors witnessed the operation.

26. VALUE OF LITERARY PROPERTY.—A sale of copyrights and stock of the late celebrated publisher Colburn, produced some remarkable results. It must be noted that the works were either old standard works in new forms, or modern works which had already gone through several editions. Eliot Warburton's "The Crescent and the Cross," 13th edition, 420 guineas for the copyright. Evelyn's "Diary," edited by John Forster, 110*l.* for the copyright, which had only two years and a half to run. Pepys' "Diary," edited by Lord Braybrooke, fifth edition, 810*l.* Miss Strickland's "Lives of the Queens of England," put up at 1000*l.*, was knocked down at 6900*l.* for the copyright only. Burke's "Genealogical Dictionary of the Peerage," "Dictionary of

the Landed Gentry," and "Extinct Peerages," subject to a payment of 400*l.* a year for re-editing, so long as the editions are renewed, put up at 1000*l.*, were knocked down at 4900*l.* Thus these few copyrights produced 14,000*l.*

26. COLLIERY EXPLOSION AT INCE.—*Seven Lives Lost.*—Another of these dreadful catastrophes has occurred at a pit in the township of Ince, near the Hindley Railway Station, about three miles from Wigan. The collieries of which this was a part are known as the Pennygate Pits, and are worked by the Kirklees Hall Company. Fortunately, on the day on which the explosion occurred, there were few workmen in the pit, the great majority being absent at the Wigan pleasure fair. The report of the explosion having spread rapidly, the miners assembled in large numbers, and prompt measures were taken to rescue the unfortunate men below. Four of them were found quite dead, another died soon after reaching the surface, two others died after a few days' suffering, and thirteen or fourteen others were so much injured, that several were not expected to recover. The cause of the catastrophe is unknown. The Company's works are said to be conducted with peculiar care, and the pit was one of the best ventilated in the district. The security induced by this excellence was probably an indirect cause of the disaster, for the men had so much confidence that they worked with naked candles. Possibly some sudden escape of gas from a coal stratum reached a light and exploded.

28. EPSOM RACES.—The great meeting this year was very fully

attended, and presented the rare occurrence of the same horse winning the two great races. Such an event has not happened since 1801. On Tuesday the Craven Stakes were won by Mr. Douglas's Blue Jacket; the Woodcote by Mr. Howard's Ledbury. On Wednesday, the Derby (202 subscribers), by Mr. l'Anson's Blink Bonny. The betting against this beautiful mare was 30 to 1 for the Derby. Her success in the Derby at once sent her up to even for Friday's race, which she won in a canter by eight lengths. On Thursday Her Majesty's Plate was won by Mr. Saxon's Mary.

28. TELEGRAM FROM INDIA.—"The news of the conclusion of peace with Persia reached the camp at Mohammerah on the 5th of April.

"The Jemadar of the 34th Bengal Native Infantry, the ringleader in the late disturbances, has been hanged.

"Fuzul Ali has been killed in an attack made upon his band to avenge the murder of M. Boileau.

"Meetings have been held at Singapore to congratulate Sir James Brooke on his just severity.

"The position of affairs in Canton River remains unchanged.

"Great distress is said to prevail at Canton from the high price of rice.

"The *Raleigh*, 50-gun frigate, had run aground. The *Bittern* had gone to receive her guns.

"It is asserted that an imperial duty upon opium has been imposed at Shanghai."

29. GREAT LOSS OF LIFE ON THE LANCASTER AND ULVERSTONE SANDS.—During Friday night or early on Saturday morning several persons were drowned on the sands

between Lancaster and Ulverstone. Early on Saturday morning the boatmen on the shore perceived floating on the water a number of men's hats, boxes, and other articles, which had evidently belonged to persons who, in crossing the sands, had either mistaken the track, or had been overwhelmed by the tide. The boats immediately put off, and recovered the floating articles, and on further search they came on the horrible spectacle of eight corpses floating together on a sand-bank; some others were washed ashore higher up. They were all recognised as young men of the neighbourhood. It appeared that a party of twelve or fourteen persons, who had been living in service at Poulton, Heysham, and other places on the Ulverstone end of the sands, left Kent's Bank on Friday night, intending to be present at the Whitsuntide hirings at Lancaster on Saturday. Their route was along the sands by the edge of the bay, being the same that is taken by the over-sands coach between Ulverstone and Lancaster. The party spent some time drinking at Willcocks's Kent's Bank Hotel, and they started in two light one-horse carts. According to the tide-table it was high water at Ulverstone on Saturday morning at ten minutes past 4 o'clock, and in order to cross the sands in safety and avoid the tide, the journey should have been commenced at either end at 41 minutes past 9 o'clock on Friday night; but this party, besides being intoxicated, are said to have started later by an hour or more. Some who intended to have crossed with them declined to do so because of the time they started, and so saved their lives. Nothing more is

known of the party until the bodies of some of them were washed ashore, as already described. On Saturday one of the carts, with the lifeless horse attached to it, was found embedded in the sand. Two conjectures are hazarded as to the way in which the accident may have occurred. One supposition is, that the carts were floated at one of the streams which they would have to ford. At the most dangerous there is a guide stationed from sunrise to sunset; so that he would not then have been on duty. Another conjecture is, that the whole party had fallen asleep, that the horses had been left to take their own course, and that they actually followed the tide until the sleepy occupants of the carts were fatally immersed. Upon the eight bodies recovered at Hest Bank, money to the amount of between 30*l.* and 40*l.* was found, being the wages they had received before starting.

30. VISIT OF THE GRAND DUKE CONSTANTINE TO HER MAJESTY.—The Grand Duke Constantine of Russia, who is Admiral in Chief of the Russian navy, has been visiting the kingdoms of Western Europe. In France he was received with great distinction, and entertained with reviews on a great scale, and an inspection of some of the great naval arsenals in that country. If reports of his remarks which were put into circulation have any foundation, his Imperial Highness uttered many things unpalatable to his hosts. He is said, among other matters, to have stated that had the allies pushed on to Sebastopol immediately after the battle of the Alma, they would have entered the place without resistance, as there were only two battalions left within the walls.

He probably said nothing of the kind, and if he did it was without ground; but it is now known that when the victory had turned in our favour, Lord Raglan entreated Marshal St. Arnaud to send forward all his cavalry and all his light troops to push the retreating Russians to the left, and then to march on the city; which would probably have been captured after a short resistance. On the 30th instant the Grand Duke paid a short visit to Her Majesty at Osborne, arriving at mid-day. On the following day the Queen took her guest for a cruise through the men-of-war at Spithead. On Monday the Grand Duke departed for Brussels.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND SERVICES
—EXETER HALL PREACHINGS.—

A Church movement, which has been hailed in many quarters as a "revival," has been commenced, and, meeting with unlooked-for obstacles, has turned itself to still greater popularity and efficiency. Nor is it the least singular part of this awakening from orthodox indifference, that the first steps were taken by the Prelates of the Church, were checked by a section of the parochial clergy, and were resumed with unexpected vigour and efficacy by the capitular dignitaries of London.

It has been already commemorated in the CHRONICLE, in an account of a fearful accident at the Surrey Gardens last year, that a Dissenting preacher named Spurgeon was at this time producing a great sensation by the power of his discourses. This gentleman commenced his popular career in the great room of Exeter Hall, to which he attracted such large audiences that the room, although capable of holding 4000 persons,

would receive but a fraction of those who came to hear the eloquent Baptist. Mr. Spurgeon, therefore, removed his pulpit to the great music room of the Surrey Gardens, which, though capable of accommodating 9000 or 10,000 persons, was always filled to overflowing. Mr. Spurgeon's original place of ministration was a chapel, in Southwark, exclusively devoted to religious worship, and his preachings in the Strand were in some sort a missionary migration addressed to quarters wanting spiritual guidance; and his religious exhortations owed some of their notoriety to the circumstance that they were poured forth in a secular building. It is quite possible that very many who would have derided the idea of "going to chapel" found that their prejudices would permit them to listen to a temporal lecture.

When Mr. Spurgeon removed to the Surrey Gardens, these preachings in lay places created a still greater sensation—the very difficulty of access was a charm to many and a discourse to more; while the removal of the popular preacher from the Strand, and the absence of the usual concourse in that great thoroughfare, created the impression of a void. This void it happily occurred to some distinguished Churchmen could be well and best filled by offering the ritual worship of the Church of England. A committee was formed, which comprised the Primate of the Church the Archbishop of Canterbury, the diocesan the Bishop of London, the Bishops of Carlisle and Ripon, and many of the metropolitan clergy; the Earl of Shaftesbury, and a large number of influential laymen. The committee wisely retained the

scene of Mr. Spurgeon's success, and opened Exeter Hall on Sunday evenings for "Special Services of the Church of England." These services were intended for the special instruction of the working classes. It has for long been said that the wealth and respectability of the members of the Church of England has had the anomalous effect of driving the poorer classes from the church to the chapel. It is said that the universal richness in rank and externals of those who attend the Church services make the poor ashamed to mingle among them in their humble garbs; and that a large proportion consequently either absent themselves from Divine Worship altogether, or seek the Dissenting chapels, where there are more worshippers approaching to their own class; and even that this feeling of humiliation is the cause why such numbers of the lower orders join sects of low enthusiasts, where their poverty is not shocked by contrasts. The intention of the committee in this respect was very distinctly expressed, almost to the extent of desiring the better-dressed to keep away; but as it was a principle that the doors should be opened to all, the design was very imperfectly attained. The most eminent of the London clergy undertook the services, the Bishop of Carlisle and the Bishop of Oxford, two of the most eloquent of the Church divines, being among those who addressed the congregations. The Services attained a popularity which more than answered the expectations of the pious promoters. Long before the doors opened the Strand was crowded by eager expectants, and the Hall was filled a few minutes after the doors were opened. The congregation, how-

ever, did not consist in a very large proportion of those to whom the services were addressed. A few belonged to the higher ranks; a larger part consisted of the middle classes; but the great mass appeared to be of the status of respectable clerks and shopmen, and young women of the same grade. Nevertheless, there was a considerable number of humble worshippers who appeared to have seldom attended divine service—at least not of the Church—before. It is scarcely necessary to add that congregations drawn together under these circumstances behaved with exemplary devotion, and with a fervour somewhat warmer than is exhibited at the routine of the parish church.

There seemed little doubt that this well-intentioned movement would have a salutary effect, when it was suddenly stopped by a most unexpected interference, but, happily, under such circumstances as to produce a counter-irritation on the side of the clergy, and to turn a respectable movement into a decided success. The incumbent of the parochial district of St. Michael, within which Exeter Hall is situated, the Rev. A. G. Edouart, who had originally given his sanction to the services, afterwards withdrew his assent; and notwithstanding the pressing solicitations of the best and firmest friends of the Church, and of the Bishop of London himself, refused to alter his determination. This conduct occasioned much scandal, and being followed by refusals from others of the clergy, in whose district suitable buildings were to be found, the indignation became loud and general, and the evil produced its own cure. The Dean and Chapter of Westminster opened

their venerable Abbey for services such as had been suppressed by the petty incumbent of the Strand. The opening of the Abbey services produced a great sensation. Such numbers assembled without the doors that an entire re-arrangement of the means of entrance was necessary for personal safety. The services became far more popular than those of Exeter Hall, owing possibly to many causes. The building was felt to be more a public building than a parish church, and the lower orders seemed to feel that they had a *right* to enter greater than to a building appropriated to parishioners and ratepayers; when in, the beauty of the building produced sensations of awe and pleasure hitherto unknown to them; the services were conducted with revived earnestness by preachers of recognised piety and education; the *religio loci* produced its natural effect; and it was probably felt that a service so exquisitely beautiful as that of the Church, conducted with such correct taste, yet combined once again with true earnestness, imparted devotional sensations to which those who composed the congregation had, many of them, hitherto been strangers. So large was the assemblage of persons who sought to attend the services of the venerable Abbey, that a large portion failed to find room within its area. The rector of St. Margaret's met the zeal of the time by opening his church for collateral services, and this building, too, was constantly filled to overflowing.

The Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's, fully partaking of the earnestness of the London clergy, proposed to open the metropolitan cathedral also for special worship.

But the vast interior of St. Paul's was not capable of being easily adapted to the purpose; but it is to be properly fitted up, and will be opened next summer.

The perversity of the incumbent of St. Michael's produced a strong feeling in other quarters than the members of the Establishment. The Nonconformist body viewed the proceeding with strong indignation. Dissenting more from the discipline than the substantial doctrines of the Church, and supporting voluntary worship on principle, they were struck with astonishment at seeing her unwonted efforts at free action stopped by members of her own body. It would not have excited surprise had they stepped in to take that part in missionary enterprise which the Church had abandoned, and had pointed triumphantly to the freedom to labour in the vineyard of the Gospel, possessed by voluntary Churches, contrasting so advantageously with the trammels which hamper a State Church. But the Nonconformists took a nobler view of their duty. The efforts of the Church had their approval and good-will. Her failure under such circumstances gained for her their sympathy. Exeter Hall was engaged for voluntary services; and lest the Church should feel that their accession to the place she had quitted was a movement of triumph, they made their services accord most minutely to the forms of the Church, selected the Church hymns, read a portion of the Church liturgy, and those portions of the Scriptures selected by the Church as the proper lessons for the day; neither did their preachers make the slightest allusion to the difficulties under which the Church was placed.

The opposition of the rev. incumbent produced not these advantages only. All — whatever their theological differences — were agreed that a power such as that now exercised was inconsistent with the spirit of the Church, and two Bills have since been introduced into Parliament, one by the Earl of Shaftesbury and the other by the Primate, which will enable the Church to send her ministers wherever circumstances show that there is need of spiritual assistance.

STORMS AND INUNDATIONS IN FRANCE. — The interior departments of France, which have already been subjected to such frightful visitations, have again suffered severely. Accounts from Verdun state that a storm burst over that town on Saturday afternoon last, such as had not been experienced in the memory of the oldest inhabitant. The communes of Beaufort, Laneuville, Stenay, Cesse, Luzy, Martincourt, and Inor suffered more or less. The losses are enormous. The vines were torn up by the roots, the floods swept away all they met in their passage, and even solid new walls were thrown down. It was at Beaufort, however, that the disaster was most general. Nothing escaped. Not one ear of wheat can be reaped in the entire commune. The flax, which is the principal support of the inhabitants, has entirely disappeared. The interior of the village presents a sight equally desolate. There is an entire street in which there is not a pane of glass unbroken. The hailstones which fell were of an enormous size. They stripped the roof of the church of all the slates, as if it had been battered by grapeshot.

Similar unfavourable accounts have been received from the south. A terrific hurricane swept the plain of Tarbes on Monday afternoon, which was covered with a coat of hail. Rain fell subsequently in torrents, and produced an inundation in several quarters of the town. The crops in the communes of Juillan, Azereix, Odos, and Horgues were seriously damaged. A hailstorm was experienced at Besaçon, in the east of France, on Friday the 22nd, which ravaged the communes of St. Juan, Passavant, Aissey, Guillon, Villiers-le-Sec, Hyevre-Paroise, and Bois-la-Ville. The losses are estimated at 200,000 francs. The following day a violent storm swept over the communes of Audincourt, Valentigney, Mandeuse, and Sochaux.

THE "NIAGARA" AND THE "AGAMEMNON." — The frigate which the United States Government has sent over to take a half share in laying the electric cable across the Atlantic is now lying at Gravesend, and attracts much attention. She is one of twelve sister ships built for the purpose of encountering, if necessary, the gigantic liners of the European Powers, but is conceived on an entirely different design. The effect intended is, that she should be very fast both under sail and steam, and that the fineness of her lines should be compensated by immense size, to enable her to carry few guns but those of immense calibre — the notion being that she should be able to keep her own distance from an unequal opponent, and knock her to pieces by her heavy long-range shot and shell. The *Niagara* is, accordingly, 375 feet in length and 52 feet in breadth, of burden 5200

tons. She is full-rigged, her mainmast 243 feet from step to truck, her mainyard 106 feet. Her engines work up to 2000 horse power, and turn a propeller 19 feet in diameter. With a consumption of 50 tons of coal she steams 13 knots an hour; under sail alone, it is said, she can run 16 knots an hour. Her armament is to be 12 Dahlgren guns, 11-inch bore, throwing solid shot, 270 lbs. each, 7000 yards, or 4 miles. Her shells weigh 180 lbs. each. Her crew is to consist of 750 men.

The *Agamemnon*, her co-operator in the work of peace and her rival in war, is a two-decker, 266 feet in length, 55 in breadth, and 3100 tons burden, old measurement. By new measurement her tonnage would be much larger. Her engines are of 600 horse nominal power, capable of working up to a much greater power. Her armament consists of 36 8-inch guns on her lower deck, 34 heavy 32's on her main-deck, 20 32-pounders on her fore-castle, and a long 10-inch gun on a traverse. Her crew is 850 men, and she is a fast sailer, and steams 12 or 13 knots an hour. Our first-rate ships carry 110 to 120 guns, similarly proportioned, and many of them are equally fast. Compare also the effective force of the *Diadem*, launched on the 2nd of February last (*see that date*), with that of the Americans. It remains, therefore, to be seen whether the American calculation is correct. Our liners are nearly, if not quite, as fast as these American frigates; our 8 and 10 inch guns carry enormous distances; and it is difficult to conceive that a difference of calibre can be of much consequence at miles' distance. On the other hand, should

the liner catch the frigate at a disadvantage—for example, chase her inshore—her numerous and powerful guns must soon overpower the few heavy guns of her antagonist.

JUNE.

GOLD IN VENEZUELA. — The West India mail of this month has brought intelligence that there had been a great discovery of gold at Upata, in Venezuela. "The gold," it is alleged, "is exceedingly pure, and the quantities realised are beyond belief." The existence of gold in these districts has been known for several years, and although the statement now made of their wonderful richness is probably a great exaggeration, there is reason to suppose that they may be found to yield a return to individual labourers at least equal to the average obtained either in California or Australia. Traditions of large deposits in the alluvial soil of the Yuruary have existed from time immemorial, but the actual discovery of their character and extent was first made by Dr. Plassard, French Vice-Consul at Angostura, Venezuela, in 1849, by whom the fact was communicated to the Minister of the Interior. Owing to the wild and unsettled state of the country, however, very few persons engaged in the pursuit; but the accounts then given correspond with the facts now mentioned, that the gold is found in nuggets rather than in diffused particles, and that it is considerably more pure than Californian gold, the difference being about three and a half per cent. There is certainly, therefore, no-

thing new in the announcement of the existence of gold in Venezuela; it is probable that the experience of the adventurers to the "diggins" of California and Australia may have opened richer deposits.

3. FALL OF A ROMAN CATHOLIC CATHEDRAL.—The Roman Catholics in Plymouth have for some time past been busy in erecting a cathedral for the new diocese of Plymouth. The building—a noble-looking structure—was rapidly progressing towards completion, and it was expected that it would be ready for consecration on the 4th of August next. Unhappily, early this afternoon, about half of the roof fell in with a tremendous crash, and the building, with its lofty western front standing apart from the roof which connects the transept with the chancel of the church, presents the appearance of a ruin. Happily no lives were lost, for although the workmen were in the building, the alarm was given in a sufficient time to enable them to escape. In fact, a disaster had been anticipated. The church was intended to consist of a centre and side aisles; the roof, which was to be extremely lofty, was carried on brick arches springing from columns of Bath stone. This stone had proved too weak to support the weight placed upon it, and had split in some places. Attempts had been made to shore up the dangerous parts, but the defects were too considerable, and thus a very beautiful structure was laid in ruins.

6. TELEGRAM FROM INDIA.—"A telegraphic despatch received at Bombay from Meerut states that the 3rd Bengal Cavalry were in open mutiny. Several officers and men had been killed and wounded.

"It was reported at Calcutta that a correspondence had been discovered in the possession of a native officer of the 84th Bengal Infantry, proving the existence of a conspiracy for organising a general rising of the entire army.

"The British mission to Afghanistan had reached Candahar."

7. ACCIDENT AND LOSS OF LIFE AT LEGHORN.—A lamentable catastrophe has occurred at Leghorn. Upwards of 3000 spectators had been attracted to the Teatro degli Acquadotti, outside the Porta Leopoldo, by the announcement of a grand performance entitled the "Taking of Sebastopol," with the bombardment of the Malakoff Tower. Nothing occurred to disturb the equanimity of the public until the third act, when one of the side scenes caught fire from the explosion of a rocket let off to imitate the bombardment. The machinists attempted to extinguish the fire, but, notwithstanding their efforts, the flames spread to the other scenes, and the public were seized with panic. The impetuosity of the spectators, who, with loud cries and shrieks, rushed towards the various outlets of the theatre, was indescribable; the staircases, lobbies, and vestibules were densely packed. This mass, which could only move on slowly, trampled upon those who had had the misfortune to fall during the first rush, while many of those who were in the midst of the crowd were suffocated. Unfortunately, the bodies of the first victims were in the way of the doors, so that they could not be opened. The strongest among the crowd broke down every obstacle, and throwing themselves from galleries and windows, received severe and dangerous contusions.

Those who had remained on the stage, to which the flames had been confined, suffered much less, since they were enabled to escape through the back doors with comparatively less trouble. Without the panic, all these disasters might have been avoided, since the theatre had six doors, which would have given free egress to the crowd, if there had been less violence. The news spread through the town with the rapidity of lightning. Every one was in consternation. The music bands stationed on the Piazza d'Armi ceased playing; the numerous promenaders on the public walks disappeared; all the places of public resort were deserted; every one hastening to the scene of the disaster; and then, what a scene awaited them! Half-naked children carried in the arms of their parents, women that had fainted, stretched on litters, vehicles of all kinds—nay, even artillery waggons—filled with wounded people; the groans of the dying, the cries of those who had lost their friends or relations. In the midst of this confusion the firemen were engaged in mastering the fire, which had consumed all the scenes and the roof, but had spared the galleries. The number of persons who were killed is 62, 16 of whom had been trampled to death in the theatre, the remaining 46 having expired at the hospital. The injured were 88, of whom 53 were conveyed to their homes, and 35 to the hospitals. Private letters state the number of casualties much higher.

9. WRECK OF H.M.S. "RALEIGH."—By the Overland Mail received at this date, we have intelligence of the wreck of the fine sailing frigate *Raleigh*, 50 guns. On the 14th April, at about 1

P.M., when near the island of Chook-chow, about five or six miles south-east of Macao, the vessel struck on a sunken rock, and sustained such serious injury that it was necessary to run her ashore, which was accordingly done on the east side of Ko-ho Island. Here she sunk to her upper decks, and became gradually so deeply embedded in the soft mud that it became impossible to move her. On the accident occurring, guns of distress were fired, which attracted the attention of some French vessels of war which were passing, and which immediately bore down to her assistance. The English ships and numerous junks speedily arrived, and by their exertions the guns and stores were saved. The hull was sold for a few hundred dollars. Captain Keppel, her commander, was honourably acquitted of all blame, and gained great distinction in the subsequent operations.

9. DESTRUCTION OF PICKFORD'S WAREHOUSES. — The immense warehouses of Messrs. Pickford, the great railway carriers at the Camden Town Station of the North Western Railway, were the scene of a terrific conflagration. The premises, which are on the opposite side of the canal, communicates with the railway by a bridge. They cover five acres of ground, and consist of a number of sheds, having roofs of slate and glass, supported by immense timber beams and ties. They contain great numbers of cranes, platforms, and all other necessities for their immense carrying trade. There are also stables for several hundred horses. It may be supposed, that as this great firm does all the carrying business to and from a railway which connects the metro-

polis with the great manufacturing districts, their warehouses are uninterruptedly occupied by most valuable property in constant transition; and such was the case on the present occasion.

About 10.30 A.M., when the vast collection of goods from all parts of London were accumulated within the walls, and hundreds of men were unloading the waggons, transferring the contents to the railway vans and trucks, clerks preparing invoices, and all was orderly confusion, a blaze of light was seen issuing from that portion of the premises where the fodder for the horses was kept, and speedily the whole lofts over the stables burst out into flames. The officials near at hand ran into the stables and turned out all the horses loose. The flames now spread with extraordinary rapidity, and attracted crowds of persons, among whom the horses, terrified and uncontrolled, rushed backwards and forwards in troops. The engines arrived in great numbers, and drew ready supplies of water from the canal. But the open structure of the sheds, the laden waggons between, and the combustible litter about, conducted the flames from building to building, and the yard presented a vast area of flame. All the west of London was illuminated, and the hills of Hampstead and Highgate, the villages on their summits and the villas on their slopes, were as visible as at noon-day. As the various sheds were consumed their ruins fell upon the waggons in the open air below, and they were seen blazing over a great space. Some burning ruins fell on to the barges in the canal. Great fears were entertained lest the neighbouring buildings should take fire from the ex-

cessive heat, and Collard's extensive pianoforte factory was at one time in great danger. By immense exertions of the fire-brigade the flames were at last subdued, but not until the buildings and property within them, covering an acre of ground, were consumed. In the meanwhile the horses which had been so suddenly disengaged, as though actuated by one impulse, rushed from the premises and galloped towards Hampstead and Highgate. Many persons might have been injured, but the habit of the animals had taught them to keep the road, and no one was run over, except a mounted inspector of police, who, galloping towards the scene of his duty, encountered the terrified troop, and was knocked over, horse and man, into the mire, without personal injury. One horse only perished — an incurably vicious brute known as "the Man-hater;" he refused to allow any one to approach him to cast him loose, and thus perished a victim to his own ill-temper.

9. ASCOT RACES. — This, the most aristocratic of the metropolitan racing meetings, commenced with unfavourable weather; and this, added to the circumstance that the Queen, with many of her illustrious visitors, intended to be present on Thursday, produced a thin attendance. On Tuesday Mr. Walker's Early Bird won the Craven Stakes; Mr. Howard's Arsenal the Gold Vase. Wednesday presented a very interesting race for the Hunt Cup, — a beautiful candelabrum, which was carried off by Lord Londesborough with Rosa Bonheur. On Thursday the Queen came, and with her, of course, fine weather. Among the Royal and noble *suits* were Prince Frederick

William of Prussia and his intended bride, the Princess Royal, who attracted much attention. The great race, that for the Gold Cup (which, however, was of silver), was won by Lord Zetland's Skirmisher. Charlton, who rode the winner, also rode Blink Bonny both for the Derby and Oaks at Epsom; and upon this occasion he also walked that beautiful mare over the course for a sweepstakes, and afterwards exhibited her to Her Majesty.

9. THE NAUTILUS DIVING BELL.—A newly-invented diving bell is now in use in relaying the iron pathway of the Victoria docks. The Nautilus diving bell resembles in shape a flat-bottomed cauldron, or common kitchen boiler, rather than a bell; it has a round man-hole at the top, with a lid removable for the entrance of passengers, and the greater part of the flat bottom also removable, to allow the persons within to get out upon the ground, and to work upon or lay hold of the objects with which they have to deal. The diameter of this vessel is about 10 feet, and its height 7 or 8 feet. In the interior there is an oval or oblong chamber, where 16 persons can stand upright. On each side of this the space is occupied by compartments which contain air. Several of these compartments are always closed, and the air which is held in them may be regarded as the permanent fund of buoyant power in the vessel. One compartment on each side, however, has a communication below with the water outside, which can be let in or shut off by a stopcock; and also has a pipe and valve above, communicating with the upper world by a long flexible tube. The air to be supplied to

this tube, however, is not from our ordinary atmosphere, but condensed air from the receiver of a powerful condensing-pump, worked by a small engine, which may be placed either upon the shore, on a pier or wharf, or on board of a barge moored there for the purpose. The persons in the diving bell, when they choose to sink, may do so by letting a portion of air escape from the side compartments (through another pipe and stopcock), and at the same time letting a proportionate quantity of water into the same side compartments, to supply the place of the air. There is an air-gauge and a water-gauge, by which they can ascertain the precise density of the air in those compartments, or the quantity and pressure of the water. The speed of the descent may thus be adjusted with the utmost nicety, and accelerated or retarded at pleasure by the use of the stopcock, or suspended by producing an equilibrium. When it is desired to rise, the valve communicating with the flexible air-tube is opened, and the condensed air rushes into the side compartments with such force as to expel the water from them, rendering the whole machine so buoyant that it will not only ascend with its passengers to the surface, but carry up with it any substance, to the weight of several tons, which the workmen may have attached to its bottom. The persons within are not at all affected by the admission or withdrawal either of air or water from the side compartments, which are of course quite separate from the chamber in which they live and breathe; but when they want to change their own air they can do so by letting a little of the condensed air into their own place,

to be mixed with and to refresh that which they are breathing; and this is not accompanied by any disagreeable sensation. But suppose the flexible tube to be broken, and communication with the reservoir of condensed air above to be cut off? In that case, the Nautilus can help itself, and though it cannot obtain an additional stock of air, it can rise to the surface speedily by expelling with a force-pump the water from the side compartments, which when the stop-cock is shut, then remain a vacuum, enabling the machine, as it still displaces more than its weight of water, to ascend in safety. By casting off ballast, moreover, and in two or three other ways, an ascent can be effected independently of the condensed air-tube; so that any danger to the lives of the passengers is almost out of the question. The Nautilus, when resting by its own equilibrium near the bottom, can be easily moved in a horizontal direction, either by a man getting out upon the ground below to push it along—which he may do whilst keeping his head and the upper part of his person in the air within—or else by attaching ropes to any fixed point at the bottom, and hauling the vessel, like a ship, upon these ropes which pass over pulleys and a windlass at each corner. In this manner, very massive things, such as the largest stones to be laid for the foundation of a pier, are conveniently carried from place to place, and deposited where they are wanted. This work can be done without interruption, even in a sea the surface of which is agitated by stormy waves, and in which the common diving bell, requiring to be suspended by ropes or chains from a boat or other ves-

sel afloat above, could not be used. This ingenious machine is of American invention.

Had this admirable invention been in use at Rochester Bridge, a very useful officer might have been saved to the service. On the 9th of May a trial of the merits of a new kind of pontoon, invented by General Sir C. Pasley, was made near old Rochester Bridge. In the course of the experiments an iron 32-pounder gun and carriage went to the bottom. On the 18th a party of the Royal Engineers proceeded with the necessary diving apparatus to endeavour to weigh the gun. Colour-Sergeant Barnicoat, one of the most experienced divers in this country, and who was employed in recovering the wreck of the *Royal George* at Spithead, was selected to go down. During the time he was under water, Sergeant Barnicoat repeatedly gave the usual signals for "more air," &c., but it was noticed that he never replied to any signals made to him from above. After being under water about half-an-hour he signalled for "less air," which was the last received. In about 10 minutes afterwards Major Hassard, the officer in command, finding that he did not reply to the signals, ordered him to be drawn up, which was done, when it was found that he was quite dead, and the diving dress partly filled with water, although nearly the whole of the head was dry. The time the sergeant was under water barely exceeded half an hour, and the whole of the apparatus was in good repair, with the exception of a slight leakage in the air-pipe, which, however, was considered of no consequence.

14. RESTORATION OF OLD GREY-

FRIARS, EDINBURGH.—The restored parish church of Old Greyfriars, Edinburgh, was at length opened for public worship, after an interval of twelve and a half years. The church, which was erected in 1614, is a Gothic edifice, and strikingly illustrative of the decline of ecclesiastical art that followed the Reformation in Scotland, as that of Trinity College, built about 1460, taken down for the railway station in 1848, and still unrestored, was an example of the height to which it had attained. Old Greyfriars was therefore a building of interest, chiefly from the associations which connected its early history with the covenanting struggles of the 17th century, and the vicissitudes of ecclesiastical rule in Scotland during the reigns of the two Charleses. Its restoration, nevertheless, possesses several points of æsthetic interest, and indicates, even under the rigid rule of Presbyterianism, a considerable advance in some respects in ecclesiastical decoration. The church was accidentally burnt down in January, 1845, the walls alone remaining; and, though restored outwardly on the same model, it still exhibits some improvement. In the interior a complete change has been effected. The galleries and pillars have been removed, and the entire area opened up like a large hall, spanned by an oaken roof. The windows (nine in number) have been filled in with stained glass, being almost the first appearance of this ornament in the parish churches of Scotland, although Glasgow cathedral (which is one of the parish churches of that city) will shortly exhibit this novel feature in a still more magnificent manner. The central

window is erected by the congregation, and illustrates several of the parables. The other windows are the gifts of private individuals, and are intended as memorials of Scotch worthies and former pastors. A very interesting window commemorates the Reformer, George Buchanan; another the Covenanter, Robert Trail; a third the historian, William Robertson; and the others serve to perpetuate the memory of Dr. Erskine, Dr. Finlayson, Dr. Inglis, and Dr. Anderson, eminent ministers who have served in the cure of the parish.

15. THE HANDEL FESTIVAL.—

In 1859, Handel, the greatest of composers, will have been dead a hundred years; and the people of England, who have for more than a century been elevated and instructed by his inspired compositions, propose to hold the centenary commemoration on a scale never before attempted. Many circumstances render it probable that the performance will be one of great grandeur. Music, and especially vocal music, has never been so extensively or so soundly cultivated as at this time; the works of the great masters, after a period of some disregard, are now held in higher estimation than ever: the religious feeling, which happily pervades cultivated society, finds its noblest expression in sacred classical music; our instruments have improved with the taste and mechanical ingenuity of the day; and finally, it is only in the last few years that buildings sufficiently capacious for a vast audience, and yet suited to musical performances, have been devised.

The Sacred Harmonic Society, which leads the popular musical world, and has its ramifications

throughout the kingdom, having taken special charge of the Handel commemoration, its directors conceived that so vast a design could not be carried out without some previous trials, and they therefore arranged for a preliminary performance, by which experience in the management of the vast resources now at their disposal might be gained.

These commemorations of the great composer have been frequent. The first took place in 1784, a quarter of a century after his decease. It was held in the nave of Westminster Abbey. The performers, vocal and instrumental, numbered 513; and the audience amounted to 3000. It was thought a very grand and striking spectacle. Commemorations—that is, performances held in honour of the composer—followed at irregular intervals that of 1791. The choral and instrumental orchestra numbered 1067. It does not appear that any half-centenary commemoration was held in 1809. In 1834, fifty years after the first, a commemoration worthy of the man was held in Westminster Abbey, under the superintendence of the Royal Society of Musicians; and conducted by Sir George Smart. It was eminently successful. The principal singers were, Miss Stephens, Madame Caradori, Madame Stockhausen, Miss Clara Novello; Braham, Vaughan, Bellamy, and Phillips. The music was not confined to Handel's works, but a fine selection of sacred music of the Italian school was executed by Grisi, Rubini, Tamburini, and other Italian singers. The receipts amounted to 22,000*l.*, and the expenditure to 13,000*l.*

On the present occasion the

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arrangements were totally different. It was arranged that it should be an eminently popular performance; that it should be given in the Crystal Palace at Sydenham, whose vast space afforded accommodation for the largest audience, and which experience showed to be admirably adapted for a vast body of sound.

It was, of course, necessary that the principal performers, both vocal and instrumental, should be professional; but the great mass of the vocalists were amateurs. Nor would it have been possible to gather from all the quarters of the earth a body of professionals so well calculated to render these sublime compositions with such combined fervour and obedience. From every large town in England came numbers of intelligent young persons, of the highest respectability, carefully trained under the new system to choral singing, and having an intellectual and personal enjoyment of the sublime strains they were selected to render. These chorus-singers amounted to nearly 2000; the instrumentalists to under 500—a judicious proportion, for the great pieces of the oratorios are almost all outbursts of human passions.

The design received universal approbation, and proved so successful in execution, as to form a new musical æra. Multitudes filled the vast area, thousands and tens of thousands drawn from every corner of the kingdom—drawn for no frivolous amusement, but for the enjoyment of the pure and lofty pleasure bestowed by art in its sublimest forms.

Three oratorios were selected. The *Messiah*, *Judas Maccabeus*, and *Israel in Egypt*. The performances were conducted by M.

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Costa, and the principal singers were Madame Clara Novello, Madame Rudersdorff, Miss Dolby, Messrs. Sims Reeves, Weiss, and Formes. It is not useful to point to the execution of particular pieces; it may be stated generally that the performances were most striking — almost awe-inspiring. *The Messiah*, so beautifully devotional, was the least effective of the three; for the vast space of the building was unsuited to the solos and less powerful concerted pieces; but the choruses came out with much grandeur. The second oratorio, *Judas Maccabeus*, is far better suited for the place. Being deficient in interest and sustained power, this work is not very frequently performed; but it contains a large number of choruses of great grandeur, and requiring forcible expression. In consequence the performance gave great satisfaction, and the oratorio took a higher place in public estimation. At this performance Her Majesty and the Prince Consort, with the Royal Family and some distinguished visitors, were present. The last performance was *Israel in Egypt*. This, the greatest of Handel's works, was rendered on this occasion as it has never been rendered before. It consists almost entirely of choruses, which were performed with a force and spirit which conveyed the grandest idea of the sublimity of the composition. A very fine organ was built specially for the occasion by Gray and Davison. It contains 4510 sounding pipes, four complete rows of keys, each having a compass of 58 notes, and each commanding a distinct department. This instrument is somewhat larger than the famed Haerlaem organ, and very greatly

exceeds it in power. The attendance on these great performances was, as has been stated, very large. About 12,000 persons were present on the first and second days, and about 18,000 on the last. The pecuniary receipts amounted to 23,360*l.* About 9000*l.* was left after payment of all expenses. A large part of this went to the Crystal Palace Company, who had taken all the risk; but 2000*l.* was invested as a guarantee fund for the great centenary festival of 1859.

14. THE TURNER BEQUEST.—If the first portion of the magnificent bequest of Turner to the nation, which was exhibited last year at Marlborough House, had raised the public estimation of his genius very high, the addition now made was calculated to place him in the most exalted rank. About 65 additional oil paintings have been hung in the upper rooms of the same building, and excited the utmost astonishment at the splendour of the master's mind, the fertility of his conception, and his wonderful power of colouring. The gallery now exhibits numerous specimens of every phase of his art—from the truthful paintings of his early days, when he delineated scenes of English landscape with marvellous truth of atmospheric effect; through the days when he exercised his powers in followings of Wilson, Claude, Poussin, Vander Velde, Backhuysen and Cuyp, and equalled — sometimes excelled — them all; to those years when the prodigality of his genius poured forth those master-pieces of art which are as inimitable as they are unlike the works of any other master; even down to those later times when genius and the love of startling effects had wandered into eccentricity. It is needless

to name any of the great works now exhibited; they are now the property of the nation, and the people can learn for themselves the greatness of their countryman, and the unprecedented gift he has bestowed upon them.

Besides these oil paintings, the Turner Collection possesses several hundred water-colours, an art which Turner did more to establish as a peculiarly English art than any other—almost more than all other—artists. These beautiful works are exhibited on screens, about 150 or 200 at a time; and are occasionally changed.

16. IMMENSE REVENUE PENALTIES.—A cause was decided in the Court of Exchequer — *The Attorney-General v. Alfred Allen*—which resulted in the infliction on the defendant of unexampled penalties. It was an information containing 30 counts, charging the defendant with penalties to the extent of 875,000*l.*, for various alleged infractions of the excise laws, in relation to his business of a maltster. The defendant has for many years carried on the malting trade in Sussex, and in April last he occupied three extensive malting premises at Worthing, Mulsey, and Horsham. On the 3rd of April the officers engaged in the survey of the first-named premises observed certain appearances of a suspicious character in the malt then in the course of working. The malt had evidently been pressed down by feet, in order to present a gauge unfair to the revenue, and the bulk appeared to be composed of barley which had germinated unequally. These circumstances led to a strict examination of the premises, and in the course of their search the officers discovered a trapdoor opening into

an under-ground passage, at the end of which were two vaults completely fitted up with malting cisterns and couch frames of a capacity nearly equal to those above which had been regularly entered. It further appeared that the cisterns bore marks of having been recently and continuously used, the means of supplying them with barley and water being afforded by secret shoots and pipes communicating with the upper premises. No sooner was this discovery made at Worthing than the officers visited the premises at Mulsey and Horsham, in each of which precisely similar contrivances were speedily found out; thus affording conclusive evidence that the defendant had carried on an illicit trade concurrently with a legal one at each place, and with the opportunity of doing so to an enormous extent. In order to arrive at an approximation on this subject, it was now shown that on the 3rd of July certain drawbacks were paid to the defendant on his existing stock, and that the quantity of malt which had been surveyed between that period and the 3rd of April had been exceeded by his sales to customers to the extent of about 7000 bushels, so that the inference was, that he had used his illicit premises to that extent at all events. All the malt and barley found on the several premises was seized, and proceedings were instituted, both to recover penalties for using unentered premises and irregularly working those which had been entered, as well as to recover the treble value of the malt seized, and to bring about its condemnation.

The jury found that each of the illegal premises had been used 90 days.

The Solicitor-General said, that the Crown would be entitled, on this finding, to enter a verdict for 216,000*l.*, but he would consent to reduce that amount to 100,000*l.*

The verdict was accordingly entered for the Crown for the sum of 100,000*l.*

Verdicts were then taken by consent for the Crown in three other informations for the forfeiture of the malt, &c., seized at each of the premises of the same defendant.

21. MURDER AND ROBBERY AT WOODFORD.—At Chingford Hatch, a hamlet a few miles from Woodford, is a small farm-house, tenanted by a Mr. Small. On Sunday morning, the 21st instant, Mr. and Mrs. Small left their house for the purpose of attending divine service in the parish church. As they left they observed a man standing near the house, and having previously seen him at or near the same spot they took no notice of the circumstance. The house was left in charge of an aged woman, named Mary White, who acted as house-keeper and cook. Mrs. White had previously sent an invitation to her niece, who reached the house between 11 and 12 o'clock. The niece passed through a back gate in the lane, and having entered the back kitchen on the ground floor she found her aunt with her head nearly severed from her body, the throat cut in two places, the wounds extending almost from one ear to the other. The body was lying in a pool of blood, and her clothes were torn to pieces. A severe wound was found on her left temple, another on the cheek, and an abrasion on the left hip. Neither of her hands was bloody. It was evident from the appearance of the room that the poor woman had struggled desperately with her

murderer. She was quite dead. When assistance arrived, the police searched the house. It was evident that the murderer, after despatching his victim, had gone up-stairs, where he had possessed himself of a hammer and chisel, with which he had forced open the drawers and cupboards; from which he had abstracted money, watches and jewellery. The police also found two knives—one in the salt box, smeared with blood, which Mr. Small recognised as his; the other a clasp-knife, with a buck-horn handle, which had been placed in a bowl. It is supposed that the murderer had first struck down his victim by a blow on the temple, and then attempted to cut her throat with the first-mentioned knife; but that finding it too blunt for his purpose, had completed his deed with his own. Footsteps, apparently imprinted by light and well-made boots, were traced through the garden and down the lane towards the next railway station. No noise had been heard, nor had any one been seen by the neighbours. The only person to whom suspicion attached was the man whom Mr. and Mrs. Small had seen on leaving the house. But the police could not trace this person from that moment, nor has any clue as yet been found to the perpetrator of this barbarous deed.

23. MONUMENT TO LORD CLIVE. — It is now exactly 100 years since the solid foundations of the British Empire in India were laid by the victory of Plassy, but no public monument has been raised either to commemorate the event or in gratitude to the extraordinary man to whose genius we owe it. On the 20th of June, 1756, the English power in India was

reduced to the lowest ebb. On that disastrous day, Surajah Dowlah, the Nabob of Bengal, captured the small fort in which the Company's servants had sought refuge—the petty fort of a small village, where now stand the vast fortress of Fort William, and the palaces of Calcutta. The night of that capture can never be mentioned without a thrill of horror. The unfortunate captives, 146 in number, were thrust into "The Black Hole." Who can describe the horrors of that fearful night! When morning broke, and the sensual tyrant awoke and gave the order for release, 23 only were alive! This horrible cruelty—far from subduing the hearts of the English settlers, produced the dethronement and death of the tyrant, the conquest of his dominions, and the subjugation of his race. At that time the chief settlement of the English was at Fort St. George, or Madras. That settlement had undergone great vicissitudes, and had been repeatedly taken; but it was now established, though on a scale which raises a smile when we compare it with the magnificent provinces and vast armies which now own the British supremacy. When the news of the disaster reached Madras, the authorities resolved to use their utmost endeavours to rescue and avenge the sufferers. The force which was destined to affect this great work amounted to 1000 Europeans and 1500 Sepoys—but Robert Clive was their commander. The expedition did not arrive in the Hooghly until December. In a few days the energy of Clive had recovered the fort and retrieved our position. The master mind of the commander had obtained unbounded influence over the officers of the weak Nabob;

intrigues were entered into of such intricacy and magnitude, that Clive conceived the project of dethroning the sovereign of 30,000,000 of subjects. He marched towards Moorshedabad, the capital city. The Nabob advanced at the head of 40,000 infantry, who had acquired some knowledge of European tactics under French officers, 15,000 excellent cavalry, and 50 large guns. To meet this vast force Clive had but a single European regiment, the 39th—"Prinus in Indis"—about 900 strong, 100 European artillerymen, a few sailors, and 2000 Sepoys; but he knew there was disaffection and treachery in the hostile array. A large river separated the armies; to cross in the face of such a host was almost certain destruction; the traitors in the Nabob's camp appear to have shrunk from their treachery—but to retreat was to yield up everything. Clive called a council of war; it was decided to retreat, and Clive himself assented. But he retired to a solitary place, cast down and mortified. His indomitable mind was roused, and counselled better things. He rose resolved, consulted only his own genius, and gave the order to advance. The terrors of the barbaric host vanished as the army approached; the fight was little more than a cannonade, and with the loss of 20 men from his own little army, and of not more than 500 to the enemy, Clive stood on that ground the founder of the British Eastern Empire.

Since that moment the British dominion has extended in every direction, until it has established an empire such as the world had never seen. But the great soldier and greater statesman returned to the country he had rendered illus-

trious, to die by his own hand under the obloquy and persecution of his countrymen; and to this hour no monument records his great achievements.

A century has since elapsed; strange to say, the great empire he had founded was shaken to its foundations, our Indian countrymen were perishing by fearful deaths at the hands of the very class who had won for us Plassy and hundreds of other fights—when, little dreaming of the horrible tragedies that were enacting in the scene of his glory, a number of gentlemen met to take measures for erecting a monument to the “Great Lord Clive.” The meeting, which was presided over by Lord Hill, and was attended by many noblemen and gentlemen (many of whom were specially connected with the Indian services), was unanimous in resolving that it was fitting that some memorial of so great a man should be raised; and it was proposed that a monument should be erected by public subscription, on a conspicuous spot near Shrewsbury, the chief town of Lord Clive’s native county.

26. THE PRINCE CONSORT.—Up to this date, the husband of our Queen possessed no distinctive title, and no other place in Court ceremonial than what he had by courtesy. It is said also, that notwithstanding the distinguished position accorded to him in England, if he went abroad he was only a Prince of Saxe Coburg Gotha, by reason of which some foreign princes felt difficulty in allowing him the precedence due to his actual position. These anomalies are now rectified, as appears by the *London Gazette* of this date.

At the Court at Buckingham Pa-

lace, the 25th day of June, present—the Queen’s Most Excellent Majesty in Council. Whereas there was this day read at the Board the draught of Letters Patent, conferring upon His Royal Highness Prince Albert the title and dignity of Prince Consort, Her Majesty, having taken the same into consideration, was pleased, by and with the advice of her Privy Council, to approve thereof, and to order, as it is hereby ordered, that the Right Hon. Sir George Grey, Bart., one of Her Majesty’s Principal Secretaries of State, do cause a warrant to be prepared for Her Majesty’s signature for passing Letters Patent conformable to the said draught under the Great Seal of Great Britain.

W. L. BATHURST.

The *Gazette* also contains the necessary authority to clergymen of the Church of England to scratch out the words “The Prince Albert” from their Prayer-books, and insert “The Prince Consort” instead; and to direct the Scotch clergy to pray in express words for “The Prince Consort” instead of for “The Prince Albert.”

26. DISTRIBUTION OF THE VICTORIA CROSS.—A most interesting spectacle—one that attracted in no common degree the imagination of the British nation—the distribution of the Victoria Cross, or Cross of Valour, to the gallant men who had earned it, was presented in Hyde Park. Hitherto we have had no badge or mark of distinction peculiarly destined to mark heroic deeds. Decorations we have had in plenty, but none which, when borne, would enable the spectator to say, “There goes a brave man.” Yet such marks of distinction are not alien to the English taste. The Order of the Garter—an order ex-

pressely designed to mark the valour and loyalty of the brotherhood—is certainly the oldest, if it was not the first, of such institutions. But it was in its origin intended only for the highest ranks of soldiery, and has long been bestowed only on princes and nobles. Very few Englishmen, indeed, have ever seen the badge, collar, and garter. The Order of the Bath, in like manner, was long restricted to the highest rank of nobles and generals; and though the institution of second and third classes has carried the distinction lower down, its distribution has become so much a matter of official routine, that though to be a K.C.B. or C.B. is evidence of merit, it is not necessarily that peculiar and distinct merit which made the Cross of the Legion of Honour, from the hands of the Great Napoleon, the evidence of an heroic action; moreover, it never descends below officers of a certain grade—never to the private soldier, though his actions have surpassed Nelson's or Napier's. It is true that we have long had medals for service, grantable to all ranks; but these again failed of the special requirement. A "war-medal" was granted for a whole campaign; but it was given to every man who might have served in that campaign, though he might, by mischance, have been in garrison throughout; or a medal for some great victory or siege, given to every man in the victorious army, though he might have been in the camp hospital; even many brave soldiers who wore the Waterloo Medal had been posted scarce within hearing of the cannon, and only learned the event on the following morning. During the Russian war, and especially in the Crimea, the want of a badge to

mark heroic deeds was painfully felt, both by the men and the generals. The men were dissatisfied that they had nothing to show for actions worthy of deathless fame; the commanders felt that a great stimulus to daring acts was wanting. Assuredly the British soldiers effected deeds not less noble or less frequently than the French soldiers; yet a Frenchman who had freely exposed his life on some dangerous service, or who had performed some act of devoted valour, was instantly called out by his general, and in the face of his admiring comrades, decorated with the cross by which France delights to designate her bravest; and he fell back to the ranks a hero and the cause of heroes. In consequence of the marked opinion of the nation, Her Majesty, in 1856, issued a Royal Warrant (which will be found in the volume for last year) instituting a new naval and military decoration, to be designated "The Victoria Cross," bearing the inscription "For Valour," which can be given only to such men as shall have served in the presence of the enemy, and shall there have performed some signal act of valour or devotion to their country; and it was ordained that the decoration might be conferred on the spot where the act had been performed, under certain circumstances. Some time necessarily elapsed before a list of persons who had entitled themselves to this mark of distinction could be examined into with care; but at length a band of men was gathered, who were able to confer honour on the distinction they were to receive. In order that nothing might be wanting to render the inauguration of the new institution illustrious, Her Majesty resolved that she would

in person decorate her noble subjects with the ensigns of their valour.

The first distribution of the Victoria Cross, to men many of whose names had become household words from the report of their noble actions, excited the greatest interest. From a very early time, troops of well-dressed persons were seen hastening towards Hyde Park, and long before the ceremony commenced, the whole of that space was covered with spectators. A vast semicircle of seats had been erected, capable of containing 12,000 persons. The central portion was intended for Her Majesty's accommodation, and immediately before it was a table, on which were placed the crosses. In front of these erections a body of troops was drawn up—about 4000 in number—composed of Guards, Highlanders, Marines, the Rifle Brigade; Life Guards, Enniskillens, and Hussars; some Artillery and Engineers; and the Military Train. Between the troops and the Royal Pavilion was drawn up a small band of men, the observed of all observers—the destined receivers of the badge of valour from the hand of their Sovereign—every man a hero. They were 62 in number. On the flanks of the array, and behind the troops, was a vast concourse of people, calculated by some at 100,000. About 10 A.M. Her Majesty, accompanied by the Prince Consort, Prince Frederick William of Prussia, several of the Royal Family, a brilliant Court, and a cloud of officers, rode into the Park. Her Majesty, who was mounted on a beautiful gray roan, and wore a scarlet jacket with black skirt, and hat with plume, did not dismount, but rode at once to the table. The

“mighty men of valour” were then called up one by one, and the Queen, with that singular air of majesty and grace which sits upon her so naturally on all occasions of State, pinned the cross upon his breast with her own hands. The Prince Consort saluted the recipient with a courteous gesture; and he withdrew a proud and happy man. As each brave man withdrew from the Queen's side, the spectators saluted him with clapping of hands and loud cheers—but truth to say, the act was so little to be seen in such a vast space, that there could be nothing personal in the acclaim, save when some one already bore on his person some palpable mark of distinction; such, for instance, as when an officer—and there were many such—whose breast was already covered with orders and crosses, the decorations proper to his rank, retired bearing on his bosom this addition to his honours, which he was to bear in common with privates Smith and Jones. A brave fellow, in the dress of a park-keeper and a number of the police force were loudly cheered.

After all the brave men had received their decorations, Her Majesty reviewed the troops.

It would be of no useful purpose to give here the names of those who received the Cross on this occasion. A complete list of those to whom it has been awarded, with a slight record of their actions, will be given in another part of this volume.

The Victoria Cross is in the form of a Maltese cross, formed from the cannon captured at Sebastopol. In the centre is the royal crown, surmounted by the lion, and below it a scroll inscribed “For Valour.” The riband is blue for the navy, and red for the army.

On the clasp are two branches of laurel, and from it the cross hangs, supported by the initial "V." The decoration carries with it a pension of 10*l.* a year.

27. TELEGRAM FROM INDIA.—“The mutiny in the Bengal army had spread in a most alarming manner from Meerut.

“The 11th and 20th Native Infantry had united with the 3rd Light Cavalry in open revolt; after some bloodshed they had been dispersed by European troops, but they fled to Delhi, where they were joined by the 38th, 54th, and 74th Native Infantry.

“Delhi was in possession of the mutineers, who had massacred almost all the Europeans without regard to age or sex, plundered the bank, and proclaimed the son of the late Mogul Emperor as King.

“Disturbances had also broken out at Ferozepore, but had been suppressed.

“The Rajah of Gwalior had placed his troops at the disposal of the British Government.

“Government was taking active measures to suppress the revolt, and was concentrating troops around Delhi.

“The 34th Native Infantry was disbanded on the 7th.”

On the receipt of this intelligence, with the still worse news which came in the private letters, much anxiety was manifested both in official circles and in the commercial world.

27. ACCIDENT TO AN EXCURSION TRAIN.—The annual holiday of the factory operatives in Wigan was held, and excursion trips to Liverpool and Blackpool by railway being arranged, a large number of persons, about 5000 altogether, availed themselves of the facilities thus

afforded for the day's recreation, by far the larger proportion selecting Liverpool as the scene of their day's enjoyment. Unfortunately, however, the Liverpool excursion closed with an accident, by which a large number of persons were more or less injured.

The first return train left Liverpool about 25 minutes to 7 o'clock. On reaching Kirby station, the train was delayed in order to collect the tickets, as is usual in the case of excursion trains. While waiting for this purpose, a luggage train from Liverpool was seen approaching. The usual signal was given, and in addition, the passengers, who had become aware of the danger, did all in their power to warn the driver of the luggage train by shouting and waving their handkerchiefs, but still the train approached, and seeing the danger imminent, many jumped out and so escaped. Immediately afterwards the collision took place, and a dreadful scene of terror and confusion ensued. The carriages were much shattered, and the unfortunate excursionists within them thrown into heaps upon one another. Singular to say, not one was killed; but one had a thigh broken, another a broken rib, five had their jaws broken, and not fewer than *two hundred* received injuries more or less severe.

28. FRIGHTFUL ACCIDENT ON THE NORTH KENT RAILWAY.—A terrible accident occurred, soon after 11 P.M., between the Blackheath and Lewisham stations of the North Kent Railway.

There is a great traffic on this line on Sundays. In the evening, trains leave Strood for London at 9.15 and 9.30. On Sunday, the first of these trains, much behind

its time, pulled up at Lewisham station, in consequence of the danger-signals being displayed. While signals in the rear of this train were set to "danger," a guard also ran back waving a red lamp, with a view to stop the 9.30 train. The people in charge of this train paid no attention to the signals, and the train rushed on at a speed of 20 miles an hour. In the rear of the 9.15 train was a break-van; next to that an open third-class carriage filled with passengers. The 9.30 engine struck the break-van with such force that it was lifted from the rails and carried forward, and it fell on the top of the third-class carriage, crushing it to pieces, and killing or wounding the passengers; though the passengers in the carriages in advance were bruised and shaken, no serious hurt appears to have been inflicted. The third-class carriage with the van crushed down upon it—a mass of ruins—presented a horrid spectacle; for of the occupants no fewer than 11 were either killed on the instant, or died before they could be released and carried from the spot. The rest of the people in this carriage suffered fearfully. In the several carriages, besides those killed, 63 persons were injured more or less seriously; one of whom died; while many were injured for life. Not the least horrible part of this horrible affair was the connection of many of the sufferers; among the slain were a husband, wife and child; two brothers, whose mother also was carried wounded to the hospital; two sisters; of the wounded, a husband severely ruptured, besides extensive bodily injuries; his wife both legs fractured; while whole families received injuries.

The cause of this terrible occur-

rence does not appear to have been clearly made out. The telegraph clerk at the station, and the stoker and driver of the second train, were committed for trial. The telegraph clerk, however, who was proved to have reported the line to be clear when he had just received a signal that it was *not* clear, though brought up for trial, was not tried, the prosecution declining to proceed. As regards the driver and stoker, their counsel, by skilful cross-examination, extracted admissions which freed these men from all censure, and threw the blame on others who were not before the Court; on the general laxity of the management, and the imperfection of the signal arrangements: they were therefore acquitted; and thus no man was punished for an occurrence which was not an accident, and had cost more lives and caused more suffering than one of our Indian battles. The Company, it is true—that is, not the directors whose mismanagement had occasioned the catastrophe, but the shareholders, who had nothing to do with it—were heavily mulcted in a series of actions for compensation, brought by the relatives of the slain, and by the survivors of the collision, in which the juries gave heavy damages.

JULY.

TELEGRAM FROM INDIA. — *Calcutta*, June 7; *Madras*, June 11; *Bombay*, June 15.

"The mutiny had spread to several other regiments of the Bengal army in the North Western Provinces, but the crisis was looked upon as past.

"Reinforcements of European troops were on their way towards Upper India from the Bombay and Madras presidencies, and from Ceylon.

"The Bombay and Madras armies continued firmly loyal.

"General Anson had died of cholera at Kurnaul on May 27.

"Intelligence from Delhi to the 8th of June had been received at Madras and at Bombay. The heights around the town were in possession of the Government troops.

"The rebels have been attacked and driven dispirited within the walls. They had lost 26 guns. News of the capture of Delhi was hourly expected.

"The native troops had been disarmed at most of the stations in the Punjab.

"The loss to the Bengal army through mutiny and other causes is estimated at 26,000 men.

"The disaffection is entirely confined to the army.

"Sir Patrick Grant had been appointed to succeed General Anson, and universal confidence was felt in the efficacy of the vigorous measures adopted by the Governor-General.

"The Peninsular and Oriental Company's steamer *Erin* has been lost near Galle."

"CHINA.—*Hong Kong*, May 25.

"From China we learn that the gunboats have gone up the Canton river to attack the Mandarin junks. General Garrett and his staff had arrived.

"Tea was going down freely to Foo-chow-foo, where all was quiet.

"A battle had been fought between the Imperialists and the rebels above Foo-chow-foo, and it was believed that the Imperialists had been victorious.

"Canton was suffering from famine."

1. THUNDER STORMS.—A succession of thunder storms have been experienced in various parts of the country. This was the natural consequence of the unusual heat of the weather, which had prevailed for some days. Subjoined are the readings of the thermometer at the Beeston Observatory, near Nottingham.

Date.		Greatest Heat in Shade. Deg.		Greatest Heat in Sun. Deg.
June 20	...	80.2	...	93.5
" 21	...	72.5	...	83.5
" 22	...	79.9	...	94.8
" 23	...	87.2	...	101.5
" 24	...	86.0	...	104.0
" 25	...	86.9	...	109.0
" 26	...	86.5	...	108.5
" 27	...	88.0	...	112.0
" 28	...	88.0	...	104.5
" 29	...	76.1	...	93.0

3. CATASTROPHE AT SHREWSBURY.—TEN PERSONS DROWNED.—

M. Jullien's annual musical *fête* at the town of Shrewsbury was marred by a melancholy accident with which it concluded. In conjunction with the exhibition of the Shropshire Horticultural Society, it was held on an islet of the Severn, called the "Island of Poplars," where the river is about 150 feet wide, and about nine feet deep. The island was approached by a bridge of boats, temporarily erected for the purpose, planks being laid down over the vessels to a landing-stage. The evening entertainments concluded shortly after 10 o'clock with a grand pyrotechnic display, when, just as the last rocket sprang into the air, the multitude of spectators rushed off to the bridge of boats, each striving to be the first to pass over. To add to the danger

that this unnecessary eagerness on the part of the crowd naturally created, several fellows, in a state of intoxication, commenced swaying the punt which supported the centre of the bridge from side to side, notwithstanding the earnest entreaties of those who were rushing over. At last the punt cap-sized and sunk, burying beneath it several persons, while a great many others—about 150 in all—were precipitated into the river. The majority were, however, speedily rescued by the persons who thronged the bank, but those who were buried beneath the punt, being unable to extricate themselves, were drowned, to the number of ten. An inquest was subsequently held, when a verdict of accidental death was returned, but coupled with a condemnation of the construction of the bridge, and a censure on the police for their want of promptitude.

5. MELANCHOLY ACCIDENT IN GALWAY.—A sad accident has occurred on one of the lakes of Galway. Patrick and Anthony Perrin, the sons of Michael Perrin, Esq., deputy coroner, and James Nolan, Clare Nolan, and Thomas Nolan, had gone boating on the lake. A short distance above Menlo Castle, the boat was upset by a sudden squall. All were precipitated into the water, but the two last saved themselves by swimming ashore. The young Perrins were youths of excellent promise; the elder had greatly distinguished himself at the Queen's College.

7. MURDER AT MERTHYR.—*Cardiff Assizes*.—John Lewis, aged 40, a skinner by trade, was convicted of the wilful murder of his wife, Gwenllian Lewis, at Merthyr. It appeared that the prisoner and the deceased had the care of the offices

of Mr. Morgan, a solicitor, and lived on the premises, Mr. Morgan residing in the adjoining house. On the 14th of January of the present year Mr. Morgan returned to his office, and on finding his summons to the housekeeper unanswered, he went down-stairs in the dark, and after a while found the body of the murdered woman frightfully mangled. On the prisoner being questioned as to the cause of his wife's death, he replied, "I don't know, indeed—I was obliged to burst open the back door." The evidence was entirely circumstantial, and the question was whether the deceased met her death by any act of her own, or whether it was produced by the violence of the prisoner.

The wretched man was executed at Cardiff on the 25th of July. To the last he denied that he had been the cause of his wife's death, although he confessed to having treated her with great brutality on several occasions.

9. THE STRATFORD MURDER.—*Central Criminal Court*.—Michael Crawley, 62, labourer, was indicted for the wilful murder of Mary Crawley, his wife. The prisoner and the deceased were labourers, living at Wells Street, Stratford, in the county of Essex, and it appeared that on the morning of the 20th of June their son and daughter left home about 9 o'clock. When they started, there was no semblance of any quarrel or ill-will between the old couple, but, on the contrary, they were seated amicably at breakfast together. The daughter returned about half-past nine, and not finding any one in the room below, she went to the foot of the stairs and called her mother. Not receiving any answer, she ran up-stairs, and

found her lying insensible in a pool of blood in the corner of the bedroom. Assistance was soon at hand, and on examination it was found that the poor creature had been severely wounded by repeated blows from some sharp implement on her head, from which the brains were protruding. Her pocket was lying in the middle of the room, with the appearance of having been cut off with either a knife or a pair of scissors. There was only one penny in it. In the cupboard of the room a hatchet was discovered, covered with blood and hair. Although her injuries were so great, the unfortunate woman lingered till the next day, when she expired without having recovered her senses. On the same afternoon the prisoner was met by a policeman at some distance from the place, wet, and shivering with cold. Struck with his appearance, the constable accosted him, and inquired if his name was Crawley. The prisoner replied in the affirmative, and he was at once arrested. He accounted for his wretched condition by stating that he had fallen into a ditch in Barking Marshes. On the Sunday after the murder, his son went to see the prisoner at the station, and in the course of the interview asked him "how he came to do it?" remarking that "he should have struck her with his fist, and not have used an instrument." The prisoner said "it all began about a penny-worth of nails." The son further inquired if he cut off the pocket, which the prisoner denied, but admitted that he had taken out the money, together with some pawn tickets. The defence urged was, that the act was done in the heat of quarrel, and therefore amounted to no higher crime than man-

slaughter; but the jury found the accused "Guilty of murder," with a recommendation to mercy, on account of his age. Sentence of death was passed, and he was executed at Chelmsford on the 23rd of July.

11. THE PATRIOTIC FUND.—THE ROYAL VICTORIA PATRIOTIC ASYLUM.—In the "ANNUAL REGISTER" for 1854, p. 177, will be found a short account of the institution of the Patriotic Fund for the Relief of Widows and Orphans of Soldiers, Sailors, and Marines, who should lose their lives in the war.

The successful termination of the contest of course put an end to the contributions, and limited the duties of the Committee to the distribution of the large fund so generously subscribed. The Committee have now published their Second Report, which contains a statement of the great benefits conferred.

The total contributed to the Fund amounted to 1,458,000*l*. This munificent sum was subscribed from every quarter of the globe, and from every rank and description of person. An examination of the schedule of the subscriptions is very interesting. We learn that the amounts were contributed in the following proportions:—

England and Wales . .	£884,990
Ireland	60,046
Scotland	149,746
Army, Navy, Dock-	
yards, &c.	12,099
British Possessions . .	315,389
British Residents and	
others in Foreign	
Countries	30,771

Of the British Possessions, the Australian Colonies sent 148,118*l*., viz.—New South Wales, 64,916*l*.; South Australia, 62,971*l*.; Tasma-

nia, 28,875*l.*; Victoria, 47,711*l.*; West Australia, 818*l.* Canada contributed 28,078*l.*; the Cape, 9520*l.*; India, 81,156*l.*, viz.—Calcutta, 43,768*l.*; Bombay, 21,000*l.*; Madras, 16,888*l.* Jamaica sent 1239*l.*; New Zealand, 8706*l.*; Nova Scotia, 5472*l.* The amounts received from foreign countries excited surprise. From those countries in which English merchants are numerous, the subscriptions were of course liberal, but considerable sums were sent from places that were actuated only by sympathy in the cause. From Canton was received 1806*l.*; Foo-choo-fow, 234*l.*; Macao, 720*l.*; Ningpo, 90*l.*; Shanghai, 2982*l.*; Amoy, 209*l.* From Buenos Ayres, 1437*l.*; Cuba, 887*l.*; Lima and Callao, 580*l.*; Mexico, 1599*l.*; Monte Video, 429*l.*; Pernambuco, 850*l.*; Rio de Janeiro, 843*l.*; Valparaiso, 1267*l.* From the United States—Philadelphia, 162*l.*; San Francisco, 950*l.*; New Orleans, 860*l.*; New York, 1728*l.* The Dutch Settlement of Batavia sent 1651*l.*; the Chincha Islands, 289*l.*; Christiania, 285*l.*; Copenhagen, 213*l.*; Damascus, 63*l.*; Jerusalem, 46*l.*; Morocco, 100*l.*; Tabriz, 28*l.* While such considerable sums were received from unexpected places, the great cities of the Continent sent little. In France charity, very properly, began at home; but 1831*l.* was collected by *Galignani*, chiefly from English residents at Paris, but Berlin sent only 60*l.*; Vienna, 196*l.*

Such being the extent and sources of the Fund, the Commissioners report as to the application of it. The applicants for relief were divided into two classes. The primary class consisted of widows and orphans of non-commissioned

officers and privates who receive no relief from the Public Pension Fund and Compassionate Allowances; the second, of the widows and orphans of the superior ranks, who are entitled to such allowances, and whose claims therefore (except in special cases) were not so urgent. Of the first class, the number of widows who received relief was 3156, having 3840 children; and 166 orphans who had lost both parents. Of the second class, the widows were 122, with 217 children, and 127 orphans. While the war was still raging, and the number of possible claimants unknown, and while the funds were still to flow in, the allowances were necessarily restricted; but when the peace had made both certain, the allowances were more liberal. The payments to the first class ranged from 5*s.* a week to the widow of a private to 7*s.*, to that of a staff sergeant; with 2*s.* for the first, and another 1*s.* for every additional child. In the second class, the widows of colonels and the corresponding ranks received 66*l.* a year, with 16*l.* for each child; those of ensigns 27*l.* a year, and 10*l.* for each child.

Besides these direct allowances, many of the unfortunates were assisted most beneficially by presentations to public institutions. The Commissioners purchased for 25,000*l.*, 18 nominations to the Wellington College for the education of the sons of military men; five nominations (3000*l.*) to the Cambridge Asylum for widows of non-commissioned officers and privates; 11 presentations to the Naval and Military School at Portsmouth, and 13 to that at Plymouth. These may be considered permanent benefits to the respective classes.

Besides these, the Commissioners thought it within their duties to establish assistance of an enduring nature for that very interesting and destitute class, the daughters of soldiers, sailors, and marines—in the form of an institution for the education of 300 such persons. The site of the institution is on the edge of Wandsworth Common, and the building is designed somewhat after the well-known type of Heriot's Hospital. Her Majesty, whose interest in the success of these plans for the well-being of those whose husbands and parents have served her so well has been incessant, intimated her desire to lay the foundation stone. The ceremony was performed this day (the 11th July), with more than usual solemnity. Her Majesty was accompanied by the Prince Consort and the Prince of Prussia, the Princess Charlotte of Belgium, the Princess Royal, and others of the royal family; the Lord Steward and the Lord Chamberlain, and others of the household attended; and a long train of nobility, statesmen, and officers. When the Commissioners of the Fund had addressed Her Majesty on the nature of the Fund and its application, and the present purpose (to whom Her Majesty returned her cordial thanks for their great and successful exertions), the Archbishop of Canterbury (who was assisted by the Bishop of Winchester), offered up a prayer for the success of the design. Her Majesty then laid the foundation stone with the usual formalities, and declared the title of the institution to be "The Royal Victoria Patriotic Asylum."

12. LOSS OF THE "MONTREAL"
BY FIRE.—The American mails

brought the details of another of the gigantic disasters for which American steam navigation has become too famous. This time the calamity occurred in Canadian waters. On the afternoon of Friday, the 26th of June, the steamer *Montreal* left Quebec at about 4 o'clock for Montreal, having on board about thirty cabin passengers, and some four hundred and fifty or five hundred emigrants, mostly Scotch. When about an hour out, and about twelve miles above Quebec, smoke was seen to rise from about midships, over the saloon, and in less than ten minutes the whole vessel was a mass of flames.

The accounts given of the precautions taken by the captain of the vessel to arrest the fire are discordant, but the plain fact remained, that [whatever efforts are used they were ineffectual for the end in view. The light, dry deck-houses which furnish the accommodations in a first-class American river steamer afforded the readiest food to the fire, and when it was too late the captain bethought himself of saving his passengers instead of his vessel. Her head was turned towards shore, which was not far distant. Unfortunately, the river was shallow, and the heated machinery had become unmanageable. Within 150 yards of the shore—easy swimming distance—they struck a sunken rock. The terror of the passengers, as usual, made the boats useless. Before the steamer's head had been turned toward shore, the mate had got out the jollyboat with the purpose of saving first the women and children. The emigrants made a rush into it, and it was swamped. It does not clearly appear that any other boat

was got out, or that any passenger was saved by means of a boat belonging to the burning vessel. The survivors escaped either through their own exertions in swimming, or by the aid rendered by the boats of another steamer, the *Napoleon*, which left Quebec at the same time with the *Montreal*, and at the time of the accident was about half-a-mile ahead. By good fortune she was towing a large boat, and this, together with her own boats, was sent to the relief of the burning vessel. It was impossible to approach very near to the flames, and consequently all persons who were saved had to assist themselves by jumping into the water and either swimming or keeping afloat until they could be picked up.

Amongst many instances of heroic bravery recorded, that displayed by Mrs. Broomfield, the wife of an employer of the Grand Trunk Railway Company at Toronto, is perhaps the most noteworthy. Thrown into the water with her two children, she did not lose her presence of mind, but clinging to a rope with one hand, with the other she kept the head of one child above water, and held the other up by fastening her teeth in its dress. So heavy was the load that two of her teeth gave way and were lost, yet she still retained her hold. At last a boat went towards her, and men were screaming all about her to be taken on board. She could not scream, but a man, seeing her situation, took the boat to her, telling them she needed aid most. Then her strength gave way at the prospect of relief and safety, and she was near drowning before she could be lifted into the boat.

This was a noble example of the

victory of the spirit over matter, for Mrs. Broomfield is described as but a slight and delicate woman in appearance.

Another instance of courage and devotion was exhibited by the sub-cook of the steamer, who wrenched the door of his room, and being an expert swimmer, succeeded in saving the lives of eight children in different trips. The name of this hero was La Montague.

Of the total number of passengers on board, but 175 are known to be saved, but although hopes were entertained that the majority of the remainder were rescued, it is certain that at least 200 had perished.

13. YORK ASSIZES.—*Murder*.—Sarah Jemmison was charged with the wilful murder of her illegitimate son, Joseph Jemmison, on the 9th of December last.

From the evidence it appeared that the child whose death was the subject of inquiry was born three years ago, and was soon after its birth placed out at nurse with a Mrs. Jane Marley, at Sleights, near Whitby. The child remained there for a long period, and the payments for its board being very irregularly made, and an arrear of 6*l.* or more having accumulated, Mrs. Marley declined any longer to keep him, she being herself in a position in life too poor to support any additional burden. The prisoner was then living as servant with Mr. Pearson, at Egtou, a farmer, and in his absence she brought the child to his house. On his return he objected to its remaining there, having, as he said, as many as he could keep himself already. The prisoner proposed then that she should take her boy to a relation at Moorsholm, a distance of twelve

miles. The farmer consented, and sent his son, a young lad, with his donkey and cart, to help her on the road. She parted from the lad at the junction of two roads, taking that which led to a large tract of moor land. The child was never again seen alive. This was in December last. Three months after a shepherd observed his dog feeding on something, and on inspecting it, found it to be the leg of a child. He returned home, taking it with him, and on some one's suggestion the dog was kept without food for two days, and then let out. He at once went away to the moor in question, and returned apparently sated. He was then again taken to the moor, and led the way to a spot near where Pearson's son had parted with the prisoner, and there a thigh and, not far off, the skull of a child were found. Further search was made, and other parts, sadly mangled and torn, as was supposed, by the dog, were discovered. On the skull were traces of injuries as to which evidence was laid before the jury by medical men, to the effect that in their opinion those injuries had been inflicted during life, and were not such as could be caused by the gnawing of a dog. The falsity of the prisoner's statement was also proved: she had said, when asked what she had done with the child, that she had left him with Mrs. Wilson, his father's sister.

After an absence of about an hour the jury returned a verdict of "Guilty," but with a recommendation to mercy on account of the prisoner's destitute condition. Sentence of death was passed, but, on the recommendation of the Judge, was commuted to penal servitude for life.

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13. THE FREEDOM OF THE CITY PRESENTED TO PRINCE FREDERICK WILLIAM.—The Prince Frederick William of Prussia went to the Guildhall for the purpose of receiving the freedom of the City, and was received with the cordial welcome due to his position, as the affianced husband of the Princess Royal. The Guildhall had been decorated in honour of the occasion in a very appropriate manner. Flags of all nations were suspended in profusion from the cornices and galleries, while trophies of the same effective decorations, in which the banners and armorial bearings of England and Prussia formed the prominent character, graced each end of the spacious hall. In the centre of the eastern window was a large medallion of Her Majesty, beneath which were suspended heraldic shields, bearing the symbols of the various countries interested; especially those of the German States. At the eastern end of the Hall stood the chair of state, for the Lord Mayor; and on the right and left respectively chairs of gold and crimson velvet were placed for Prince Frederick William and the Duke of Cambridge. Those on either side were appropriated to the Aldermen, and in front those intended for the distinguished guests were ranged. The Prince on his arrival was received at the principal entrance by a deputation consisting of the four senior Aldermen and the mover and seconder of the resolution for presenting the freedom. By them he was conducted to the Court of Aldermen, where a solemn procession was marshalled and proceeded to the Hall. When the Prince had taken the seat appointed for him, an address of congratulation to His Royal

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Highness on his approaching marriage, and felicitously alluding to the ties which would thereby bind the two great Protestant countries of Europe closer together, was read by the Chamberlain, Sir John Key; who then handed to the Prince the Freedom of the City, emblazoned on vellum and enclosed in a gold box. His Royal Highness acknowledged the compliment conferred upon him as follows:—

“I thank you very sincerely for the very kind sentiments which you have uttered towards my Sovereign, my country, and myself. That feeling will be appreciated, I feel certain, by them, no less than by myself. It has given me the greatest satisfaction to receive from the hands of the municipal authorities of this ancient city an honour which I must ever highly prize, and I acknowledge in the distinction so conferred upon me an additional token of the kindly feeling evinced towards me by the British people. I trust that the confidence which they are now willing to repose in me will not be unmerited; that the future happiness of the Princess, my affianced bride, may prove equal to my endeavours to secure it, and to the devoted and hearty attachment which I bear to the Queen your Sovereign. Allow me once more to thank you with all my heart for the cordiality of your welcome, and to assure you of my fervent wish for the welfare and prosperity of the city of London.”

The Prince immediately afterwards retired, amidst the acclamations of the company, and having entered the Lord Mayor's carriage, accompanied his lordship to the Mansion House, where a most hospitable reception was given to His Royal Highness in true civic style.

18. JEALOUSY AND MURDER. — *Chelmsford Assizes*. — Charles Finch, 26, a sullen, determined-looking young man, was charged with the wilful murder of Harriet Freeborn, by cutting her throat at the parish of Rivenhall on the 24th of May.

The prisoner was a labouring man; and during the Russian war he entered the Land Transport Corps, and was employed in the Crimea, whence he returned about a year and a half ago. The deceased was a respectable young woman, in the service of a farmer at Rivenhall. The prisoner and the deceased had been “keeping company” together, both before and after the prisoner's service in the Crimea; but it would seem that shortly before the fatal occurrence he entertained the impression, for which, however, there did not appear to be the slightest foundation, that during his absence the deceased had received attentions from another man, and he was repeatedly heard to declare that he would do her some injury. On the afternoon of Sunday the 24th of May, Harriet Freeborn left her master's house about 8 o'clock, for the purpose of going to church, and as she arrived at a stile in a field near the town, she was suddenly surprised by the prisoner, who seized upon her and inflicted a wound on her throat with a razor. He then went away a short distance, returned, and gave her another wound in the throat, and, subsequently, a third. The deceased contrived to make her way to her master's house, where her wounds were dressed, and for some time there appeared a prospect of her recovery; but on the 26th of June she became worse and died on that day. Upon a *post-mor-*

tem examination it was discovered that the injuries the deceased had received had caused extensive inflammation of the windpipe, and that this was the cause of death. The prisoner when taken into custody was found sitting in a ditch near the spot where the dreadful deed had been committed, with his jacket and cap covered with blood, and a razor, the instrument he had made use of, was picked up close by him. While he was confined in the Witham police-station he sent for a policeman to his cell, and said, "That — girl has been the ruin of me. I got hold of her and gave her a cut with the razor, and she said, 'Don't do that, Charles; you know I love you.' She then asked me to kiss her, and I cut her again, and then went away, and she said I was a blackguard, and I went back and cut her again." The same policeman saw the prisoner again on the 30th of May, and he exclaimed, "Fifteen years' transportation, or life!" The prisoner then inquired if she was alive, and on being told she was, he said, "I don't care a —; I wish I had killed the —, and then I should have known what I had got to stand to."

The statement made by the unfortunate young woman shortly before her death was as follows:—"On Sunday afternoon I went from my master's house with the intention of going to church, and was crossing a field and had got to the stile. When I had got to the stile Charles Finch came over the stile and cut me with a razor, and at the same time said, 'You are a dead woman; I will be hung for you.' I said, 'You blackguard,' and he came to me and cut me twice more. He came suddenly upon me at first,

and I said, 'You made me jump.' He said, 'Why?' and I replied, 'Because I was making haste to church.'"

He was found "Guilty," and sentenced to be hanged, a sentence that was carried into execution on the 29th of July; before which time the condemned man had laid aside the demeanour of sullen indifference which had characterized him at the trial, and repeatedly expressed his sorrow for the crime of which he had been convicted.

16. RAILWAY ACCIDENTS COMPENSATIONS. — The directors, or more properly the shareholders, of some of the Railway Companies have been recently mulcted in heavy penalties for their carelessness or want of management.

An accident occurred on the Waterford and Kilkenny line, in November last, by which seven lives were lost. Dr. White, late Inspector General of Lunatic Asylums, sought compensation for injuries he had received. The jury awarded him 2500*l*.

At York, the executrix of a surgeon at Lancaster, named Bateson, who was knocked down and killed by a train leased to the North Midland Company, recovered from the directors a compensation of 1000*l*. Mr. Halstead, who was injured on the same occasion, received 250*l*.

Mr. Parkinson, a manufacturer of Barnsley, who received a concussion of the brain from a collision between two trains of the Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire Railway Company, was awarded 900*l*. compensation.

— THE COURT AT ALDERSHOT. — Her Majesty with the Prince Consort and Prince Alfred arrived at the Royal Pavilion at Aldershot, for the purpose of wit-

nessing the military evolutions of the troops there assembled under the command of General Knollys. The force consisted of the 1st Dragoon Guards, the Enniskillens, the 4th Light Dragoons, the 7th and 15th Hussars, the 1st Battalion of Coldstreams, the 1st and 3rd Battalion of Rifles, the 15th, 20th, 22nd, 54th, 66th, 96th, and 97th Regiments of the line, besides Artillery and Engineers. On the 17th a field-day was held, in which were represented the attack and defence of Farnham. The next day the evolutions continued in the open country, in the course of which all arms of the service were brought into play, and the peculiar aptitudes of each fully exhibited. Not the least interesting portion of the manoeuvres were those of the Engineers and the pontoon train, whose services were more than once brought into requisition. The opposing divisions of the forces employed were under the respective commands of Lord William Paulet and Major-General Spencer. After the conclusion of the evolutions, the whole of the regiments defiled past Her Majesty, who wore her military riding dress with a general's sash, open hat, and plume of red and white feathers. The Royal party proceeded in the evening to Osborne.

18. FIRE AND LOSS OF LIFE.—A fire broke out in Charles Street, Hatton Garden, in premises occupied by Mrs. M. A. James, a stationer and tobacconist. At the time when it was first discovered, a great many persons were in the upper part of the house, all of whom, with the exception of a little girl, named Charlotte Kybirk, succeeded in effecting their escape, or were rescued. She, indeed,

escaped the danger of the fire, only to meet her death by an accident which occurred to the man who was rescuing her. It appeared that on the fire-escape being brought to the spot, two men rushed up it in quick succession. The first of these, by name Timothy Tooking, but who was not one of the conductors attached to the machine, reached the spot where the girl was, and catching her up in his arms, proceeded through a trap-door to the roof of the adjoining house. There, however, he missed his footing, and fell into the street, a depth of 50 feet, with such violence that both himself and the girl died from the injuries they received. An inquest was held, which resulted in a verdict of "Accidental death."

20. EXTRAORDINARY PHENOMENON.—The following letter from the Hon. Charles Augustus Murray, Her Majesty's Envoy to Persia, to Sir Charles Lyell, was made public:—"Bagdad, May 23, 1857. My dear Sir Charles,—We have lately witnessed here a phenomenon so strange that a brief description of it may not be uninteresting to you. On the 20th instant, a few minutes before 6 P.M. (which is here about an hour before sunset), I was sitting with my Mirza reading some Persian letters, when on a sudden I became sensible of an unusual obscuration of the light on the paper. I jumped up, and, going to the window, saw a huge black cloud approaching from the north-west, exactly as if a pall were being drawn over the face of the heavens. It must have travelled with considerable rapidity, for in less than three minutes we were enveloped in total darkness—a darkness more intense than an ordinary midnight when neither stars nor moon are

visible. Groping my way amid chairs and tables, I succeeded in striking a light, and then, feeling assured that a simoom of some kind was coming on, I called to my servants to come up and shut the windows, which were all open, the weather having been previously very sultry. While they were doing so the wind increased, and bore with it such a dense volume of dust or sand, that, before they could succeed in closing the windows the room was entirely filled, so that the tables and furniture were speedily covered. Meanwhile a panic seized the whole city; the Armenians and other Christian sects rushed through the gloom to confess and pray in the churches; women shrieked and beat their breasts in the streets; and the men of all classes prostrated themselves in prayer, believing that the end of the world had arrived. After a short time the black darkness was succeeded by a red, lurid gloom, such as I never saw in any part of the world, and which I can only liken in imagination to the effect that might be produced if all London were in conflagration in a heavy November fog; to me it was more striking (I may almost say fearful) than the previous utter darkness, and reminded me of that 'darkness visible' in which the poetic genius of Milton placed the demons and horrid shapes of the infernal regions. This lurid fog was doubtless occasioned by the rays of the western sun shining obliquely on the dense mass of red sand or dust which had been raised from some distant desert, and was borne along upon the blast. I enclose you a specimen of the dust. The Arabs here think that it came from the Nejd. The storm seems to have travelled in a circular di-

rection, having appeared first from the south, then south-west, then west, then north-west. After about two hours, it had so far passed away that we were able to open the windows again and breathe the outer air. It cannot have been a simoom, for during those which I have experienced in Arabia and Egypt the wind is hot and stifling. On the 20th the wind was high, but only oppressive from the dense mass of dust that it carried with it." Professor J. Quekett, having examined a specimen of red dust from Bagdad, which accompanied Mr. Murray's letter, detected under the microscope only inorganic particles, such as quartz sand, and, though a small portion of calcareous matter was present in the sand, yet he could observe no microscopic shells or other organic matter.

20. THE WELLINGTON MONUMENT.—The exhibition of the competitive designs for the Wellington Monument to be erected in St. Paul's, was thrown open to public inspection in Westminster Hall. In response to the notification of the Government, that, as an encouragement to British art, the privilege of erecting a memorial to the great hero of our age would be determined by the result of a public competition, 83 designs were sent in, which were placed in three rows along the entire length of the Hall. The result of the exhibition produced much disappointment in the public mind by the want of grandeur and simplicity evinced by the competitors in their conceptions. In the majority of instances the artists had distracted the attention of the spectator from the leading idea that such a memorial ought to symbolize, by a recondite display of allegory, which served rather

as a puzzle for the head than an appeal to the heart. Others, again, were overloaded with a multitude of architectural details and elaborate ornamentation, in unison neither with the place where the monument was intended to be erected, nor the character of the man in whose memory it was designed. In but few was the idea of death shadowed forth, and in those few the idea was conveyed in no original form. Plagiarisms from the chapels of mediæval cathedrals, or misapplied adaptations of classic taste, were all that modern art had to offer in perpetuation of Britain's sorrow for the loss of her noblest son. In short, the competition was a failure, for although, as was to be expected among so great a number, some compositions showed a nearer approach to the due appreciation of the subject, yet there was not one which the public would accept as a full expression of their feelings towards the Great Duke.

21. OXFORD CITY ELECTION.—The return of Mr. Neate at the last election having been declared null, Mr. Cardwell, the former representative, was considered his certain successor. Some parties, however, brought forward Mr. Thackeray, whose great powers as a novellist and satirist, and who always wielded his lash in the service of humanity, had made him a very popular character. The contest was very close, but terminated in favour of Mr. Cardwell by a small majority.

Cardwell.	1085
Thackeray	1018

Majority for Mr. Cardwell 67

28. THE ABBOTS BROMLEY MURDER. — *Stafford Assizes.* — George Jackson, 21, and Charles

Brown, 20, were arraigned on an indictment charging them with the wilful murder of William Charlesworth, on the 23rd of May, at Abbots Bromley.

In consequence of a previous application from the counsel for the prisoners, the Judge directed that each prisoner should be tried separately. Jackson was first placed on his trial.

The following witnesses were examined on behalf of the prosecution :

Thomas Talbot, a farm labourer, stated that about a quarter before 5 o'clock on the morning of the 23rd of May, as he was going to milk, he found the body of the deceased quite cold, lying on his back with his arms stretched out, on the Lichfield Road, about a mile from Abbots Bromley. The forehead was sadly crushed, and there was blood upon the ground in two places. A large hedge stake was lying about a yard and a half from the body, and one end of it was covered with blood.

Mr. Wm. Charlesworth, son of the deceased, and a farmer residing at Rake End, deposed that his father left home on Friday, the 22nd of May, in good health, stating that he was going to look after his building, and attend the fair at Bromley, where he thought of buying some sheep, and receiving his rents.

John Cresswell, *alias* "Dulcimer Jack," a strolling musician, said he had known the deceased, William Charlesworth, about four years. On the afternoon of the 22nd of May, he (witness) went to Abbots Bromley with his dulcimer. About 10 or 11 o'clock at night, he saw the deceased in the Coach and Horses public-house. He (witness) was drunk, but before the deceased left he remembered

the two prisoners speaking to him. Brown said, "Let's try to frighten Charlesworth;" to which he replied, "Don't do him any harm, for God's sake;" and Brown answered, "we will have a bit of fun with him." He then put on his jacket, and went out with the prisoners before the deceased left the house. They sat down on a garden hedge, a few yards from the Coach and Horses; and when the deceased came out between 12 and 1 o'clock, Jackson said, "He's coming—come on, chaps." Brown said, "If he's any money, we'll take it; it will do for a spree," and both prisoners then got up and ran along the turnpike road. He (witness) sat still until Charlesworth had passed; and he then got up and watched him as far as he could see him. He did not see anything more of the prisoners that night, and then returned to the Coach and Horses.

Edward Etheredge, police officer, deposed that the day after the murder, he went to the house of Sampson Jackson, father of the prisoner: and in a cow-shed on the premises he found the prisoner Jackson. He observed blood on the sleeve of his jacket. When told that he was suspected of knowing something about the murder, he said, "I'm sure I'm innocent. I could not do a job of that sort." He afterwards compared Jackson's boots with the footprints near the edge, and found them to correspond.

Mr. William Higgins, surgeon, of Abbots Bromley, stated that his opinion was that the first blow had been inflicted from behind or on the side of the head, which had caused the deceased to fall forward. The face and forehead were much scratched, and the de-

ceased had received three blows on the head, either of which was sufficient to stun him and cause death.

The statement of Jackson, made after his commitment by the magistrate, was then put in. It was as follows:—"I went to the Coach and Horses on Friday night, and was looking at their bowling, and they made me make one. This young man, Brown, was then in the house. I sat in the house on the contrary side to Mr. Bamford. Mr. Bamford and Mr. Charlesworth were quarrelling, and I listened to them. John Cresswell and Brown were making a bargain to go and frighten Charlesworth. Cresswell said, 'I'll put another jacket on, and so he won't know me;' and then against Mr. Fitchett's hedge he said, 'You must not say anything, we shall have something to-night.' He said to me and Charles Brown, 'Go on after him, and follow him, and lay hold of him, and I'll follow.' I felt very tipsy; and I and Brown went on; and as I was going on, Brown said, 'Oh, come along; we shall have some money to-night. I was very tipsy, and I did go with persuading. I was that tipsy I did not know what I was doing. I pulled a stake out of the hedge, and as I was going along Mr. Charlesworth asked me where I was going, and I told him I was going along the road, when he caught me a stroke with his stick. He said, 'I know you are after me, you mean to rob me.' Then he up with his stick to hit me again, and I got this stake and I hit him on the back of the head and knocked him down, when I felt so sorry that I tumbled down myself. I was tipsy, and did not know what I was doing, or I should not have

done it. That was all that I did at him. Charles Brown picked his pockets and gave me the money, and I put it into my pocket, and he picked up the stake, but whether he hit him or not I cannot tell, for I was that put about. I sat on the hedge, and was rather sick directly after. He said, 'Come along,' and we went off across the fields, and on getting near home, he (Brown) asked for money, and I gave him three half-crowns."

The learned Judge summed up the evidence to the jury, who, after consulting for about ten minutes, returned a verdict of "Guilty."

Charles Brown was then placed at the bar, when the same evidence was produced, the only addition of importance being the following statement made by the prisoner:—"I was at the Coach and Horses; George Jackson, Dulcimer Jack, Henry Murray, and Charles Harvey were there last night, the 22nd. We were drinking one against another. Mr. Charlesworth, of Rake End, came in. Dulcimer Jack said to me and Jackson, 'We'll go and frighten Mr. Charlesworth.' We all went out together, leaving Mr. Charlesworth in the house. We all went together as far as Mr. Banister's, 50 yards, where Dulcimer Jack sat down on the bank. I and Jackson left. Whilst we were all together I heard Mr. Charlesworth come out of the Coach and Horses. Then I and Jackson went on along the road as far as the Cross-of-the-Hand. I went on a few yards and then I turned back, and found Jackson and Mr. Charlesworth talking together. Jackson held a large hedge-stake—which the police have got—behind him. This was a little before 2 o'clock. I don't know what passed

between Jackson and Mr. Charlesworth. Mr. Charlesworth passed on towards his home. Jackson and I followed. Jackson said, 'Now is the time.' He then went up to him, and struck him on the side of the neck with the hedge-stake he had with him. Mr. Charlesworth fell down, and when he was down Jackson struck him with the stake, and kicked him on the side of the head. I did not hit or kick him at all. I did not hear him make any noise at all, nor did he struggle. I searched one of his pockets, and Jackson the other. I took some silver, and Jackson took out some gold, silver, and, I believe, a 5*l*. note. I gave what I found in the pocket to Jackson—all of it. We then returned towards Bromley. I went with Jackson as far as Mr. Murray's middle stile. I then asked him for some money, and he gave me two half-crowns. I then wished him good night and left him. Dulcimer Jack told us only to frighten him. When we had left Dulcimer Jack, Jackson said, 'Let us stun him, and take his money.'"

A verdict of "Guilty" was also found against Brown, and both of the prisoners being then placed in the dock, sentence of death was passed upon them. Circumstances afterwards came to light which induced the Executive to suppose that Brown was not active in or consenting to the murder, and his sentence was commuted; but Jackson was executed.

25. MELANCHOLY ACCIDENT.—SINGULAR ACTION.—At the Maidstone Assizes an action arising out of a singular and melancholy accident was tried. The action, *Shilling v. The Accidental Death Insurance Company*, was brought by Charlotte

Shilling, widow and administratrix of Thomas Shilling, to recover from the defendants the sum of 2000*l.* upon a policy effected by the deceased on the life of her father-in-law, James Shilling. The husband of the plaintiff, Thomas Shilling, carried on the business of a builder at Malling, a short distance from Maidstone. His father, James Shilling, lived with him; he was nearly 80 years old, and very infirm, and his son used to drive him about occasionally in his pony chaise. In the month of March last year an application was made to the defendants to effect two policies for 2000*l.* each upon the lives of Thomas Shilling and James Shilling, and to secure that sum in the event of either of them dying from any accident, and the policies were completed and delivered in the following month of June. On the evening of the 11th of July, 1856, about half-past 7 o'clock, the father and son went from Malling with the pony and chaise, for the purpose of proceeding to a stone-quarry at Aylesford, where Thomas Shilling had business to transact, and they never returned home again alive. There were two roads by which they could have got to the quarry from Malling, one of which was rather a dangerous one to be taken with a vehicle and horse, on account of a steep bank leading to the river Medway being on one side and the railway passing close to the other; but this route, it appeared, was much shorter than the other, which was nearly two miles round, and it was consequently constantly used both by pedestrians and carriages. About 8 o'clock the pony and chaise and the father and son were seen on this road, and upon arriving at the gate leading to the

quarry, Thomas Shilling got out, leaving the pony and chaise in the charge of his father. Mr. Garnham, the owner of the quarry, was not at home, and while one of the labourers was conversing with Thomas Shilling, the sound of an approaching train was heard, and the men advised him to go back to his pony, for fear it should take fright at the train, and he said he would do so, as it had been frightened by a train on a previous occasion. He accordingly went towards the gate where he had left the pony and chaise, and from that time there was no evidence to show what took place. The family sat up the whole night awaiting the return of their relatives in the utmost possible alarm at their absence; but nothing was heard of them until the following morning, when a bargeman found the drowned pony and the chaise and the dead bodies of the father and son, floating in the Medway, near the spot where the chaise had been last seen on the previous evening. They were taken home, and a coroner's inquest was held, and the only conclusion that could be arrived at was that the pony had taken fright at the noise of the train, which appeared to have passed about the time, and that he had jumped into the river, which at this spot was from 12 to 14 feet deep.

The policy on the life of the father had been assigned to the son, whose widow claimed the two sums insured from the defendants. That payable on the death of the son they paid; but they refused to pay that due on the father's policy, and pleaded to the action several pleas, alleging certain violations of the conditions; and singularly enough, considering that they had

not disputed the son's policy on the same ground, they now pleaded that the death was not the result of accident, but arose from wanton and voluntary exposure to unnecessary risk.

The jury found a verdict for the plaintiff.

27. MURDER AT CANTERBURY.—*Maidstone Assizes.*—Stephen Fox, 24, was indicted for the wilful murder of Mary Anne Hadley, under circumstances which were proved by the following witnesses:

Harriet Hadley, the mother of the deceased, said the prisoner had for a year and a half been courting her daughter. On Tuesday evening, the 12th of May, he came to the house, when the deceased said to him, "It's no use for you to come. I have told you so a good many times, and you won't hear what I have got to say. I have written you a letter, and you will have it to-morrow morning." The prisoner answered in a very great passion, "You will see me one more night, and that will do—do see me." Witness was afraid he would have struck her. The prisoner came again to the house on the following morning, but not finding her at home said, "it will be all right if I see her once more." The same evening he came up to witness in the street, and said, "I want to see Polly." She told him that he could not see her, and he said he would—he wanted to have one more word with her—yes or no. He added that he would see her, he had acted like a man, he had loved as a man, and he would die as a man. He also said, "Revenge is sweet." Witness told him he could not see her that night. In consequence of the prisoner's conduct she spoke to Elvey, a

policeman, and afterwards went to the police station and complained of the prisoner's conduct. She had previously noticed that he seemed to have something in his hand in a handkerchief.

Mr. James Mills, a gunsmith, proved that on the 19th of May, the prisoner hired a brace of pistols, saying he wanted them to act in an amateur performance at the theatre.

Edward Gurney said: "I remember seeing the prisoner on Wednesday evening, the 19th of May, standing near my house. I asked him what was the matter with him, and he said he was deceived by Miss Hadley. I said, 'Pooh, pooh; there are plenty more girls besides her,' and he said, 'There are none I like so well as her.' He then asked whether he could trust me to keep a secret. I said, 'Yes.' He then drew from his pocket a pistol with a cap on it, and I saw a second one in his pocket. He said, 'That shall be her doom this night before I sleep.' He pulled four bullets out of his pocket and said, 'One of these shall do it, if the other don't.' I said, 'Pooh, pooh, Stephen, don't be so silly, you'll be hung for it.' He said, 'I don't care a — about shooting her. I would as soon be hung for her as not.' I asked the prisoner to go with me to the Cambridge Arms, and while we were there, Mrs. Hadley and her sister came to the door of the room, and I went and spoke to her. When I went back, the prisoner asked me what Mrs. Hadley wanted, and I told him she wanted to know whether he was in drink or not, and I told her he was not. This was the truth. He suddenly finished drinking his ginger-beer, and then

said, 'I am off.' I asked him to wait till I had drunk my beer, but he went away alone. I followed him immediately, and saw him close to my own door, talking to Mrs. Hadley and her sister. They separated, and I went after the prisoner, but could not overtake him. Shortly after this, I saw him come in a direction from Mrs. Hadley's house, and Mrs. Hadley came and told me something which induced me again to follow the prisoner; and when I came up to him I told him he had better give up those pistols, or he would get me into trouble. He said he did not see how he could get me into trouble; and at this moment Mrs. Hadley went by to get a policeman. The prisoner ran towards her. A policeman shortly after this went in search of the prisoner, who ran away, and I saw no more of him that night. The deceased slept at my house that night, and I accompanied her on the following morning towards a place called Vauxhall. We had to pass the barracks, and near the last barrack gate I saw the prisoner come out from a gateway with a pistol in each hand both cocked and capped. He said to me, 'If you come one step further I will shoot you.' The deceased ran on one side as he spoke, and the prisoner jumped towards her, gave her a push with the two pistols, and discharged them both at her. There was a very short interval between the two reports. I rushed at the prisoner, and we had a struggle, and he got away from me, but I seized him, and took the pistols from him. At the police station he said he only wished he had more pistols, or a revolver, and I should not have taken him."

Mr. Thomas Andrews, surgeon,

of Canterbury, deposed that he was called upon to attend the deceased at Mrs. Carter's house, and found her dying from a bullet wound in her thigh; the femoral artery having been divided.

The letter to which the deceased had alluded was also put in. It was as follows:—

"Sir,—Your conduct of late has been anything but what it should be when a young man considers himself engaged. You have always along strongly denied having any connection with Mrs. B——, but I am sorry to say that I have during the last week been fully convinced that your statement is not a correct one, and that you have to pay for its maintenance, and therefore I think as such is the case I had better at once break off the engagement.—Yours, &c.

"MARY ANNE HADLEY.

"P.S. You can have your clothes and the things I have of yours on Saturday next."

The jury having with but brief deliberation returned a verdict of "Guilty," he was sentenced to death and executed.

27. MAGISTERIAL EXTORTION.—*Durham Assizes*.—The administration of justice has of late years been conducted with so much purity in this country, that an instance to the contrary, from the rarity of its occurrence, seems worthy of record. A criminal information, which the Attorney-General, in the discharge of his duty, had directed to be instituted against Robert Balleny, Esq., was this day brought on for trial. The defendant was a magistrate of the county of Durham, having been in the commission of the peace for upwards of sixteen years, and the charge brought against him was, that he had unlawfully and by

colour of his office extorted the sum of one pound from two poor men, who had been taken before him on a charge of trespassing in pursuit of game. On the 2nd of July, two police constables were on their way home from Lanchester, and as they passed the property of the defendant, they observed two men armed with a fowling-piece on one of his fields, and evidently trespassing in search of game. In the discharge of their duty the policemen apprehended the offenders, and as the defendant happened to be the nearest magistrate, they took them before him, and stated the circumstances under which they had arrested them. When the former charge had been made, the defendant addressed the men thus, "If you will pay 1*l*. each you may go; if not you will be taken to Lanchester and locked up, and will be brought before the magistrates next day and fined 40*s*. and costs." Then without waiting for the answer of the accused he asked one of the policemen "if he had got the materials," meaning the handcuffs, and receiving a reply in the affirmative the defendant thereupon ordered him to handcuff the two men. The men on being handcuffed were told that if they did not pay the money that night, they would be handed over to the county police. On hearing this the men requested the constables to allow them to go to Bury Edge, where they lived, and where they would get the money. The constables accordingly took the men there to that place, where they managed to get the money together, and gave it to the policemen, who liberated them. The next morning one of the policemen called on Mr. Balleney, handed the money over to him, and asked

him to enter the case. The defendant then said that he was not fining the men, and that nothing was due to the county or to the superannuation fund, and that he should take the money as damages for the trespass in his field. He then offered the policeman 10*s*. for himself and the other constable. The constable said they were not allowed to receive any money, and that he must hand it over to his superintendent; on which the defendant remarked that if anything was said about the matter, he could give the money back again. These facts having been fully proved, the defendant was found "Guilty," and sentenced to pay a fine of 200*l*., and to suffer one year's imprisonment.

27. FIRE AND LOSS OF LIFE IN HOLBORN.—A fire attended with loss of life and serious destruction of property, took place on the premises occupied by Mr. Maidman, saddler, No. 14, High Holborn. The discovery was made shortly before 3 o'clock by the policeman on duty. He succeeded in arousing the inmates, the greater majority of whom contrived to escape without any assistance, while others, who were cut off from the staircase by the rapid progress of the flames, were saved by means of the fire-escapes.

These rescues had barely been accomplished, when piercing screams were heard proceeding from the back part of the premises, to which, after the severest exertions, the conductor of one of the machines, named Dunk, managed to make his way. He there found an apprentice lad on fire from head to foot. The poor boy was immediately conveyed to St. Bartholomew's Hospital, but the injuries he had received were too great to allow of his recovery. The

landlord of the premises, Mr. Chapel, who was in the second floor at the time of the outbreak, also perished. The damage done to the house and premises adjoining was considerable. After the fire was extinguished, the body of the landlord was found in the ruins burned almost to a cinder.

28. TELEGRAM FROM INDIA.—*Calcutta*, June 21; *Madras*, June 28; *Bombay*, July 1.

INDIA.—“The mutiny had continued to spread among the troops of the Bengal army.

“The ex-King of Oude has been arrested, and, with his Minister, has been imprisoned in Fort William. The Government has obtained proof of his complicity in the conspiracy.

“Up to the 17th of June General Barnard had repulsed several sorties from Delhi, with heavy loss to the insurgents. He was waiting for reinforcements.

“From Madras it is positively stated that Delhi has been captured, but the intelligence is not confirmed from Bombay, and seems premature.

“An Act has been passed by the Legislature placing the Indian press under a licence system.

“The native troops at Calcutta and the brigade at Barrackpore have been quietly disarmed.

“An uneasy feeling prevails at Madras, but the army of that Presidency and of Bombay are both without the slightest sign of disaffection.”

CHINA.—*Hong Kong*, June 10.—“The Chinese fleet has been destroyed in two severe engagements.

“The Chinese fought their guns with unexampled constancy.

“We have 83 men killed and wounded.

“Major Kearney was killed in the last engagement.

“Commodore Keppel and the Master of the *Raleigh* have been tried for the loss of that vessel and acquitted.

“All is quiet in the North.”

28. RE-ELECTION OF BARON ROTHSCHILD.—Baron Rothschild, having placed his seat at the disposal of the electors of the city of London, in accordance with a promise to that effect, made by him at the last general election, in case the Bill for the admission of Jews to Parliament should be rejected by the House of Lords, the nomination of a candidate to supply the vacancy thus occasioned, took place at the Guildhall. As it was well understood that, with the existing feeling on the part of the electors of that constituency, any opposition to the Baron would be useless, no other candidate presented himself, and consequently the proceedings terminated in that gentleman being declared elected a member for the city of London for the fifth time.

—GOODWOOD RACES.—The attractions of this brilliant meeting were increased this year by the expected appearance of some American and French horses to contest the palm of fleetness with those of our island. The Americans regarded the success of their horses with great confidence, as they had achieved no little reputation across the Atlantic. The champions of the American turf were, however, of English blood, and this, combined with the favourable manner in which they were handicapped, served to lend a great degree of probability to the expectations of their admirers. It was reserved for France, however, to carry off the honours of the

day, Count Lafrange's *Monarque*, who ran third for the Cup last year, winning it on the present occasion, after one of the most exciting struggles ever witnessed. The English horses made no inglorious exhibition, but their chances were much marred by an untoward casualty, which put the favourites out of the race, but which, fortunately, did not interfere with either the Americans or the French. The American horses *Prior* and *Priores* were ridden by American jockeys.

The races opened on Tuesday, the 21st, with brilliant weather, which continued all the week.

The two great races on Wednesday were the Stewards' Cup and the Goodwood Stakes. The first was won by Mr. Douglas's *Tournament*, the second by Mr. Higgins's *Leamington*.

The great race on Thursday was for the Cup. This race brought 14 horses to the post, of which *Gemma de Vergy*, *Anton*, *Riseber*, and *Arsenal* were the favourites. It was also in this race that the French and American horses contended, the names of the former being *Monarque* and *Florin*. In the middle of the race, *Gunboat* fell down, *Arsenal* jumped on him, and two others, including *Gemma de Vergy*, the first favourite, fell over him. At the half-distance, Mr. Merry's *Riseber* and Count de Lagrange's *Monarque* made a match of it, *Monarque* winning by a head.

29. THE MARRIAGE OF THE PRINCESS CHARLOTTE OF BELGIUM.—Brussels has been gay with the *fêtes* consequent upon the marriage of this Princess with the Archduke Maximilian of Austria. They began on the 25th of July, and continued till the 30th, and

consisted of a succession of grand concerts, floral exhibitions, popular sports, illuminations, fireworks, and theatrical entertainments. The Princess had, during her stay in England a short time before, not only attracted admiration by her personal charms, but, by the unaffected grace of her manner, had enlisted the good wishes of all who were brought into communication with her. As an evidence of the warm interest taken by Her Majesty Queen Victoria in the future of her Royal cousin, the Prince Consort left Osborne in the afternoon of the 25th, in order to be present at the nuptials. He was attended by the Marquess of Abercorn, and arrived in the Scheldt about half-past 6 the next morning. He was there warmly welcomed by the Duke of Brabant and the Count of Flanders, in whose company he proceeded to Brussels. The marriage took place in the Palace on the 27th, when the civil ceremony was performed by M. de Bronckere, the burgomaster, in the Salon Bleu. The marriage deeds were signed by the King, the Queen Marie Amelie, Prince Albert of Saxe-Coburg, Prince Consort of England, the reigning Duke of Saxe-Gotha, the Archduke Charles Louis, Governor of the Tyrol, and the Archduchess Marguerite, the Duke Auguste of Saxe-Coburg and the Duchess Clementine d'Orleans his wife, the Duke and Duchess de Brabant, the Comte de Flandre, the Prince de Linange, and eight witnesses. The religious ceremony was performed in the chapel of the Palace, by the Primate of Belgium. On the morning of the 28th the Prince Consort took his departure, embarking at Flushing at 8.30 a.m.

As, however, the weather was very rough, with a heavy gale from the westward, His Royal Highness landed at Dover, and then proceeded to Osborne by the South Coast Railway.

CASE OF ELIZA FENNING (1815).—In the course of the trial of Madeleine Smith, at Glasgow, the Dean of Faculty alluded to the case of Eliza Fenning, which, 42 years ago, was the subject of a division of opinion in every household in the land. The learned gentleman said:—"But time brought the truth to light; the perpetrator of the murder confessed it on his death-bed—too late to avoid the enacting of a most bloody tragedy." This allusion revived the ancient controversy, and several letters appeared in the journals advocating various opinions. But a letter from the Rev. J. H. Gurney, the respected rector of St. Mary's, Wyndham Place, throws a very important light on the subject, and probably explains why the Government directed the sentence to be carried out, notwithstanding the state of public feeling. Mr. Gurney, the official shorthand writer of the House of Lords, kept a memorandum book, for his own entertainment, in which he jotted down from time to time such occurrences and anecdotes as interested him and seemed worth preserving. Mr. Gurney's character was singularly truthful, and his fame and success in life originated in his power of accurately recording words and facts. The Rev. Mr. Gurney, whose character commands respect, passing an evening with his uncle a year or two before his death, this anecdote book was produced, and many curious matters were revived and discoursed.

Among them was a memorandum relating to Eliza Fenning, which appeared to the nephew so interesting, that he obtained a copy of it; and, on the occasion of the Glasgow trial, sent a transcript to *The Times*. The characters of Mr. Gurney and his nephew sufficiently vouch for their share of the narrative, and the former bears witness to the conscientiousness of Mr. Upton. The following is the material paragraph of this memorandum:—

"Shortly after her execution, I heard that the Rev. James Upton, a Baptist minister, preaching in Church Street, Blackfriars Road, had visited her while under sentence of death, having been requested to do so in consequence of her having, when young, attended at his chapel, whether with her family or in the Sunday-school I am not aware. I knew him to be a very excellent man—a man of great kindness of heart; I felt satisfied that he would not form a more unfavourable opinion than circumstances called for, and I took an opportunity of seeing him. He informed me that, on his entering the cell, Eliza Fenning, with great earnestness and tears, exclaimed that she was innocent of the crime imputed to her—that it was a cruel charge, and so on. That he replied, 'Eliza, I have not come here to talk to you about that. I do not mean to ask you whether you were guilty of that crime or not, but I come to you as a minister of Jesus Christ, hearing that you are probably very shortly about to appear before your Judge, to remind you that you are a sinner, and that unless those sins which you are conscious you have committed are repented of and pardoned, you can have no good hope

for eternity. I come to set before you Jesus, as a Saviour able and willing to save.' He said, 'I was somewhat affected, considering the situation of this poor girl about to suffer, and I talked to her earnestly, entreating her to seek mercy, and avoiding altogether the subject of her conviction. Before I had done she was quite melted down, and then it all came out.' I said, 'Do you mean that she confessed that crime?' 'Oh, yes,' said he, 'there was no reserve then. She confessed that it was all true, and I besought on her behalf the forgiveness of all her sins, and of that among the rest, and I hoped at the time that she had joined in that prayer, but I understand that after this she still persisted in assuring those who visited her of her innocence.'

The account of Eliza Fenning's case, in the ANNUAL REGISTER for 1815, though short, is sufficient to convey a vivid idea of the interest it had excited among the people. The reader will probably be of opinion that, as the case depended on circumstantial evidence only, and so large a portion of the community held it inconclusive of her guilt, the Government would have been justified in sparing the convict's life, had they not been aware of the fact of her guilt.

AUGUST.

2. COLLIERY EXPLOSION AT ASHTON. — *Forty Lives Lost.* — Another explosion, which was fatal to life on a large scale, has been added to the long catalogue of such accidents. It occurred at the Hays Colliery, near Ashton, belonging to Messrs. John Ken-

worthy and Brothers. There are five seams in the colliery, but only two of them have lately been worked, and these are distinguished as "the two-foot mine" and "the new mine." There are three shafts, one up-cast and two down-cast. At 6 A.M., about fifteen men descended to work in the two-foot mine, which is 165 yards down, and another party of between 30 and 40 descended the No. 1 down-cast shaft to work in the new mine, which is 225 yards down. A passage about 30 yards long leads from the bottom of the shaft to the top of an incline, the gradient of which is 1 in 2, and the length 460 yards. The workings are on either side of this incline, and at the head was an engine of 30-horse power employed to draw the coals up the gradient. There appears to have been not the least cause for alarm when, shortly after 1 o'clock, an explosion took place in the No. 1 down-cast shaft. Almost at the same instant an immense quantity of smoke and dust was shot up with sufficient force to break the iron plating at the mouth of the pit. Great numbers of people were immediately attracted to the spot, and among them were a number of men from some neighbouring collieries, who at once proposed to descend the No. 1 down-cast shaft to the new mine, in which it was feared that all the workers had perished. Preparations were promptly made for stopping up the various openings and restoring the air currents; and as soon as possible the underlooker descended the shaft with a party of volunteers. At the top of the incline they found the engineer, still living, but severely burnt. It was found impossible

to make very rapid progress along the incline, but before 9 o'clock the same evening the underlooker and his assistants had penetrated about 250 yards, and recovered the bodies of five men. The work continued without interruption day and night; and such was the ardour of the volunteers engaged in it, that, although much time was consumed in taking the requisite precautions against another explosion of fire-damp, that by Sunday night 31 bodies had been brought to the surface. The remaining nine unfortunate men, making up the total of 40 men and boys killed by this explosion, were discovered during the next day or two. The only man who was brought up alive could give no account of the cause of the accident. As before mentioned, he was the engineman of the small engine at the head of the incline, and his statement was, that when he noticed the flames caused by the explosion rushing from the top of his engine house, he dropped down on the back side of one of the drums of his engine to escape them. This he fortunately did, although the débris, brought down by the violence of the concussion, blocked him up until he was rescued by the workmen. All the workers in No. 2 shaft escaped without injury.

5. GREAT FIRE AT EDINBURGH.—A fire, the most extensive that has occurred in Edinburgh for many years, broke out in James's Court, Lawnmarket. The buildings were interesting relics of the old town of Edinburgh, chiefly occupied as dwelling-houses of the poorer sort, but partially used for business purposes. Overlooking the Mound on the north side, they formed part of that remarkable

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able range of old buildings whose lofty gables attract the notice of strangers, giving to the old town, viewed from Princes Street, an appearance peculiarly picturesque. In the course of a few minutes past 1 P. M., the attention of persons in James's Court was directed to the sudden illumination of one of the windows of a dwelling-house situated two storeys above the printing premises of Messrs. H. and J. Pillans. Information was despatched to the police office, but in the lapse of a few minutes it became evident that the fire had obtained full possession of the tenement. An engine at length arrived in front of James's Court, in Lawnmarket, and another took up its position on the other side of the building on the Mound; but unhappily it chanced that the water at the time was turned off. For three-quarters of an hour the fire grew in violence, while the firemen and the angry crowd looked on helplessly. At last, however, the engines, together with some others that had arrived in the interval, got into operation, and, assisted by an opportune shower of rain, succeeded in putting a stop to the flames. No serious accident occurred throughout the day. A person who had formerly been a fireman had his arm broken, through a slight fall, and several policemen were more or less bruised; but, beyond these, no bodily injuries were sustained. The tenement destroyed was not only one of the most conspicuous and structurally remarkable in Edinburgh, but was also of considerable interest from its associations. The "house" (a "house" in Edinburgh is the separate dwelling of a family, although it may be only a portion of

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a large building—it more nearly resembles a “set of chambers”) in which David Hume resided for many years was one of the flats (third flat, counting from James’s Court) now burnt. Dr. Blair was Hume’s tenant in the same house, while Hume was on the Continent for a year or two; and James Boswell succeeded Hume as tenant, afterwards removing to the flat immediately below, which has been for many years occupied by Messrs. Pillans as a printing-office, and was totally consumed; and it was here Dr. Johnson was received as a guest by his biographer. After the fire was thought to have been entirely subdued and the firemen had been withdrawn, it again broke out in the lower part of the premises, occupied by the Savings’ Bank. Water was again deficient, and thus the process of destruction was completed. No fewer than 160 persons were burnt out by this fire. The sufferers were for the most part very poor, and a public subscription was set on foot for their relief. The cause of the fire was not known. In removing the ruins bones, supposed to be remains of some persons who had perished in the flames, were discovered.

6. VISIT OF THE EMPEROR AND EMPRESS OF THE FRENCH TO OSBORNE.—His Majesty the Emperor of the French has paid another visit to his august ally, the Queen of England. On this occasion a great contrast was exhibited to the public display and state ceremonial with which his presence amongst us was marked on his former visit to this country. All the emblems of sovereignty and rank were laid aside, and nothing took place to distinguish the arrival of his Imperial Majesty from a friendly visit paid by one person of high station

to another. But although the whole proceedings were of the most quiet, nay even of the most sequestered, character, matters of high import to the welfare of the two nations are said to have been discussed, and as subsequent events proved, more than one rock which threatened shipwreck to the cordial understanding between the two Governments, was removed. The Emperor, accompanied by Her Majesty the Empress, and attended by the Princess d’Essling, the Count and Countess Walewski, General Rollin and General Fleury, arrived off Osborne in the Imperial yacht, the *Reine Hortense*, about half-past eight on the morning of the 6th of August. Her Majesty and the Prince Consort, accompanied by Prince Alfred, the Princess Royal, and the Princess Alice, proceeded to the pier, when the royal salute announcing the arrival of the expected guests was heard. The French Ambassador, the Count de Persigny, was also in waiting. When the *Reine Hortense* drew near, the Prince Consort embarked in the Royal barge, and brought the illustrious guests to the landing-place. The greeting between Her Majesty and her visitors was remarked to be very warm and cordial. The party immediately drove to Osborne House in pony carriages. The remainder of the day was spent in the closest retirement, a surveillance being carefully kept in the neighbourhood to prevent the intrusion of any one. In the afternoon, Viscount Palmerston and the Earl of Clarendon arrived. During the two next days the weather was unfavourable for excursions, so that, with the exception of a short expedition to Carisbrook Castle on the morning of the 7th, and in the

evening of the same day to Cowes, for the purpose of witnessing the conclusion of the yacht match for the Cup, no interruption occurred either to the private amusements of a great family, or the discussion of those affairs of state said to have been arranged during this visit. On Saturday the Queen gave a dinner party, to which a select few of the Ministers and the Duke of Cambridge had the honour of being invited, and this was followed by a dance in a marquee on the lawn. On Sunday the Emperor and Empress and their suite attended divine service at the Roman Catholic Chapel, at Newport. At half-past one on the 10th, the lowering of the Royal standard from the western tower of the Royal Palace gave notice that Her Majesty had left Osborne for the purpose of accompanying her Imperial guests to their place of embarkation. The weather was magnificent, and the Solent presented an animated scene as the numerous vessels of the yacht squadron glided over the waters of the bay, and brought into bold contrast by their graceful motion the dark and heavy hulls of the attendant ships of war. The Queen and the Imperial party proceeded on board the *Reine Hortense*, when Her Majesty remained for a short time watching from the deck a well-contested race for the Subscription Purse, given by the Victoria Yacht Club. Cordial farewells were then exchanged, and as Her Majesty and attendants returned to shore, the *Reine Hortense*, amidst the salutes of the men-of-war, got under weigh.

6. ATTEMPT ON THE LIFE OF THE EMPEROR OF THE FRENCH.—The trial of the three Italians, Tibaldi, Bartolotti, and Grilli,

charged with participation in this crime, took place. They were not the only persons implicated; but as the others had been careful not to place themselves within the reach of the French police, the cases of those who had been arrested were first proceeded with. The alleged accomplices of, or rather the concoctors of the plot, of which the prisoners were said to be no more than the tools, were Mazzini, Ledru-Rollin, Campanella, and Massarenti. According to the "Act of Accusation," these latter, availing themselves of their secure asylum in London, where the most compromised demagogues meet on the common ground of their hatred and passions, were continually engaged in plots against the life of the Emperor. Under the advice of Mazzini they came to the resolution of sending men to execute what they called "the affair of Paris." It was thought advisable to send these emissaries two and two, to act independently of each other. Of these parties, Bartolotti and Grilli formed one, while Tibaldi was accused as being the medium through which they were supplied with arms in Paris. The chief evidence produced at the trial consisted of some intercepted letters, which though written under the assumed names of "Gisi," "Joseph," and "Guiseppe," were represented to be in reality from Mazzini; the proof of this fact, however, was not very clear. The confession of Grilli was also much relied on. He said that "at a time when he was entirely without resources, he met Massarenti in a tavern. Massarenti said to him, 'Mazzini will give you 50 Napoleons to assassinate the Emperor.' Grilli asked for two or three days to consider, and

he afterwards said he would accept the offer. Massarenti then went to York to look for Bartolotti. It was only at the second conference at Mazzini's that Grilli was present. Massarenti and Bartolotti were the only other persons there. The affair was then arranged, and instructions were given. Mazzini said to them plainly, 'You will acquaint yourselves with the Emperor's habits, and you will strike the blow whenever you find a favourable opportunity.' They each received from Massarenti 50 Napoleons in gold, and they left for Paris." On the other hand, Tibaldi denied the truth of these allegations; but they were much corroborated by the fact that Grilli also stated that Tibaldi had given him two poniards, and that he had hidden them in a certain place. They were sought, and when found, they corresponded with the arms shown to have been left for Tibaldi at another house. Bartolotti's confession went to confirm that of Grilli. The truth, however, appears to have been, that although the prisoners were perfectly ready to receive the money of the refugees in London, they had not much intention of earning it, for on their arrival in Paris, instead of making an attempt upon the Emperor's life, they spent their money in enjoying themselves. The trial lasted two days, at the end of which the jury returned a verdict of guilty, with extenuating circumstances in favour of Bartolotti and Grilli; and the Court, after deliberating in the council chamber, sentenced Tibaldi to transportation, and Bartolotti and Grilli to 15 years' imprisonment. On a subsequent day, Mazzini, Ledru-Rollin, Massarenti, and Campanella were tried accord-

ing to French forms in their absence, and sentenced to transportation also.

7. MURDER OF A GAMEKEEPER.—*Chester Assizes*.—John Blagg, a shoemaker, was put on his trial for the murder of John Bebbington, gamekeeper to Mr. Corbet, of Tilston Lodge, in the county of Chester. On the 16th of April last, the deceased left his house at an early hour. Nothing more was seen of him till the next day, when his body was found lying under a hedge by a labourer, on his way to his work. His gun, with both barrels loaded, and the hammers at half-cock, lay about a yard off. In the breast of the deceased was a gun-shot wound, into which the whole of a man's fingers could be inserted at once; and from the nature of the injury it was conjectured that the man who discharged the fatal shot must have been very close to the deceased, and the death of the man instantaneous. From the body, shot-corns of the size No. 4, together with some wadding, and a piece of wire, were extracted, and on being examined by the foreman of Messrs. Eley's works, and other witnesses, were found to correspond with the shot-wadding and wire used in the formation of their cartridges, the gauge No. 16, No. 4 shot. In searching the fields near the spot where the body was found, the feathers of a newly-killed partridge were discovered in a ditch, but a little way off, together with two different sets of foot-prints, the one distinct and well defined, the other not so clearly marked. One of these sets evidently formed the track made by the deceased on his way to the spot, while the other had been caused by some person who had evidently been in

search of game, as the footsteps were traced to and fro the fields, till they came to within about five yards of where the body was found. From that spot they took a straiter direction, and led across the fields in nearly a right line to the prisoner's house.

On the same morning, about ten minutes or a quarter before five, the sound of two gun-shots was noticed by two labourers on the road to their work, and the prisoner was seen by one of them about a quarter of an hour afterwards returning homewards from the direction in which the shots had been heard. These circumstances led to his arrest, and, on comparison, his boots were found to correspond with the second set of footsteps before alluded to. In his pockets a piece of brown paper marked 169 No. 4, was discovered, and in his house an assortment of poaching implements, together with a gun so contrived that it could be unscrewed and carried inside the jacket without being seen. The piece of brown paper was of the kind used to wrap up Eley's gun cartridges, the marks on it denoting the particular size, and the prisoner was shown to have purchased a supply of these cartridges about a month previously. The gauge of his gun was also proved to be No. 16. About two years before the murder, Bebbington had met the prisoner on one of his poaching expeditions, and taken his gun away from him. This had created much ill-will in the prisoner's mind, and he had been frequently heard to express his determination to shoot the keeper, if ever he attempted to do the same thing again. On one of these occasions he said with an oath that he would put a "thorn

in Bebbington's cap." The jury found the prisoner "Guilty," and sentence of death was passed upon him. He was executed at Chester Castle, on the 28th of August. During the last few days of his life, he spent much of his time in prayer and reading the Scriptures, and although he disputed the truth of some part of the evidence adduced against him, he never denied his guilt.

8. WIFE MURDER.—*Lancaster Assizes*.—Edward Hardman, aged 28, shoemaker, was convicted of the wilful murder of Ellen Hardman, his wife, at Chorley, on the 5th of March last. The circumstances attendant on the commission of this crime were, in a narrative form, as follows:—

The prisoner was a shoemaker, residing at Chorley, and had been married to the deceased woman about two years and two months. Their union was not happy. The prisoner and his wife were of different religious creeds, and at the time of their marriage the deceased promised her husband that she would leave the Church of England, of which she was a member, and adopt the tenets of the Church of Rome. Her refusal to do this, and other sources of difference, produced a separation in three months after their marriage. After a time, however, she agreed to return and live with him; and the latter part of their married life was not marked by the same unhappy differences. On Shrove Tuesday, Mrs. Hardman was taken ill, and on the 5th of March, in the following week, she died. She had been attended throughout her illness by Dr. Smith. At this time, Hardman lived at a place called Botany Bay, a hamlet of Chorley, and on the afternoon of Shrove Tuesday, he

was drinking at a beerhouse, when his wife passed on her way from Chorley, and shook her fist at him. The prisoner went away, and returned in half-an-hour, saying his wife had been supping some broth at home, that it had made her ill, and that she had vomited and was much purged. In the course of the same day he told another witness that he had "warmed some broth for her." Two days before some broth had been made of meat and vegetables by a neighbour named Rothwell, who had borrowed a pan to make it in from the deceased, in return for which he had sent her some of the broth. Rothwell's family partook of this broth without any ill effects from it, and so did the deceased on the Monday. On Wednesday, the prisoner wrote to his father-in-law that his wife was taken very ill, and on Thursday he went for Dr. Smith, who attended her. The prisoner told Dr. Smith that she was suffering from a bowel complaint, and unless there was a change she could not live long. After another letter, Mrs. Hardman's father came over to see her. She complained of her illness, and he remained with her all day, and she was a little better on the Thursday night. At this time the prisoner and his wife were on terms of kindness, but not of affection. Her father again saw her, and spent some time with her, and she continued to get better while her father was with her, but when left to the care of her husband she again got worse. On the whole, however, she continued to improve, till Monday, the 2nd of March. On the 3rd, the prisoner went to Dr. Smith for medicine, telling him at the same time she was much better,

and only wanted to get up her strength. On the same day the prisoner met a woman named Tonfield, and to her he described his wife as exceedingly ill, requesting her to call and tell deceased's father that she was a deal worse, and had begun to be so that morning, as soon as she got her breakfast; that she had then begun to vomit, and he thought it would be a job for her this time. The vomit of the deceased was extremely yellow, an appearance that antimony has a great tendency to produce, by increasing the secretion of bile. In the course of Tuesday the prisoner purchased for his wife a quantity of buttermilk from a person named Derbyshire, whose family partook of the same buttermilk, and found it perfectly harmless. This buttermilk the prisoner divided, and placed a part of it in a jug for his wife. A neighbour came in and tasted it, and thought it had a very peculiar taste of soap or alum, and asked the prisoner what he had put in it? He said nothing, tasted it, and said it was very bad, and threw it into the ashes. On Thursday, the 5th, the deceased continued ill, and was extremely purged and vomited; she became much exhausted, and got worse and worse till she died. She appeared black under the eyes, she had a dewy, clammy skin, aching of the limbs, and was blue and cold at the extremities. Dr. Smith, her medical attendant, attributed her death to gastro enteritis, or inflammation of the bowels. She was buried, and after her funeral remarks prejudicial to the prisoner began to be made; inquiries were instituted, and ultimately the body was exhumed, 11 days after burial, and a *post-mortem* examination and in-

quest were held. The body gave out no offensive odour, while the stomach, duodenum, and rectum presented bright red patches, and several other symptoms of poisoning by antimony or arsenic were observed. These symptoms were found accurate on an analysis of the intestines, for the chemist discovered from one-half to three-quarters of a grain of antimony, and the 200th part of a grain of arsenic. Some months before the death of his wife, the prisoner was possessed of tartar emetic, or tartarized antimony, and was also aware of its qualities; and shortly before his wife's illness he went to Preston, and bought half a pound of arsenic, to kill bugs. The chemist, wanting a reference to some person, asked him if he did not know any leatherdresser in the town, as he was a shoemaker. He falsely said he did not, and also gave a wrong address. The arsenic was supplied to him, coloured with indigo. Afterwards, when asked what he had done with it, he said he had broken the parcel in his pocket and thrown it away. On the Tuesday, when he went to Dr. Smith for medicine, he brought back a packet of white powders tied up with string, whereas the powders he received from Dr. Smith were not tied with string, and were gray. A woman waiting on the deceased tasted one of these powders, and it produced a burning unpleasant taste in her mouth, and on another being found by a person who was cleaning the house after his wife's death, the prisoner sprang up and said, "Give it to me, it is poison." After the burial, he told a neighbour it was very fortunate the police had not found this paper when they searched his house, as

it contained poison. After his wife's death, he also sent a message to a woman named Sherington, asking her to come and see him, and telling her that she had nothing to do but to come and hang her bonnet up in his house, and if she did not choose to come there was another ready who would. On these circumstances Hardman was found guilty of the murder of his wife. Sentence of death was passed, and carried into effect.

10. BIRMINGHAM ELECTION.—RETURN OF MR. BRIGHT.—The electors of Birmingham have reversed the decision given by the borough of Manchester, with regard to the merits of Mr. John Bright as a representative of the people in Parliament. During the whole of the session of 1857, and notably during the discussion on the China question, Mr. Bright was absent from Parliament. This circumstance, however, did not relieve him from the unpopularity which fell upon his friends for the vote on the 3rd March; and with his colleague, Mr. Milner Gibson, he lost his seat for Manchester at the general election. By the death of Mr. Muntz a vacancy had occurred for Birmingham; and now, likewise in his absence, Mr. Bright was restored to Parliament. This result was pleasing to persons of all parties, for, however opinions might differ as to the correctness of the peculiar views of the "Manchester School," it was universally allowed that Mr. Bright's downright language and plain common sense was often of essential service to the interests of the country.

11. THE ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH.—The great success which, in spite of temporary failures, had hitherto attended the efforts to lay down submarine telegraphs, has

encouraged their promoters to form a design which, at the first projection, appeared beyond the reach of human powers. The favourable experience of the working of the single wire telegraph, laid down from Varna to the Crimea, during the late war, and the immense advantage derived from it, seems the immediate instigation to a design before which it sinks into insignificance. A company was suggested for the purpose of connecting the two continents of Europe and America by means of a telegraph wire, to be laid down along the elevated plateau or ridge, discovered to extend across the bottom of the Atlantic, along a particular parallel, in an unbroken line between the two continents. This plateau was made known to the world in the course of the scientific investigations of Lieut. Maury, of the United States Navy, and is, in fact, the northern bank of the channel found by the Gulf Stream in its course towards Iceland. The greatest depth of water on the bank, as far as tested by the preliminary soundings, was found to be 2100 fathoms, or nearly two miles and a half, while its mean submergence below the level of the sea was estimated at 1400 fathoms, or little more than a mile and a half. The two places selected for the points of junction were naturally those which, together with the other necessary requisites, presented that of greatest approximation. These were found to be Trinity Bay, Newfoundland, and the Bay of Valentia, in the county of Kerry, the distance between them being about 1700 geographical miles. The project was well received by capitalists, and in a short time a company was formed for the purpose, which took the name of the

Atlantic Telegraph Company. Preparations were made for the furtherance of their object, and contracts were entered into with the firm of Messrs. Glass and Elliot, at East Greenwich, and that of Messrs. Newall, at Birkenhead, for a cable of sufficient length. Owing to the impossibility of carrying a cable of the vast weight which would be implied in a line 2000 miles in length of the diameter usually employed, it was found necessary to make one very much smaller; and therefore, instead of weighing eight or nine tons per mile, its weight was limited to one ton per mile; with the exception of a portion at either end, where it was made of great strength, with a view of providing against injury from ships' anchors. The Company also applied to the Governments of the two countries chiefly interested in this great work, for assistance in laying down the cable, as it was evident that from its weight, and the space it would require for stowage, more than one ship of great size must be employed. America and England, with a due appreciation of the importance of the undertaking, each placed at the disposal of the contractors one of their finest vessels. The ship selected for this peaceful purpose by the British Admiralty was the *Agamemnon*, of 91 guns, heretofore distinguished by the glorious part she had played in war. The American authorities sent over for this purpose the *Niagara*, a frigate equal in size to our largest line-of-battle ships. Early in June of the present year the respective portions of the cable having been completed, the vessels appropriated for the service began to take in their burden; the *Agamemnon* receiving that which had

been made at East Greenwich, and the *Niagara* that produced at Liverpool. A moiety had been constructed at either place, and the total length amounted to 2500 miles, thus allowing some 600 miles for "slack." It consisted of a copper wire, $\frac{1}{8}$ th of an inch in diameter, covered three times with gutta-percha. The gutta-percha was "served" from end to end with spun yarn, and covered with 18 strands of seven wires each. There were thus 25,000 miles of strand, composed of seven times that quantity of wire, being a total of 175,000 miles of wire. The process of spinning at Messrs. Newall's factory occupied 80 days, 2500 miles of wire being used per day, and 350 hands being employed. The operation of shipping the cable proved very tedious, for although it was commenced about the middle of June, it was not until the 23rd of July that the last coil was stowed in the hold of the *Agamemnon*, an event that was celebrated by a dinner given in Belvidere Park to her crew and the workmen who had been engaged in the construction of the cable. The vessels then took their departure for the scene of operations, attended by some steam vessels of great power, to assist in the operations, if necessary. It had been originally intended that the process of laying down should commence in the centre of the Atlantic, and that the ends of the two portions of the cables being joined, the vessels should then make the best of their way to opposite termini, paying out the wire as they proceeded. This plan offered some advantage in economy of time; but on further consideration it was thought more advisable to commence from the Irish coast. The

fleet accordingly assembled at Valentia, where the European end was finally fixed to the shore with much ceremony on the 5th of August, in the presence of the Earl of Carlisle, the Lord Lieutenant. A *déjeuner* followed, at which the same high functionary eloquently expatiated on the uses of the new link between the two countries, and proposed "the lasting friendship of the British Islands with America, and the health of the President of the United States." The next day the vessels started on their important enterprise; the cable on board the *Niagara* being first expended. The appliances in both ships for paying out the wire were the same, and were very simple. When the cable was shipped, it was deposited in the various receptacles in such a manner that it lay in coils round a central cone. From these receptacles it passed, during the process of laying down, over various sheaves so placed as to render its transit easy, and then round a large drum, to which any amount of pressure could be applied by means of "breaks," and finally over the stern of the vessel. The object of passing it round the drum was to obtain the power of regulating the rate at which the cable was to run out, for it was thought that when the ships got into the deep water, the cable would be drawn out by its own weight at a more rapid rate than that at which the vessels passed through the water. When the ships had proceeded but a few miles from the coast, the cable became entangled with the machinery; and the *Niagara* having slightly rounded at the same moment, the cable parted. The squadron, in consequence returned, in order to recover that portion already laid

down, and to reunite it. This being done, they put to sea once more on the evening of the 7th. All went well for some time; the only sudden declivity of the ocean bed of any magnitude,—one from 410 to 1700 fathoms—was safely overcome; but the increasing length of the cable in suspense between the ship and the bottom of the sea necessitated a corresponding increase in the retarding pressure applied by the breaks. Nevertheless, on Monday, the 10th, 200 miles had been payed out with perfect success, and the continuity of the conducting wires was proved by messages cotstantly interchanged between the *Niagara* and the shore. The next morning, however, the weight of the cable had become so great that a retard strain of 8000 lbs. was found necessary. This was not constantly applied, but by means of machinery constructed for this end was eased in such a way at every rise of the ship as to keep the strain on the cable even. By this time, however, it was found that the staff of engineers was deficient in number; the constant attention which the process required had exhausted those on board. In the course of the morning of the 11th, when 300 miles had been deposited, Mr. Bright, the chief engineer, finding it requisite to go on deck to learn the rate of progress the *Niagara* was making, left the care of the breaks in the hands of one of his subordinates. Shortly after his departure, the vessel gave a heavier pitch than usual, and the strain on the drum not having been sufficiently relaxed, the cable snapped. This was fatal to the expedition. After an unsuccessful attempt to raise some portion of the cable already submerged, the fleet re-

turned to Plymouth. It was the universal opinion of the engineers engaged in the operation, and of the scientific officers on board the ships of war, that nothing had occurred to show that the general plan of a submarine telegraph between England and America was visionary, or that the means adopted were inadequate. All that was required was greater skill in the operations, by which accidents, such as had foiled this attempt, might be avoided. One fact of immense value was ascertained. The end of the fractured cable on board the *Niagara* was spliced to that on board the *Agamemnon*, and sunk to the bottom of the ocean at the depth of 2000 fathoms, and the electric current was passed along the bight thus formed, without difficulty. The season being now considered too far advanced to allow of another attempt, the cable was disembarked and deposited at Plymouth, in sheds erected for the purpose, to await the advent of another summer.

13. VIOLENT AND DESTRUCTIVE STORMS.—The calm summer weather was, after a long continuance, rudely put an end to by a succession of violent and destructive thunder storms. They came sweeping from the south-west, and spread their destructive ravages principally over the central and south-eastern districts of England. The tempest began on Thursday, the 13th, and after passing over many counties on that day, swept round again on the two following. In London they were ushered in on the evening of the 13th by heavy showers of rain, which flooded all the low-lying streets on the south side of the river, as well as the lower parts of Farringdon Street and Holborn Bridge. Later

in the evening, the lightning struck an iron column supporting the gasometer at the Buck Lane Station of the Chartered Gas Company, and the gas, amounting to many hundred thousand feet, became ignited. Owing, however, to the timely precautions of Mr. Upward, the superintendent of the works, and the exertions of the workmen, the flames were subdued without much injury having been occasioned. Another accident occurred from the same cause at the Bricklayer's Arms Terminus of the Dover Railway. There the lightning having struck a portion of the goods shed, the officers on duty immediately ordered the porters from that portion of the building, and stationed policemen to prevent any one venturing to the place. These precautions were not without reason, for, in about two hours after, an extent of roof measuring 850 feet in length fell in, burying 25 waggons under a mass of girders, pillars, and roofing. Had not the porters been so promptly removed, the lives of 50 men would have been endangered.

In the country many localities suffered severely from the floods occasioned by the great fall of rain; and as the harvest was in many places still unhoused, serious losses were inflicted in consequence. In Essex the market gardens in the neighbourhood of London, were grievously damaged. Retford was so flooded that people were compelled to move about in boats, and between Retford and Bawtry, the crops were greatly injured. The Don, both at Doncaster and other localities, overflowed its banks, and the torrent of the river itself swept towards the sea quantities of wheat, oats, and hay,

and some cattle. The Irwell rose no less than 15 feet, drowning the horses in their stables, and inflicting great loss in the surrounding country. At Morley, in the West Riding, a house was completely washed away, and at Millersbridge the bridge shared a similar fate, and a like calamity happened to the two bridges at Huddersfield. At Holmfirth the people, remembering the flood of 1862, were afraid to go to bed on Friday; however, the valley did not suffer any large amount of damage, no reservoir having burst. In the vicinity of Derby, hundreds of acres of wheat were under water, and the crops in the vale of the Trent suffered from the same cause. At Whitechurch in Shropshire, no less than 3.10 inches of rain fell in three hours, and the High Street was converted into a river. In Lincolnshire, however, it would seem that the damage to the harvest was the greatest. The storm began on the 18th, and with one or two brief cessations, raged with violence until 8 o'clock in the morning of the next day, when it moderated and the rain ceased. It returned, however, during the forenoon, and continued more or less throughout the day. In Lincoln itself, the water rushed down the steep upon which a great portion of the city is built like a mountain river, and in the lower part of the town gathered together to such a depth as to enter the houses and cause considerable loss; and in the marshy districts between Lincoln and Boston, the corn sheaves might be seen floating on the water, which, when viewed from the neighbouring hills, had the appearance of an estuary.

Besides the instances before

mentioned, much damage was inflicted by lightning. On the night of the 13th, the flag-tower of Windsor Castle was struck, and four tons of the parapet were displaced. A pinnacle of St. Michael's Church, Stamford, was shattered to pieces; the lightning then ran down an iron gutter, and but for this conductor the tower would have been greatly damaged. At Stowe, in Lincolnshire, stacks of grain and a field of standing corn were fired and destroyed. At Reading, the foundry of Messrs. Barrett and Co. was set on fire, and property valued at 2000*l.* was consumed, and at Ludfield, near Lewes, in a district where the force of the tempest was very great, a barn filled with newly-garnered corn was destroyed. At Southampton, the storm raged with tropical violence, the lightning was fearfully vivid and the thunder peals very loud, while the rain fell in torrents, flooding the roadways and streets. At Woolston the front windows of a house were broken to fragments by the electric fluid, and a flagstaff on the adjoining ground was splintered in pieces.

Nor did the tempest subside without loss of life.

At Newport in Monmouthshire a man was struck dead while knocking at the door of a house where his wife was staying, and when the door was opened a corpse fell forward into the passage. At Woodbourne, in Leicestershire, two Irish labourers who had sought refuge under an oak were killed by the lightning striking the tree.

Much interruption was caused by the floods to the traffic on the different lines of railway. The Standye tunnel was for a time three feet deep in water. On the Midland Railway (Nottingham and

Lincoln branch), at Fisherton, near Southwell, a portion of the line nearly a quarter of a mile in length was entirely swept away by the torrent of water which rushed down from the contiguous hills, and the traffic had to be worked by a double service of trains. The main line from Retford to Peterborough was blocked up from the rising of the waters during the whole of the 14th. But the most curious accident happened on the main line of the Great Northern Railway, about a mile south of Carlton station, between Newark and Retford, at about 12 o'clock on Thursday evening. A large body of water having escaped over the Trent, which runs between Carlton and Newark, formed for itself a passage across the railway at the point above mentioned, and speedily raised the rails and sleepers out of their position. This was not discovered till a fish train from the north arrived at the spot about half-past 12 o'clock, when the driver suddenly found his engine to sink under him and diverge from the rails, carrying several of the trucks with it, and throwing the rest into a heap. Both the engineman and stoker escaped by jumping into the water, and suffered no injury. At that moment a passenger train was heard approaching in the opposite direction, and before anything could be done to avert the catastrophe the second train dashed into the flood, the rails rose and fell once or twice, and then the engine capsized, taking several of the passenger carriages with it and plunging them into the water. The driver and fireman were pitched over with the engine, but were not in any way wounded. The inmates of the carriages were thrown into the utmost confusion, and, mingled

with the peals of thunder and the rushing of the water, were heard the screams of women and children, as they struggled to extricate themselves from two of the carriages, which were completely smashed. The tops of these vehicles were ripped off as soon as possible by the passengers from the other carriages, and the persons within were drawn out one after another, and such passengers as happened to have stimulants in the shape of brandy and sherry with them promptly administered them to their fellow-sufferers. Amongst others thus rescued, was a widow who was found with her two children immersed in the water, and supporting her youngest child, an infant, with one arm, while she held up the elder child with the other. By the exertions of the enginemen, stokers, and guards of the two trains, aided by such of the passengers as were able to render assistance, the flooded portion of the line was bridged over with the fragments of the broken carriages, so as to form a roadway to the nearest dry land in the direction of Carlton station. Messengers were despatched up and down the line in search of further aid; and assistance having shortly arrived, all the passengers were enabled to proceed to their respective destinations with no further injuries than a few bruises.

With regard to the quantity of rain which fell during the continuance of the storm Mr. E. J. Lowe reported from the Observatory at Beeston, near Nottingham, that on Thursday 3.010 inches of rain fell—a quantity never equalled since the year 1848, the greatest quantity in one day having been 2.068 inches on the 26th July, 1852. In

the whole of November, 1852—the month of the Holmfirth catastrophe—7 inches fell; up to the 14th only of the present month, the quantity has been 6.2 inches. It is worthy of mention that the storms did not prevail in Scotland or Ireland, or were of an ordinary character; thus in Dublin on Friday evening, there was some lightning, hail, and rain, but nothing remarkable.

18. TELEGRAM FROM INDIA.—

“ALEXANDRIA, Aug. 7.

“Delhi had not fallen up to the 27th of June. There had been a good deal of fighting outside the fort walls. The rebels were repulsed with loss on every occasion.

“General Van Courtland, when marching upon Jhansi and Hissar, had two engagements with the rebels near Sirsa, the last being a very decided one. The rebels fled in disorder, leaving 200 dead on the field, besides prisoners.

“The Punjab remains quiet.

“General Woodburn's column crushed the rebellion at Aurungabad.

“Intelligence has been received of the mutiny of the troops at Moradabad, Fyzabad, Seetapore, Jangore, Nowgong, Banda, Futtighur, Mhow, and Indore.

“The Governors of the Presidencies are at their respective seats.

“The Money Market was in a very unsettled state. Money difficult to be had on any terms. Government Securities have given way considerably. Import market very quiet; business done to a moderate extent. Freights advanced a little.

The first batch of China troops arrived in Calcutta, per *Simoom* about the 2nd of July.

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15. A Statue to DANIEL O'CONNELL.—It was long a reproach to Ireland that the remains of her once popular "Liberator" had remained without the slightest memorial. This has been remedied; but no public testimonial to the memory of one who, whatever opinion may be held of his wisdom or sincerity, was undoubtedly a man of no common power, and who was once almost idolized by his countrymen, has hitherto been erected. At length, however, ten years after his death, a statue has been raised in the City of Limerick, which has so often witnessed his vehement oratory. The statue, which is said to be an admirable likeness, was uncovered in the presence of an immense crowd, who exhibited all the enthusiasm which in former days his living presence would always draw forth.

20. MURDER ON THE HIGH SEAS.
—Liverpool Assizes.—Another instance of the brutal excesses into which the possession of unlimited power will lead men of ill-regulated minds, and of the need which British seamen may sometimes have of the protection of the law against the violence and tyranny of their own officers, has been exhibited by the circumstances which led to Henry Rogers, William Miles, and Charles Edward Seymour being indicted for the murder of Andrew Rose, between the 11th of May and the 5th of June in this year. Henry Rogers was master, William Miles chief mate, and Charles Edward Seymour second mate of the ship on board which the offence was committed. The deceased was an able seaman on board the same vessel—the *Martha Jane*. She was a British ship, owned at Sunderland, and had sailed from Har-

lepool last year to Calcutta, where there was a change of masters. From Calcutta, she came on the homeward voyage to Demerara, and after leaving Demerara she put into Barbadoes to repair, where another change taking place, Henry Rogers became the master of the ship. While the vessel was lying at Barbadoes, Andrew Rose, the deceased, also entered as an able seaman, and signed the ship's articles. Soon after Rose came on board the ship, he was put to duty by the second mate, who found fault with him and beat him so severely that he was advised by some of the crew to leave the ship, and he accordingly ran away. He was away from the ship for several days; but on the 9th or 10th of May he was brought back by the police, and put in irons. The vessel sailed on the 11th of May. At that time he appears to have been released from irons; but the day after the vessel sailed he was again beaten by Seymour and the chief mate with a rope's-end and whip, and the captain also beat him on that day. From that day until the last act which terminated in death, he was flogged by one or other of the prisoners almost every day. The deceased, when he went on board ship, was apparently an able seaman and in good health; but he had his hair close cropped, and there was reason, from that and from his conduct, to surmise that his intellect had been in some measure deranged. He was fond of singing, and one Sunday morning, soon after the ship had sailed, although in irons, he was heard singing, "Oh, let us be joyful." The captain bade him be silent, and saying "I will make you sorrowful," thrust an iron bolt into his mouth. The chief and second

mate then tied it round with rope behind his head, and he was kept with that gag in his mouth for about an hour and a half. The captain had a dog on board, and he taught the dog to bite the deceased, so that, when he came forward to whip the deceased, the dog would fly at him and bite his legs and feet. Upon one occasion the dog bit out a piece of flesh. Upon another occasion, the deceased was sent aloft to furl a sail, and when he came down he was sent up again. He was naked at the time, and as he went up the chief mate followed him, and whipped him so severely that the blood run from several wounds. The deceased laboured under an infirmity which disabled him from containing his excretions, and upon one occasion, when he was in irons, he asked leave to go forward for that purpose. He was refused by one of the mates, upon which he relieved himself on the deck. After a beating from both the mate and the captain, the captain ordered two men to hold the deceased down on his back, and with an iron pin forced the excrement of the deceased into his mouth. He forced open his mouth with the iron pin, and thrust it up his nose, saying, "Is it nice?" and "You shall have more of it," until those who were called on to assist shrank away, unable to witness the revolting scene. A day or two after the same thing occurred. Upon another occasion the captain called the carpenter to knock the head out of a small water cask, and as the carpenter was not quick enough the captain and mates did it themselves. They then brought the deceased Rose to the cask, put him into it, and bade him crouch down. They fastened the

head on the cask, and turned it, and they then rolled it backwards and forwards, the deceased being inside. They then lashed the water cask to the side of the ship, and there he remained from 12 at noon till 12 at night. While there he begged for water, and expressed great distress; and on one of the men going to him and giving him a little pea-soup, the captain was very angry, and turned the man away. The last occasion on which he suffered, the deceased was told by the captain, "Rose, I wish you would either drown or hang yourself." Rose answered, "I wish you would do it for me," upon which the captain and the two mates took him to the mainmast. They got a rope and put it over his neck, with a "timber hitch," and hoisted him up, so that his feet were three feet from the deck. When he had been suspended for about two minutes, his face became black, his eyes protruded from their sockets, froth came from his mouth. He was then lowered, and the moment his feet touched the deck he fell flat as if he were dead, and the captain was heard to say by one of the crew, that if they had kept him there half a minute longer he would have been dead. After this his health sank rapidly. The crew got him down to the forecabin, but he was so crazy that they were obliged to tie his hands. He remained in the forecabin a day or two, and on the morning of the 5th of June they carried him from the forecabin on to the deck to wash him. The deceased could scarcely crawl. He lay down on the deck with his head towards the hatchway, and his feet to the scuppers. In that position, with the sea-water over his legs, he died. The state he

was in at that time was this :—He had wounds all over his body from the beatings and ill-usage he had received. His wounds had festered to such a degree that, when the captain ordered his body to be brought aft, the crew were loth to touch him. They dragged him aft with a rope, and in about an hour afterwards, by order of the captain, he was thrown overboard. The ship made land next morning, and arrived at Liverpool on the 9th of June. Information was given and the captain and mates were arrested.

The facts above narrated were fully proved in all their sickening details by the other seamen, and medical testimony having been produced to prove that such barbarities were in themselves sufficient to cause death, or, if the deceased was labouring under any disease at the time they were inflicted, they would necessarily have hastened its fatal termination, the jury found all the three prisoners guilty, and they were sentenced to be hanged. Great exertions were made by certain humane persons to obtain a commutation of the sentence, which were successful with respect to the two mates, but Captain Rogers was executed at Liverpool on the 11th of September, in the presence of a crowd which was computed at 50,000 persons. He displayed great firmness and penitence in his last moments. The sentence passed on the two mates was commuted to penal servitude for life.

THE MURDER IN THE QUEEN'S PRISON, *Central Criminal Court.*—A case which attracted the attention of the public in a very considerable degree, from the respectability of the parties concerned in it, and the gravity of the conse-

quences which followed, was tried at the Central Criminal Court. Amongst the other prisoners confined in the Queen's Prison in the month of June last, was Mr. Robert Henderson Robertson. He was at the time endeavouring to get released from his debts in a Scotch court of bankruptcy, but was unsuccessful in his efforts, chiefly in consequence of the opposition of Antonio de Salvi, and another person named Gower, who were his detaining creditors. De Salvi had been a valet, but having saved money he had apparently turned a bill-discounter, and, in the course of his business transactions, he had become a creditor of Mr. Robertson, by whom he was a loser to a considerable amount. This led to a very angry feeling in De Salvi's mind, and, in the course of the month of June, he was heard to utter threats of taking Robertson's life, if some satisfactory proposal was not made with respect to the debt owing to him. These threats were uttered in the presence of Robertson himself, and that of a Mr. Manson, who was so impressed with De Salvi's manner, that he told him that the expression he had used was a very serious one, and that particular notice would be taken of it. On the 8th of July, Robertson sent for Mr. Thompson, a solicitor, to make some arrangement between him and his detaining creditors; and with that view Mr. Thompson, accompanied by De Salvi and Gower, who is proprietor of the well-known horse repository in Barbican, went to the prison to see him. Mr. Thompson first had an interview with Mr. Robertson, and after having conferred on the proposals to be made, the two creditors were admitted. At the

time they came in, Robertson was sitting in an arm-chair, with his back to the window, with the solicitor standing on his right hand. Business was then commenced, in the course of which an altercation sprang up as to the amount of the debt between De Salvi and his debtor. At that moment the former was standing about five feet in front of the latter, when, apparently carried away by the force of his passion, he sprang upon him. A struggle ensued, in the course of which Robertson received several heavy blows on his head and shoulders. He fell to the ground; when the by-standers, who at first were under the impression that De Salvi had merely made use of his fists, perceived that blood was flowing from wounds inflicted from some sharp instrument. After Robertson had fallen, De Salvi and Gower left the room together, the latter retreating hastily, and shuddering, as if horror-struck. They were, however, both arrested before they left the prison, and in one of the corridors they had traversed a broken knife or dagger was picked up. Robertson, on examination, was found to have received four wounds, in one of which, reaching to the vertebra of the neck, a fragment of the knife was supposed to remain. Paralysis quickly supervened, and he remained in a very dangerous state. Both De Salvi and Gower, after having been remanded several times in order to await the result of the illness of the injured man, were at last committed for trial on the charge of wounding, with the intent to murder. The magistrate was induced to take this step with regard to Mr. Gower, in consequence of the wounded man having deposed to having heard

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him urge De Salvi to strike him, by saying, "Give it him." The Grand Jury, however, threw out the bill against Mr. Gower; and indeed it appeared that Mr. Gower, if he used the expression at all, (which was doubtful,) was under the impression, as before stated, that De Salvi was merely using his fists. At the trial this day, De Salvi was found guilty of the lesser offence, of wounding with intent to do grievous bodily harm, and was sentenced to penal servitude for 15 years. A very singular point of law now arose. The day after the trial was concluded, Mr. Robertson died from the effects of the wounds he had received. An inquest was consequently held, at which it appeared that, on a *post-mortem* examination, a portion of the knife, two inches long, had been broken off by the violence of the blow, and had become imbedded in the neck of the unfortunate man. His spinal marrow was also severed; and this in the opinion of the medical witnesses was the proximate cause of death. A verdict of wilful murder having been given by the Coroner's jury against De Salvi, he was arraigned on this charge at the Central Criminal Court, on the 18th of September. A plea of *Not Guilty* having been unadvisedly put in on the part of the prisoner, he was, at the instance of his counsel, permitted by the Court to withdraw it, and substitute a plea of *autrefois acquit*; on the ground that, as the jury at his former trial had acquitted him of the *intent* to murder, he could not be tried again on an indictment which involved the same intent.

The case was then adjourned to the next sitting of the Court, and on the 30th of October the Judges

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overruled the plea on the ground that it only applied when the second charge was entirely identical with that on which the prisoner had been formerly tried. De Salvi was accordingly put on his trial for wilful murder before a jury composed half of foreigners. The same evidence was again produced, but he was found guilty of manslaughter only, and sentenced to 15 years' penal servitude, the time to be reckoned from the date of his second conviction.

21. DOUBLE INFANTICIDE.—*Liverpool Assizes*.—Bridget Cochrane was indicted for the murder of Margaret Cochrane at Liverpool, on the 21st of December last. There was also a second indictment against the prisoner for the murder of Catherine Cochrane, both of them children of the prisoner, aged 8 years and 4 years respectively. To make this shocking case more distressing, the prisoner had very recently given birth to a child. It appeared that the prisoner and her husband, a dock labourer, and the two children, lodged in a room in St. Martin's Lane. On the 30th of December, in last year, she had returned home from her usual avocation of selling fish, and proceeded to boil some potatoes for her children, at the same time sending the elder child, Margaret, to a neighbouring shop for a candle and half a pint of buttermilk. Upon the child's return the prisoner divided the milk into two portions, which the children drank with the potatoes. About half an hour afterwards, the prisoner and her two children were seen going up the stairs to bed by a lodger, whose room was opposite to that of the prisoner. The children at that time walked upstairs, and appeared perfectly well

and healthy, and the prisoner was seen to leave her own room and go down stairs, taking the candle away with her. In about an hour's time the landlady returned, and found the prisoner alone and seated by the fire in the kitchen. In about twenty minutes one of the lodgers ran down, exclaiming that the rooms up stairs were filled with smoke, upon which the prisoner, exclaiming "Oh, my children are dead," hurried up stairs, and was afterwards met coming out of her room with her eldest child in her arms quite dead. Handing it to one of the lodgers, she returned and brought out the second child, who died very shortly afterwards. There were no marks of violence upon either of the bodies, nor were their chemises at all burnt. Assistance having been obtained, the prisoner's bedroom was entered, when the bed of shavings on which the parents generally slept, and which lay on the floor, was found completely burnt through in the centre. The fire had also penetrated through the floor underneath the bed to the ceiling of the room below, while the bed on which the children slept, at the opposite corner of the room, remained untouched. An inquest was held upon the bodies of the children; and the circumstance of the prisoner and her husband having suddenly withdrawn after the first day's inquiry, and the suddenness of the death of the children, aroused various suspicions, which ended in a *post-mortem* examination, the result of which was that 42 grains of oxalic acid were detected in the body of the elder child, and 20 grains in that of the younger child—a quantity, in the opinion of various medical witnesses, amply sufficient to account

for death, assuming that a large portion of the dose had been absorbed into the system. Search was made for the prisoner, and, after some time had elapsed, she was apprehended in Ireland.

After a very long and elaborate examination and cross-examination of the medical witnesses, who were unable to speak with any certainty as to the time at which the poison was administered, the learned Judge, who had previously entertained some doubt as to the sufficiency of the evidence, interfered, and inquired whether the counsel for the prosecution were prepared with any evidence that the woman had ever been proved to have had poison in her possession; and, on being answered in the negative, at once stopped the case, adding, that no doubt there were circumstances of grave suspicion against the prisoner; and, by his Lordship's direction, a verdict of "Not Guilty" was given.

21. TELEGRAM FROM INDIA.—*Delhi not taken—Deaths of General Barnard and Sir Henry Lawrence — Loss of the "Transit" Steamer.*

"Alexandria, Aug. 14, 9 P.M.

"The *Nubia* arrived at Suez to-day. She brings dates from Calcutta to July 21; Madras, July 25; Galle, July 28; Aden, 8th instant.

"The telegraphic message from Suez is meagre and confused, and there is not time to receive explanation before the departure of the steamer *Beotia* for Malta.

"It is stated that Delhi is not taken; but the date is not given.

"General Barnard is reported to have died from dysentery.

"The news given in the *Bombay Times* of the 14th July, by last mail, respecting the taking of Cawnpore by the rebels, and the

massacre of the Europeans there is confirmed.

"The Suez telegraphic message then goes on to say as follows:—

"*Simoom* and *Himalaya* arrived at Calcutta with about 1500 of the China forces, which will proceed at once up country. Only 300 more troops are expected—General Hancock's forces.

"The rebels have been beaten on three occasions, and several guns taken, between Allahabad and Cawnpore; the latter taken from Nana Sahib, whom Havelock is following up the Blittol [to Bit-hoor] about ten miles.

"Sir Henry Lawrence died of wounds received in a sortie from Lucknow, where at present all is well.

"All the troops in Oude have mutinied.

"At Agra all quiet. Native troops disarmed.

"The Gwalior Contingent have mutinied, and are supposed to have marched on Indore.

"No political China news is given.

"The *Transit* Government steamer totally lost in the Straits of Sunda. Crew and troops all arrived at Suez to-day.

"This telegraph received from Acting-Consul Green, at Alexandria, for the Earl of Clarendon.

(Signed) "CONSUL CRAIG."

The chequered news contained in this despatch became the subject of intense discussion. On the Exchange they were the sole topic of conversation. The difficulties of the army before Delhi, the terrible massacres at Cawnpore, the deaths of so many brave officers, and the extension of the revolt, seemed to present an unrelieved catalogue of disasters. It was, however, soon perceived that

our losses, painful as they were, were not such as to affect materially the issue of the contest; while our success in every encounter against all odds proved the wonted superiority of our arms, and that success was certain, as soon as the reinforcements arrived. The funds remained unaffected at 90½ to 90¾.

22. FATAL RAILWAY COLLISION AT WATCHET.—Another of these sad accidents has occurred near Watchet, on the West Somerset Mineral Railway, which resulted in the death of three persons, and severe injuries to fifteen others. An inquest on the bodies of those killed was held, at which it appeared that a party of thirty men and boys left Roadwater for the purpose of going to Watchet to receive their wages, in company with Mr. James, one of the deceased. The line had a single set of rails only, and the party were conveyed in a coal truck which was drawn by a locomotive. When they reached Washford, the man in charge of the railway crossing there, held up a flag signal for the engine to stop at the crossing. The engine was stopped, and Giles also got on the engine for the purpose of preventing the driver proceeding further, and a man who was standing at the crossing, also warned the men of the danger of going on to Watchet. In spite of this warning Mr. James, who was second engineer in charge of the works on the line, ordered the driver to go on that he might reach the post-office in time to post some letters; and he seemed certain of arriving at Watchet before the engine with the coal trucks had started. The engine then went on, and about half way between Washford crossing and

Watchet met another engine coming in an opposite direction with a load of coal. When the latter engine was first seen it was about 200 yards off. The breaks were put down and the steam was cut off; but it was too late, and the driver of the Roadwater engine, seeing that a collision was inevitable, jumped off. The collision did take place and the consequences were as above mentioned. The jury, after deliberating about an hour, returned a verdict of "Manslaughter against John James," in the cases of his two fellow sufferers, and in his own they found that "the death of the said John James was caused by his own culpable carelessness, in persisting that the Roadwater engine should proceed when the other engine to his knowledge was expected up from Watchet."

24. ACCIDENT ON THE BRIGHTON RAILWAY.—A serious accident occurred near the Reigate station on this line of railway, by which 41 persons were more or less injured. It arose from the Brighton 1.31 P.M. fast train running into some goods waggons which were in the act of being shunted just below. According to the canon of the Rev. Sidney Smith, this accident had nearly led to some remedy being applied to the negligence of directors; for among the passengers were no less personages than the Duchess of Inverness, the Bishop of Oxford, the Hon. Mrs. Hanbury Tracy, and other persons of consideration. The last-named lady was much hurt; but the greater notables did not receive injuries sufficient to lead to inquiry and reform.

— **STORMS IN IRELAND.**—Ireland, which had fortunately escaped the ravages inflicted by the storms

of the 13th and 14th of August, was severely visited by a tempest, which was accompanied by an unusual loss of lives. The storm principally spent its force in the counties of Tyrone and Donegal. At Ednafogary, near Fintona, in the former shire, Mr. John Young, a highly respectable farmer, was killed by the electric fluid in his own house. He had been out superintending his labourers until the rain drove him into the house, and when standing at the parlour fireplace, calming the fears of his wife and daughter (who were greatly terrified), he was struck on the forehead by the electric current and fell a corpse into his daughter's arms. A fine boy of about ten years of age, youngest son of Mr. John Russell, of Ardstraw Bridge, when driving home some cows, was struck by a flash of lightning and killed on the spot. An elder brother, who was a short distance from him, on seeing him fall, ran up to him, telling him not to be frightened, as the danger was now past, but found on examination that the lad was quite dead. A woman named Biddy Donnelly, of Coash, near Dungannon, who had been hay-making, left her work about seven in the evening, but did not reach home. Next evening she was found lying dead in a small stream of water, about half-way to her own house. There were no marks on her person, and the belief is that she was killed by the lightning, as the storm was raging there at the time. In several parts of the county of Donegal the storm was equally severe. Two young men named James Graham and Andrew Irvine, on their return from the fair of Milford to their residence, near Kilmacreenan, were instantaneously killed, while three other

persons who accompanied them were prostrated by the shock, but received comparatively little injury. The wife of a farmer near Ramelton had accompanied the servant-maid to the byre for the purpose of milking the cows, but became so terrified that she returned to the dwelling-house, the girl ridiculing her timidity; the servant, however, within a few minutes after, when coming out of the byre, was struck down. The passengers in a first-class carriage on the Coleraine Railway had a narrow escape, a flash of lightning having shattered the windows.

25. ACCIDENT IN A SEWER.—*Three lives lost.*—A party of men had been employed for about five weeks, in the Whitechapel district for the purpose of excavating and destroying an old sewer, with the view of connecting the public and private drains and gullies with the deep sewer in the middle of the Whitechapel-road. The old sewer was on the north side of the main road, and as the work proceeded the deposit was removed from the old sewer and it was filled up. On the 24th it was found necessary to remove more of the deposit and bring up a 12-inch stoneware pipe to connect the drains with the main sewer in lieu of the old one. For this purpose a tunnel was begun by the side of the gully in the course of the afternoon. At 6 o'clock on Tuesday morning one of the men employed named Fitzpatrick entered the tunnel to proceed with the work. At 8 o'clock he had completed 10 feet more, when he placed a piece of board in front of the pipe to prevent anything from passing down the mouth of the sewer. In half an hour he returned to his work, and had removed the board, when two of his

fellow workmen saw him suddenly drop—he had been stricken by an escape of noxious gas from the old sewer. They immediately went down to assist him, when they also became overpowered by the vapour. Nothing daunted by what they had witnessed, and undeterred by repeated cautions, two more of the workmen descended for the purpose of rescuing their comrades; but before they could effect their object the mephitic exhalation rendered them insensible. These two were rescued before the foul air had completed its work; the three first unfortunates perished.

25. INDIAN RELIEF FUND.—The dreadful deaths of so many of our countrymen in India and the consequent destitution of their families, the dreadful tortures and mutilations to which so many of the survivors have been exposed, the total destruction of the property of all the Europeans in revolted districts, and the numerous orphans—while these horrors roused the indignation of Englishmen and the world (except a few in Ireland) to frenzy, they also led to an immediate association for the purpose of giving relief in those cases where relief was possible. The City of London was foremost in the good work. The introductory meeting was held this day at the Mansion House at the summons of the Lord Mayor. The meeting was numerously attended, many of the representatives of the great mercantile firms being present. The object for which the meeting was called was stated to be to raise a fund for the relief of the wives, widows, and children of the civil servants, and officers, who had been driven from their homes at the stations and outposts, the families of East Indian and European

clerks, shopkeepers, factory people, non-commissioned officers and soldiers, and pensioners. The addresses were marked by that strong indignation and that earnest sympathy which the circumstances necessarily called forth. The suggestion was eagerly responded to: nearly 1000*l.* was subscribed at the meeting, and the fund increased so rapidly that by the following night's post the Lord Mayor was enabled to forward a first instalment of 20,000 rupees to India.

The example thus set by the City was followed throughout the country. Meetings were held in every locality, and the subscriptions soon amounted to a considerable sum. Soon after the subscription had been initiated, the following communication gave proof of the sincere sympathy of our near neighbour and warm ally the Emperor of the French:—

“Albert Gate, Sept. 7, 1857.

“My Lord Mayor—I have received from the Emperor the following despatch:—

“‘I send you 1000*l.* sterling as my personal subscription in favour of the officers and soldiers so cruelly afflicted in India. I also send you 400*l.*, the result of the subscription of the Imperial Guard. We have not forgotten the generous subscription of the Queen and of the English people at the time of the inundations.’”

“Receive, my Lord Mayor, the assurance of my high consideration.

“F. D. PERSIGNY, Ambassador of France.

“I send herewith an order for 1400*l.* sterling.”

The next day but one brought the following telegram from Col. Phipps:—

"Balmoral, Sept. 9.

"You may announce subscriptions to the Fund for the Indian Sufferers of 1000*l.* from the Queen, 300*l.* from the Prince Consort, and 100*l.* from the Duchess of Kent."

The sufferings of our unfortunate countrymen commended themselves to the sympathy of the whole world, and subscriptions were sent from many foreign cities. The most remarkable, probably, was the noble contribution of the Sultan. This Prince, the head of the nations of Islam, and whose name was extensively used by the revolted Mahomedans of India, sent 1000*l.* to relieve the sufferers. On the Day of Humiliation and Fast the clergy solicited aid from the congregations, which amounted in the aggregate to a large sum. England and Wales subscribed 285,000*l.*; Scotland, 10,276*l.*; Ireland, 22,696*l.* From all these sources, home and foreign, there was received, up to February, 1858, the total of 342,929*l.* Up to the same date there had been sent to Calcutta, 41,049*l.*; to Bombay, 15,428*l.*; to Agra, 10,356*l.*; to Oude, 5178*l.*; to Delhi, 5344*l.*; to Lahore, 6000*l.*; and to the Lawrence Asylum, 2000*l.*;—in all 95,000*l.* There had been granted to sufferers in this country, by way of gift or loan, 7981*l.* The large surplus was invested to meet the cases as they arise:—unhappily there is likely to be no want of claimants.

26. TELEGRAM FROM INDIA.—The following telegram was received at the Foreign Office at 7.30 P.M.:—

"Alexandria, Aug. 20.

"The *Bombay* arrived at Suez yesterday morning, bringing dates from Bombay to the 30th of July.

"The latest date from Delhi is

the 14th of July, at which time that city was still held by the rebels.

"Though we have parts of five regiments before Delhi, only 2000 Europeans can be mustered for any effective attack, in consequence of detachments to protect other places.

"Sir Henry Barnard died of cholera on the 5th of July, and was succeeded by General Reid.

"The Bombay and Madras Presidencies were perfectly tranquil, and their armies continued loyal.

"General Sir H. Lawrence died on the 4th of July.

"The garrison of Lucknow is holding out.

"General Havelock, at the head of 2000 Europeans, has defeated the rebels in three engagements, re-occupying Cawnpore, and capturing 26 guns.

"These actions were very brilliant, and with very little loss on our side.

"The garrison of Agra fought the Neemuch mutineers on the 5th of July. Our loss was 49 killed and 92 wounded, out of a total force of 500.

"Several massacres have taken place in the North-West Provinces.

"The Punjab continues quiet, with the exception of a mutiny at Sealkote of the 9th Light Cavalry and 46th Native Infantry, who took the route to Delhi. They were attacked on the 12th of July by Brigadier Nicholson, and were driven back, with 200 killed and wounded, leaving their baggage and plunder in our hands. Our loss was 6 killed and 26 wounded.

"A rising took place at Hyderabad on the 18th of July, but was quickly suppressed.

"The dates from Hong Kong are to the 10th of July.

"Lord Elgin arrived on the 2nd of July, and was about to proceed north.

"JOHN GREEN.

"Trieste, 3 P.M., Wednesday.

"H. RAVEN."

The private despatch received by *The Times* contained intelligence which was not in the Government telegram—intelligence which sent a thrill of horror through the length and breadth of the land. The nations of the Continent stood aghast at the atrocities committed by the revolted soldiery, and hastened to admit that nothing in our Indian rule had provoked such fiendish acts:—

"On the 14th Delhi still held out. The enemy had made three sorties, in all of which they were totally defeated, and suffered heavy loss.

"Sir Henry Barnard died of cholera on the 5th of July.

"Sir Hugh Wheeler has been killed at Cawnpore. The garrison, pressed by famine, surrendered the place to Nana Sahib, by whom, in violation of his solemn promise, all were massacred.

"Nana Sahib was subsequently twice attacked and utterly defeated with great loss by General Havelock, who has re-occupied Cawnpore.

"Sir Henry Lawrence died of a wound on the 4th of July.

"Lucknow is confidently expected to hold out until relieved by General Havelock.

"The remaining regiments in the Punjab have been disarmed.

"At Sealkote the 9th Light Cavalry and 46th Native Infantry mutinied, but were subsequently attacked by Brigadier Nicholson, and utterly routed.

"At Saugor the 31st Regiment, under their native officers alone, drove the revolted 42nd out of the station.

"Holkar remains staunch. There have been some disturbances at Hyderabad, in the Deccan, but they have been suppressed.

"The Bombay and Madras Presidencies continue tranquil."

28. HER MAJESTY'S JOURNEY TO SCOTLAND.—Her Majesty, accompanied by His Royal Highness the Prince Consort, their Royal Highnesses the Princess Royal, Princess Alice, Prince Arthur, and the Princesses Helena and Louisa, and attended by the usual suite, went to their northern palace for the autumn. The Royal party slept at Holyrood, and reached Balmoral the next day. Nothing requiring remark occurred during the residence of the Court in Scotland. Her Majesty, after visiting the Earl of Aberdeen at Haddo House, returned to Windsor Castle.

LOSS OF THE *TRANSIT*.—News was received of the loss of this ship, which, with her sisters, the *Urgent*, and the *Perseverance*, has been brought so often before the public by the attacks made upon them in Parliament, and the persistency with which they have been defended by the authorities at the Admiralty. The *Transit*, however, owed the chief part of her ill-fame to having been the vessel selected for the House of Lords at the memorable review of the fleet at Spithead in 1855; when she made a very laughable failure. She had been ordered to convey nearly 700 troops to China, and left Spithead on the 7th of April; but on the following night, while anchored near the Needles, she swung on to her anchors, and knocked a hole in her bottom. This damage having been repaired, she sailed again, and on her voyage across the Bay of Biscay she shipped so much water that she half drowned her passengers in their berths, and put

in to Coruña in great distress on the 19th of April. She lay here sometime, undergoing repairs and alterations, and then sailed for the East. On the 10th of July she put a final close to all speculations on her sea-worthiness, by running on a reef, in the Straits of Banca.

The following account was received from one of the officers on board :—

"The *Transit* has come to grief at last. Yesterday morning, at 10 o'clock, we were steaming along at about nine knots an hour, when the vessel suddenly struck on a reef. In a quarter of an hour the water was over the engine passage, and it became very evident that we should be obliged to abandon her. The boats were got out, and conveyed the soldiers to a reef about a mile and a half away. The size of the rock where we were stowed was not more than 25 yards, and the tide was rising. The boats kept going backwards and forwards landing troops, and when I left the rock (one of the last three) the water was within two feet and a half of me. Thanks to God, all were got safely to land, fires were lit, branches pulled down, and things made as snug as circumstances would allow. Of course, everything I possessed is lost. In fact, a shirt, a pair of flannel trousers, and shell jacket are the sum total of my effects. I saved my watch and chain and pistol. There are two Dutch vessels near the *Transit*; and one of them is going to Singapore to detail our disaster. The soldiers behaved splendidly. No joke I can tell you, to be on a bit of a rock for six or seven hours under a tropical sun. I must wind up, as this is going on to Singapore by the Dutchman."

The senior officer at Singapore, immediately on receipt of the intelligence, despatched the *Actæon*, *Dove*, and a chartered ship, for the purpose of rendering assistance. By their timely arrival, and by the excellent precautions taken by the officer in charge of the troops, not a single life was lost, and the soldiers, after being detained some days at Singapore, were forwarded on to their destination.

EXECUTION OF MUTINEERS.—Among the many terrible narratives of the scenes now enacting in India which arrived by every mail, few are more striking than the following account of an execution of mutineers at Ferozepore, on the 18th of June.

"This morning were executed 12 of the mutineers of the late 45th Regiment Native infantry. All the available troops and public establishments were convened to witness the scene, which took place at the south-east of the Sudder Bazaar, and north of the Old Fort the side at which the mutineers had got in. A gallows had been erected during the night previous, and around it were the troops drawn up. A squadron of the 10th Native Light Cavalry, remnant of the disbanded 57th Native infantry, and commissariat and magazine establishment on the east; Her Majesty's 61st Foot and Artillery, with 12 guns, on the south, and the city and cantonment police on the west. The mutineers (24 I think) were brought into the centre by a guard of Her Majesty's 61st Foot; one of the mutineers was brought in a doolie, as his left arm had been amputated in consequence of a fracture caused by a musket-ball fired at him by Her Majesty's 61st Foot, when with the mutineers he was in the *fausse-braye* of the fort.

"Lieutenant Hoggan, by order of Brigadier Innes, read out the proceedings of the general court-martial which tried the mutineers, and the sentence awarded to them, to the troops and establishments. He then informed the mutineers that if any would become Queen's evidence the Brigadier would reprimand them. I believe 12 accepted the offer, and were marched to the rear of the artillery. Of the remaining 12, two (one being the man with the amputated arm) were taken to the gallows. They ascended the ladder with firm steps, and never betrayed any emotion of fear. On gaining the platform they adjusted their nooses with their own hands; their eyes then were bandaged, and their arms pinioned. Another second, and they were launched into eternity. Death was instantaneous with one, but the one-armed culprit lingered out for a considerable time, as the knot slipped under his chin. The hangman had to readjust the knot, and give him another drop; the throes of the body rapidly ceased, and the vital spark soon became extinct.

"The ten other mutineers were led away to the artillery guns, but while their irons were being struck off some cried out 'Do not sacrifice the innocent for the guilty.' Two others, 'Hold your snivelling, die men, and not cowards—you defended your religion—why then do you crave your lives? Sahibs! They are not sahibs, they are dogs.' Some more began to upbraid their commanding officer. 'He released the havildar major who was the chief of the rebels.' The ten men were fastened to the muzzles of ten guns, which were charged with blank cartridge. The commanding officer directed portfires to be lit.

'Ready, fire!' and the drama was played out. The scene and stench were overpowering. I felt myself terribly convulsed, and could observe that the numerous spectators were so awe-stricken, that they not only trembled like aspen leaves, but also changed into unnatural hues. The lesson, I trust, will not be lost on them. Precaution was not taken to remove the sponge-and-load-men from near the muzzles of the guns; the consequence was that they were greatly bespattered with blood, and one man in particular received a stunning blow from a shivered arm."

SEPTEMBER.

2. DESTRUCTION OF WATT'S FIRST ENGINE.—The Glasgow Polytechnic Institution, a favourite place of entertainment, was burnt down. The loss was estimated at 20,000*l*. Watt's first steam-engine was among the articles destroyed.

6. RIOTS AT BELFAST.—The town of Belfast has been disgraced by a series of religious riots, the principal of which took place on this day. On the 12th of July some sanguinary affrays had occurred between the Roman Catholics and the Protestants, in which the former seem to have been worsted. This led to the formation of "gun-clubs" among the more fanatical of the party, for the avowed purpose of arming themselves. About the same time the Protestant party, among which the members of the Church of England took the lead, instituted a series of open-air preachings. These measures embittered the feelings of the opposite faction, already sufficiently exasperated by former occurrences. On the 23rd of August, the Rev. Mr.

Roe preached on the steps of the new Custom House; a large body of constables being at hand in case of a riot. The riot came readily enough, and some fighting ensued. The Riot Act was consequently read, and the mob shortly afterwards dispersed. Nothing daunted, however, by the untoward results of their attempts, and in spite of the warnings given by the *Northern Whig*, and some others of the more respectable newspapers, the most violent Protestants determined to persevere in the same course, and amongst others, Mr. Hanna, a Presbyterian minister, offered himself as a street preacher. The scheme was brought before the Belfast Presbytery, but they refused to give their sanction to the proceedings, at the same time strongly setting forth the impropriety of preaching in a spirit of bravado, and urging Mr. Hanna to refrain. Mr. Hanna, however, was not to be persuaded. The more he reflected on it, he said, the more he felt that he could not withdraw. According on Sunday, the 16th of September, he appeared at the Harbour Office for the purpose of preaching. In this course he was supported by a strong body of Protestants, chiefly ship-carpenters, some of them from Lisburn, who came to the scene armed with stout bludgeons. A large number of spectators were also present, so that the quays were as full of people as when the Queen visited Belfast; the ships in the docks were crowded. When Mr. Hanna appeared, the magistrates, who had the police hard by, strongly advised him not to preach; pointing out the consequences that would certainly ensue. He could not be prevailed upon to desist. He said he was there to assert his "rights,"

it was for them to perform their duty. At first their proceedings were conducted quietly. A hymn was sung and a prayer uttered. Mr. Hanna had scarcely begun to preach, however, when a body of Roman Catholics from the Custom-house steps, where they had mistakenly waited for the preachers, made an attempt to enter the area where the preaching was going on. They were set upon and beaten back. This was the beginning of the affray, which quickly spread to other parts of the town. Isolated assaults took place in various quarters, according as fortune brought together a number of either faction sufficient to encourage them in their riotous intentions. The police proving insufficient to quell the affrays, the military, horse and foot, together with the constabulary, were called out. Rain fell, yet the rioting did not cease, and the Hussars were at last compelled to charge and clear the streets. In another district, where the rioters no longer contented themselves with bludgeons, but began to use their guns, the constables were ordered to load with ball; and as this produced no effect, they were directed to fire. They did so, and this determined measure at length induced the combatants to disperse to their homes. After the mob had retired, only two wounded persons were found; but it was supposed that some had been carried away by their friends. During these proceedings Mr. Hanna continued his discourse to about 8000 persons without further molestation, at the Harbour Office, and he concluded by advising his hearers, now that they had asserted their rights, to rely on the authorities, and disperse quietly. Nine prisoners had been made by the police,

some of whom the magistrates dismissed, while upon others they inflicted the almost nominal fine of 2*l*. The riots, however did not cease with this day's proceedings, but continued all the week, and, in spite of the endeavours made by the more moderate clergymen of both persuasions to allay the irritation between their flocks, "comparative peace" was all that was found attainable. The head-quarters of the factions were Sandy Row and Pound street; and as these two places were within gunshot range of each other, a constant interchange of shots was kept up during the whole period, but without any injury to either party, so far as was known. A large force of constabulary was subsequently concentrated in the town, and the military was also reinforced to the number of 2000 men. By these measures the disturbed districts were in some degree restrained, and on Friday, the 11th, the magistrates held a meeting, and issued a proclamation calling upon the well-disposed to abstain from assembling in numbers in the public streets and thoroughfares. This last step led Mr. Hanna, who in the beginning of the week had put forth a violent address to the Protestants, announcing his intention to persevere in his vindication of their "blood-bought and cherished rights," to reconsider his determination. He finally resolved on "retiring for a few Sabbaths," at the same time declaring that he did so "not out of fear, but in the cause of Charity."

But although Mr. Hanna did not preach, his place was supplied by a Mr. Mateer who was formerly a minister. He had been accustomed to preach on the quays at Belfast, and on Sunday he took

up his usual post and delivered a sermon, which was listened to without interruption. But the quiet that reigned on the quays did not prevail elsewhere, as, in the afternoon and evening there was a constant succession of assaults in one quarter or another. In the evening the two parties came to blows in Brown Square and Brown Street, and pelted each other, and the houses in the locality, with stones. At length, as the mob would heed no warning, the officer in command of the constables ordered his men to load and prime. He then told the factions that their conduct was disloyal, disgraceful, and ruffianly, and that if they did not instantly depart he would order his men to fire their loaded pieces among them. This threat was understood to be in earnest, and the crowd disappeared. The next day military occupation of the chief seats of the disturbance was taken by powerful bodies of the constabulary, and although for a time the firing continued, it gradually grew less and less, until the town gradually resumed its wonted quiet. These riots called forth two measures from the Government, with a view of preventing their recurrence for the future. The Lord Lieutenant in Council, by a proclamation signed by councillors of all parties, placed the town of Belfast under the operation of the Crime and Outrage Act. This proclamation came into force on the 20th of September, and the object of the Government in issuing it was to disarm the Catholic gun-clubs as well as the Orange lodges, and, indeed, all parties who were not licensed to carry arms by the magistrates named in the proclamation itself. There appeared reason to doubt, however, whether

the object aimed at was obtained, for the arms were removed to the outer margin of the proclaimed district, and were ready for use when required. The other step taken by the authorities was to send a special commission to inquire into the disturbances. This proceeding was equally futile with the former. The examination gave a further opportunity to the opposing parties to exhibit their ill-will, and though the commission reported, no consequences followed.

6. A FAMILY DROWNED AT DUNBAR.—A melancholy accident has happened at Dunbar, in the family of Mr. William Wilson, a brother of Mr. James Wilson, the Secretary to the Treasury. Mr. William Wilson was residing in a cottage near the beach, in front of which the members of his household were in the habit of bathing. In the morning of the 6th, when the tide was receding, Misses Helen and Alice Wilson, aged respectively 17 and 14 years, ventured into the sea, to bathe in company with a female servant. They had not been long in the water when a heavy sea struck the group, throwing the servant upon the beach, but drawing the young ladies underneath the waves. The former, seeing the danger her charges were in, gave the alarm and ran to the cottage. Mr. Wilson and his son James, a lad of 18, who were at home, immediately hastened down to the beach. The latter dashed into the water, but being soon carried beyond his depth, and unable to swim, found himself exposed to the same peril as his sisters. The father, beside himself at the general danger, also plunged into the tide, but without avail, for he also was borne away by the strong

current, and before other aid could be got they all perished together. The distracted mother followed to the beach, and was, in her dismay and agony, about to encounter the same danger, when some friendly hand drew her back. A police constable gallantly succeeded in recovering Helen, and upon being drawn upon the beach she was heard to draw a sigh, but no further evidence of life was given, and all effort to restore it proved fruitless. James was got out in three or four minutes after, but was quite dead. The body of Alice was not recovered till 5 P.M., when it was found nearly half a mile to the westward, near the old harbour.

8. PRAYER FOR THE SUFFERERS IN INDIA.—The Bishop of London recently addressed a circular to his clergy enclosing the following—"Prayer for our countrymen in the East," which in his opinion might, at a time, "when many of our homes are filled with mourning by the tidings already received from the East, and so many who have not yet cause to mourn, are in deep anxiety," be used before the Litany and the Prayer for all conditions of men. He suggested also that it may be used in private or family worship.

"Let us pray.

"O Lord of all power, who stillest the tumults of the people and the raging of the heathen, and in whose hands are the issues of life and death for all men, we beseech Thee at this time to look down with fatherly compassion upon our countrymen in the East, now exposed to great and unforeseen dangers. Thou knowest, Lord, our secret as well as our open sins; Thou knowest how far by our neglect of privileges,

and of the duties we owe to those over whom Thou hast given us dominion, we have provoked this judgment. Have mercy, we beseech Thee, for Thy Son Jesus Christ's sake, upon us, and upon our distant friends, and visit us not according to our sins. Comfort, O Lord, with Thy blessed Spirit the Comforter, all who with wounded hearts are now mourning for the death of dear relatives, and grant to them a happy meeting in the presence of Christ with those who are now lost to them. Still the anxieties of all, teaching us to wait in faith on Thee. O Lord, we beseech Thee to watch over the helpless women and children who are perchance even now exposed to the cruel assaults of enemies at once infuriated and treacherous; and strengthen those whom Thou hast armed to defend them. Guide our rulers in these perilous days, enduing them with wisdom and with energy; and make those who have to execute their orders vigorous and brave in the discharge of duty. Dispel, O Lord, we beseech Thee, the mysterious delusions which have led to this outbreak among the heathen. Maintain, if it seem good to Thee, and restore the power and influence of our country over the less-civilized tribes which Thou hast committed to our sway; and if of Thy goodness this danger passes, give to each of us henceforward, both rulers and people, a deeper sense of our Christian responsibilities as raised to a high and commanding place among the nations. And may all changes work together for good, to the advancement of the kingdom of Thy dear Son Jesus Christ our Lord.

"Our Father, &c.

"Lord have mercy upon us.

"Christ have mercy upon us.

"Thou, O Lord, art merciful and powerful to defend our cause against every enemy.

"Thou, O Lord, art a strong tower of defence for all that flee unto Thee; O save our countrymen commended to our prayers from all violence and treachery.

"O Lord arise, help us, and deliver us for Thy name's sake.

"O Lord, hear us.

"O Christ, hear us.

"God the Father, God the Son, and God the Holy Ghost, have mercy upon us, and upon our distant countrymen, and save them and us now and for evermore. Amen."

8. THE EVANGELICAL ALLIANCE AT BERLIN.—The Evangelical Alliance, of which the King of Prussia is an eminent member, have held their Conferences this year in the capital of their Royal ally. They began on the 8th instant, at the Garrison church. There were present about a dozen English clergymen, and of laymen Lord Roden, Sir Edward Buxton, and Sir Culling Eardley. The service at the church was in English, French, and German. On the 9th, the Conference assembled betimes to hear Dr. Krummacher, "the Court Chaplain at Potsdam." At the evening sitting, Professor Jacobi and Dr. Merle D'Aubigné of Geneva were the prominent speakers. On the 11th, the Conference paid a visit to the King, and, by invitation, took their ladies with them. There they were sumptuously regaled, and treated with the most distinguished courtesy by the Royal Family and Court. On this occasion a phrase used by the King "made a great

impression." He said, "May the period of your intercourse be as that of the Disciples after the first day of Pentecost."

10. LORD MACAULAY.—The announcement in the *London Gazette* of this date that Her Majesty had been pleased to grant to the Right Hon. Thomas Babington Macaulay the dignity of a Baron, as Baron Macaulay, of Rothley, in the county of Leicester, was received with universal satisfaction. Those who knew very little of his great labours as a philosophic statesman were well aware of his eminence in literature, and had felt for more than a quarter of a century the influence of his genius. The public, therefore, considered his title to be a just acknowledgment of literary eminence. *The Times* gave a just expression to the public feeling:—

"It is an honour which belongs peculiarly to the man, and which is a fitting, if not an adequate, return, for a life spent in the public service, and devoted to literary labours of the most dignified order. It is much to say that he is the most popular author of the day, but we have to say more. With a style that compels attention, with a calm wisdom that commands assent, he has interpreted English history to ourselves and to the world. To us the history which he has indited is worth a score of charters and a cartload of laws; it is our Bill of Rights and our code of political duties. We know better what we are, we know what our fathers fought for, we can sympathize with the aspirations of Whigs, we learn to respect the endeavours of Tories, we are less of partisans and more of patriots. To Europe that history is worth all the constitutions that have yet been de-

vised. It has been translated into many languages and widely read over the Continent. Who does not remember the appearance of these volumes in that year of revolution when all the peoples of Europe were maddening with fury about thrones that seemed to be tottering to their fall? It was with profound gratitude that, amid the universal wreck, Englishmen saw, as the historian described, how in their country liberty came to be linked with order, and contentment and fraternity were made consistent with the inequalities of an aristocracy. If it was a lesson which we shall never forget, it was a lesson also which, we have little doubt, will one day bear fruit in every kingdom of Europe, making Sovereigns more wise, and making subjects tremble for that crisis shadowed forth by the historian, in which 'it may be necessary to sacrifice even liberty in order to save civilization.'"

10. SUBMARINE TELEGRAPH FROM SARDINIA TO ALGERIA.—It was announced in the City, that the submarine cable to connect the island of Sardinia with Algeria, and bring France into direct communication with that colony, had been safely laid. The length of the line is 146 statute miles, and the cable has four wires, two of which will be appropriated to the French Government. The first portion of the line, from Genoa to Corsica and Sardinia, has been some time complete. This announcement was somewhat fallacious; for it seems that the cable was too short to be brought on to the shore of Sardinia. It had, however, been fairly laid across the Mediterranean; and was finally joined on without difficulty.

— ASSASSINATION OF THE BRI-

TISH MINISTER AT LIMA. — Our Minister to Peru, Mr. Sullivan, has been assassinated at Lima, under the circumstances detailed by the following letter:—

“Lima, Aug. 12, 7 A.M.

“The whole of Lima and Callao has been thrown into a state of utter consternation by a most dastardly attempt to assassinate my friend Mr. Sullivan, in his own house, last evening a little before 7. I fear it is an assassination, for the doctors give no hope of his recovery. We were dining comfortably together when the steward rushed in through the bedroom, followed by the assassin, into the office, calling out ‘Thieves!’ and upon our jumping up and going towards the door we were met by the villain, who, without saying a word, placed a blunderbuss close to Mr. Sullivan’s stomach and discharged it, and immediately started off the way he came in without taking a single article. Mr. Sullivan staggered back into my arms, saying ‘He’s killed me.’ Three pistol balls were taken out of his stomach, and a half-ounce ball was cut out of the fleshy part of his back. As you can judge, we have passed a dreadful night attending upon the sufferer, preparing him for the worst, and doing what was necessary as regards his last wishes in case the wounds are mortal. No reason can be assigned for the foul deed, for he had no personal enemies, and the general opinion is that it is a political affair of the Vivanco party, at present in arms against the Castilla Government. Several persons have been seized, but it is not yet known whether they were of the party. The servants state that three other men remained in the back passage during the affair. I have to be thankful that I my-

self escaped injury most unaccountably, for if the shot had been made a yard or two off, some of the bullets must have touched me. The excitement is naturally very great here, for after this instance of cold-blooded murder no one considers himself safe.”

Mr. Sullivan died the following day. The cause of this dreadful murder is not known. The Peruvian Government have taken active steps for the discovery of the assassins, and offered a large reward. The deed seems probably to have originated in an abortive attempt at brigandage.

11. FATAL COLLISION OFF DUNGENESS.—*Three lives lost.* The necessity for the establishment of further regulations for the prevention of collisions between steamboats in the narrow seas is more apparent every day. The following is only an additional instance of that unfortunate fact. The *Sophie*, a fine screw steamer of 600 tons burden, and a crew of 19, including the commander, Captain Von Knappen, left Rotterdam at five o’clock for Bristol. The night was dark and somewhat stormy with rain, but all went well until a quarter-past one on Friday morning, when she was about six miles off Dungeness pursuing her usual course down Channel. She then was steaming at full speed, when a steamer was suddenly observed approaching her about three times her own length off on the port bow. The mate instantly called out for the helm to be put “port, hard a-port,” and ran aft to see that it was done so. Before there was time, however, for her to answer her helm the ships came together with tremendous force. The steamer, which proved to be the *William Hutt*, a powerful screw

collier, bound to Shields, from Havre, came stem on and struck the *Sophie* on the port side between the fore bulkhead and foremast, cutting her down below the water line. The *Sophie* rapidly filled, a fact which seems to have deprived the crew of all presence of mind. She carried two quarter boats and a long boat; the latter, however, was lashed up endways by the foremast, and very difficult to clear. A rush was therefore made to the starboard quarter boat, and four of the hands got into it; but in lowering it was dashed against the side of the sinking steamer, and stove. The men then got out, and made for the other quarter boat, into which all on board, 19 in number, got, including the captain, his wife, and a female passenger. As they were about to lower it the ropes were found to be secured to the davits. Just at this critical moment the bow of the steamer was seen to gradually disappear under water, and before there was time to get the ropes clear the ship went down, drawing with her the boat and the whole of her unhappy occupants. Only seven of them were saved. Three of these supported themselves on portions of the wreck, and the other four on the disabled quarter boat, until they were picked up by a boat from the *William Hutt*. This, however, owing to the darkness which prevailed, did not occur for some 20 minutes or half hour. The *William Hutt*, which had received serious damage to her stem, remained near the spot for some time afterwards, and then continued her course to the Downs, where the survivors were landed.

13. TELEGRAM FROM INDIA.—

"The *Pekin* arrived at Suez from
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Bombay on the 4th inst., with Bombay dates to the 15th of August.

"General Havelock defeated the rebels, Abipur-al-Gunge (Bithoor-al-Gunge), on the 29th and 30th of July, taking nearly all their guns. He expected to reach Lucknow on the 31st of July.

"The 7th, 8th, and 40th Regiments, and 12th Irregular Cavalry, mutinied at Dinapore, on the 26th of July.

"Her Majesty's 10th Foot shot down 800 of them.

"Much excitement at Benares, towards which city the mutineers were advancing.

"The latest date from Delhi the 27th of July; the siege progressing slowly. Reinforcements were beginning to arrive.

"General Reid has relinquished the command on account of illness, and has been succeeded by Brigadier-General A. Wilson.

"At Agra the Europeans remain in the fort, well able to hold out, but anxiously awaiting reliefs.

"A corps of Yeomanry Cavalry is being formed at Calcutta for service in the North-West Provinces.

"Sir Colin Campbell arrived at Calcutta.

"The Sealkote mutineers, on their way to Delhi, were totally destroyed at Goodahpore by Brigadier Nicholson's force.

"A mutiny has broken out in the 27th Bombay Native Infantry at Kolapore, in the Southern Mahratta country. European troops have been sent against the mutineers, and are said to have quelled the disturbance.

"Great alarm prevails in Belgaum, Dharwaz, Rutnagherry, and Sattara, where means of defence have been adopted.

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"The ex-Ranee of Sattara and a native Rajah have been taken into custody and brought prisoners to Bombay.

"A Mahomedan conspiracy has been discovered in the Bombay Presidency, and the Mooalvie of Poohd, (Poonah?) with several accomplices, have been apprehended and await trial.

"Her Majesty's 93rd Regiment, and a company of Artillery, arrived at Bombay from Mauritius, and the *Pottinger* and *Canning* on the 4th of August.

"Colonel Stewart's column has reached Indore, and tranquillity is restored in Central India.

"The *Bombay Times* considers that though the mutiny is no longer confined to the Bengal Army, the rebellion has been checked, and that the news by this mail is decidedly of a cheering character."

17. TELEGRAM FROM INDIA.—The following telegraphic despatch was received at the Foreign Office at 12.50 P.M. :—

"Alexandria, Sept. 12.

"General Havelock had advanced 25 miles from Cawnpore towards Lucknow; but, after defeating the mutineers in three engagements, with loss of 21 guns, he was obliged to retrace his steps to Cawnpore for the purpose of leaving his sick—considerably increased from cholera—and was waiting for reinforcements. At Agra the Krok contingent and other rebels had been entirely dispersed.

"A detachment of Her Majesty's 10th and 37th Regiments, 300 strong, had made a night attack upon the men of the 8th and 40th Native Infantry who had mutinied at Dinapore, but was repulsed with loss of 200 killed. The Irregular Corps at Segowlie

had mutinied and killed their officers.

"A plot to murder the Europeans at Jessore and Benares had been discovered at Midnapore. The Shekawatti battalion was wavering, but had not been disarmed yet. Martial law had been proclaimed in Behar.

"Great uneasiness was felt in Calcutta of an outbreak during the approaching Mohurram, and the Body Guard had been disarmed, but allowed to retain their horses.

"Lord Elgin arrived on the 8th of August with 400 marines and a company of Her Majesty's 59th Regiment, and another steamer had brought some of the troops of the *Transit*.

"The *Bentinck* met two steamers coming up the river with troops. The *Himalaya* left on the 11th for troops from the Mauritius.

"The report of General Havelock's retreat comes by the Suez telegraph. The *Calcutta Englishman* of the 8th of August does not mention it.

"(Examined) F. JOHNSON.

(Signed) "RAVEN.

"Trieste, Thursday, 5.55 A.M."

Other despatches derived from the same sources contained the startling report that General Reid was dead and that the ravages of the cholera had compelled the British army to raise the siege of Delhi.

18. DONCASTER RACES.—The second in importance of the Isthmian games of England has been a great success this year. The attendance never was so large, while the sport was good. They commenced on Tuesday the 15th, on which day the great race for the Yorkshire Handicap was won by Mr. A. Nicholl's "Warlock" (Flatman) from 10 competitors.

The St. Leger Stakes, on Wednesday, brought 11 horses to the post. For this race "Blink Bonny," the winner of the Derby and Oaks, was the favourite. But alas for favourites! an outsider carried off the prize. Mr. J. Scott's mare, "*Impérieuse*," won the race, and "Blink Bonny" was fourth.

The Doncaster Cup was won by Lord Zetland's "*Vedette*." "Blink Bonny," however, carried off the Park Hill Stakes from two competitors.

18. MURDER OF A BOY FOR A PAIR OF BOOTS.—The dead body of a boy was found in a field near Nottingham Forest, under circumstances which left no doubt that a murder had been committed. The boy was the son of Mr. Atkinson, machine-holder. On Thursday evening, after returning from school, he left home with a play-fellow, about two years younger, and went towards the Arboretum. About 6 o'clock they were seen playing near the Arboretum gates, when a man accosted the children and asked the smaller one (not the deceased) to show him the road to Basford, at the same time promising to give him 10s. The little fellow said he did not know the road; but the murdered boy most unwittingly exclaimed, "I do." The same offer was made to him, and the boy accepting, the man and boy went away together up Waverley Street, leaving the other boy at the Arboretum gates; this was the last that was seen of the boy alive. The next evening a number of boys were playing near the forest, and one of them was horrified, on getting into an adjoining field, to find the dead body of the boy under the hedge. He gave an alarm to his companions, and they communicated the disco-

very at once to the police. On examination of the body, it was apparent, from marks of compression on the neck and the appearance of the mouth and nostrils, that the boy had been strangled. There were also marks of violence on one side of the body, as though it had been knelt upon. The lad's boots had been taken away. It is conjectured that the man's object in luring the boy away was to steal his boots; but that while he was committing the robbery some persons passed near; when the ruffian, in order to prevent the boy from crying out, grasped his throat so tightly that he was strangled. The murderer has never been discovered.

19. PIRACY IN THE WEST INDIES.—Intelligence has been received at Lloyd's, under date Kingston, Jamaica, August 27th, of the capture of the British ship *Endeavour*, by a piratical vessel, and the murder of nearly all on board. The *Endeavour* was on a trading voyage on the Indian coast on the 1st of August, and was lying becalmed about 15 miles from Bahia Heads; a number of boats, filled with armed pirates, put off from a vessel that had followed the *Endeavour* for several days previously, and, despite the gallant efforts of Captain Durant and his men, succeeded in boarding the vessel: the captain and 13 of the crew were instantly murdered in cold blood. Seven of the men on witnessing this contrived to get over the side into one of the boats, and made their escape. After being on the ocean four days and nights, without food or water, they were picked up by the *Conway* steamer, and landed at Kingston on the 27th.

24. FATAL ACCIDENT ON THE GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY.—
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Five Persons killed.—A very bad accident occurred on the main line of the Great Northern Railway. The express train from Manchester to London, which consisted of engine and break-van, second-class carriage, composite carriage, first-class carriage and break, passed Tuxford station about noon, and had proceeded nearly two miles further, when in running over the viaduct which crosses the Newark and Tuxford road, something gave way,—it was supposed an axle,—the engine became detached from the carriages and bounded forward, while the vehicles separated into two divisions, the first of which, comprising a second-class and composite carriage, heeled over the embankment on the south side of the viaduct, while the hinder portion of the train, after striking against the buttress of the bridge on the north side and breaking off the stone cap and upper brickwork, fell down with a tremendous crash onto the turnpike road below. The first two vehicles made a complete somersault, and alighted with the right side up in a cottager's garden. In these carriages one or two of the passengers were much injured, but the majority escaped, while the carriages were very little damaged. The other three vehicles, including the break-van, were literally smashed to pieces, all the upper timbers being entirely stripped off the platforms, while the break-van had fallen upside down, and the woodwork was crushed almost flat on the ground.

Assistance was rendered as promptly as possible, messengers being despatched to the nearest stations and to the nearest medical men. Four of the passengers were taken out of the *débris* quite

dead; three others were so seriously wounded as to be scarcely fit to be removed, and all the rest of the unfortunate travellers in this section of the train were more or less severely injured. The dead bodies and one or two of the worst sufferers surviving were removed to the Newcastle Arms, Tuxford. The remainder of the patients were taken to Retford. The following is a list of the casualties:—Killed—The Hon. W. M. Wind-
sor Clive, brother to the Hon. Robert Clive, M.P., who was also in the train; Miss Letitia Paget, Gorton Lodge, Garston, Liverpool; Mrs. Heaton, 18, Queen Square, Lancaster; Mrs. Pitman, wife of one of the Great Northern Railway Company's officers, who sat next to her when in the train. Amongst the wounded, the following cases were the most severe:—Captain Marshall, one eye severely injured, his wife and child escaping with bruises; Mr. John Dansfield, hatter, Waterhead Mill, near Oldham, one of the town-council of that borough, fractured ribs and internal injuries; John Jackson, labourer of Bourne, near Cambridge, compound fracture of right arm, internal injuries; William Dyson, the guard of the train, fractured skull, internal injuries; Mr. Sworder, Hertford, fracture of ankle. The remaining passengers in these carriages received injuries of a less serious character, though there was not one who escaped altogether. Jackson died after undergoing an amputation of his arm. An inquiry was held before the coroner; but after a very protracted investigation the authorities failed to arrive at any conclusion as to the direct cause of the disaster. As an indirect cause, it seemed attributable to the reckless

speed at which the trains of this Company are sometimes driven in order to make up for lost time.

24. NATIONAL FAST.—*The Queen's Proclamation appointing a Day for solemn Fast, Humiliation, and Prayer.* "Victoria R.—We, taking into our most serious consideration the grievous mutiny and disturbances which have broken out in India, and putting trust in Almighty God that He will graciously bless our efforts for the restoration of lawful authority in that country, have resolved, and do, by and with the advice of our Privy Council, hereby command that a public day of solemn fast, humiliation, and prayer be observed throughout those parts of our united kingdom called England and Ireland, on Wednesday, the 7th day of October next, that so both we and our people may humble ourselves before Almighty God, in order to obtain pardon of our sins, and in the most devout and solemn manner send up our prayers and supplications to the Divine Majesty for imploring His blessing and assistance on our arms, for the restoration of tranquillity; and we do strictly charge and command that the said day be reverently and devoutly observed by all our loving subjects in England and Ireland, as they tender the favour of Almighty God: And, for the better and more orderly solemnizing the same, we have given directions to the Most Rev. the Archbishops, and the Right Rev. the Bishops of England and Ireland to compose a form of prayer suitable to this occasion, to be used in all churches, chapels, and places of public worship, and to take care the same be timely dispersed throughout their respective dioceses.

"Given at our Court at Balmoral this 24th day of September,

in the year of our Lord 1857, and in the twenty-first year of our reign.

"God save the Queen."

A similar proclamation was issued for Scotland.

The Roman Catholics, under the guidance of Cardinal Wiseman, set apart Sunday, the 4th of October, as a day of general supplication, and collections, for India. The Cardinal also published a powerful pastoral letter to his flock, enforcing the occasion. It appears that the first Sunday in October is a day specially set apart by the Roman Catholic Church for returning thanks to God publicly for victories gained over great infidel powers threatening destruction to Christian nations. These victories she attributes to the humble supplication of her children. It is called by them "Rosary Sunday," from a service appointed for the day.

26. NOVEL AND DARING ROBBERY.—A robbery in a novel style has been committed on the North London Railway. A fellow, well dressed, got into a first-class carriage at Fenchurch Street in the evening; when the train had passed the Victoria Park, he kicked a gentleman, Mr. Slie, on the leg, seized his watch-chain, threw open the door, and leapt out; the chain was strong, and for a moment resisted the strain, so that the robber was struck against the exterior of the carriage; when the chain snapped he fell on to the railway, and rolled down the embankment into the adjacent canal; he was seriously hurt, but he managed to carry off Mr. Slie's watch. The cat-tiff soon afterwards was met by two persons, and to account for the condition he was in, he said a thief had robbed him and forced him into the canal. He was captured and convicted.

28. TELEGRAM FROM INDIA. — The following telegraphic despatch was received at the Foreign Office at 12.45 P.M. :—

"Sept. 25, 6 P.M.

"The *Pottinger* arrived at Suez yesterday, with dates from Bombay, 31st August; Aden, 11th of September.

"The latest dates from Delhi the 12th of August, when that city was still in possession of the rebels; but an attack was expected to be made shortly, as General Nicholson was within a day's march of considerable reinforcements.

"General Havelock's force has retired towards Cawnpore, being unable to reach Lucknow.

"A second advance was made on the 4th of August.

The General was again obliged to wait for reinforcements.

"During these movements several actions were fought with the enemy, who were invariably defeated, and lost many guns.

"The 26th Native Infantry mutinied at Lahore on the 20th of July, and murdered the commanding officer, Major Spencer; but the mutineers were totally destroyed.

"Maharajah Gholab Sing died at Cashmere on the 2nd of August.

"The 12th Bombay Native Infantry at Nusseerabad have been disarmed, as the men exhibited symptoms of disaffection.

"Most of the remaining regiments of the Bengal army have been disarmed.

"The 8th Madras Cavalry refused to proceed to Bengal, and was immediately disarmed.

"The mutiny in the 27th Bombay Native Infantry at Kolapore has been suppressed.

"The remainder of Her Majesty's 33rd regiment has arrived at Bombay from Mauritius.

"Central India is tranquil, all being reported quiet at Nagoda, Saugor, and Jubbulpore.

"A part of Joudpore Legion has mutinied at Mount Aboo, but no mischief was done at the station.

"This intelligence, received from Acting Consul-General Green, at Alexandria, dated the 20th inst., for the Earl of Clarendon.

(Signed) "M. STOPFORD,

"Rear-Admiral."

A subsequent despatch from the Vice-Consul at Trieste contained the following paragraphs :—

"Great anxiety is felt as to the fate of Lucknow, where a thousand Europeans, a large proportion of whom are women and children, are blockaded by the rebels under Nena Sahib.

"The 5th and 90th Regiments were on their way up the river to reinforce General Havelock's division, but it is doubtful whether the garrison of Lucknow has provisions to enable it to hold out."

30. EMBEZZLEMENT BY BANK CLERKS. — An interesting and important trial has taken place in the Circuit Criminal Court at Stirling. In May last, when the Inspector of the Commercial Bank of Scotland was making an investigation in ordinary course into the affairs of the branch bank at Falkirk, he discovered that money entrusted to the bank to the amount of between 25,000*l.* and 30,000*l.* had been illegally appropriated or purloined by Mr. Henry Salmon, the manager of the bank. Mr. Salmon was a Justice of the Peace, an elder of the church, a prominent political leader, had been provost of the town, and up till this period he stood high in the estimation both of the head bank and of the public. On learning that a discovery had been made he absconded, and in a

few days afterwards committed suicide, by hanging himself in the stable of a public-house at Conway, in Wales. Salmon being thus beyond the reach of justice, it was resolved to indict William Reid, the teller, and Thomas Gentles, the accountant, of the branch bank at Falkirk, on the charge of breach of trust and embezzlement, and of fraudulent violation of duty by facilitating and concealing the robbery perpetrated by Henry Salmon, the agent, their superior officer in the bank. Accordingly, Reid and Gentles were tried at Stirling, the case occupying three days. The fact to be tried, and which was clearly established, was the knowledge which the prisoners had of Salmon's frauds. Reid had left the bank before the discovery; but while in the service, he, like Gentles, was fully cognizant that Salmon was appropriating the bank's money to his own purposes; for both the prisoners assisted in "cooking" the accounts, keeping entries on loose sheets of paper, instead of making them in the books, and the like, with a view to conceal Salmon's acts. But the two yielding young men did not participate in Salmon's plunder. Their counsel urged this in defence, and raised some technical points.

Lord Handyside, in charging the jury, laid down the law, that if the prisoners had been guilty of aiding and abetting Mr. Salmon—of doing that without which the deceased could not have committed or continued his frauds upon the bank—they were amenable to justice, even though they had derived no advantage from the acts which, in breach of their trust and duty, they had assisted to perpetrate or conceal. The jury, after an absence of nearly two hours, by a majority,

found both the accused "Guilty," recommending them to mercy, believing that neither had received one farthing of the money. They were sentenced to eighteen months' imprisonment.

CENSUS OF DELHI IN 1845-6.—

A very interesting account is given in *Allen's Indian Mail*, of the great and guilty city, now beleaguered by the British army. "On taking the census of 1846 it was ascertained that Delhi contained 25,611 houses, 9945 shops, mostly one-storied, 261 mosques, 188 temples, 1 church, 678 wells, and 196 schools. The total population consisted of 137,977 souls, of whom 69,738 were males, and 68,239 females. Of these, 90 families, or 327 persons, were Christians; 14,768 families, or 66,120 persons, were Mahomedans, and 19,257 families, or 71,530 persons, were Hindoos. In the year 1846 there were born 1994 males and 1910 females. The marriages were 953 in number, and 4850 deaths occurred. Of the last, 1320 took place before the age of 12 months, 493 between 12 months and 2 years, 843 between 2 and 12 years, and 2194 above that age. The census of the thirteen villages forming the suburbs of Delhi comes down to 1847. They then contained 22,302 inhabitants, viz., of Hindoos, 709 cultivators, 14,006 non-cultivators, and of Mahomedans, 495 cultivators, and 6192 non-cultivators. In this return, the chief point to be remarked is the equal division of the population into Hindoos and Mahomedans. Throughout Bengal generally the former is to the latter as three to one. This exceptional fact is of course attributable to the circumstance that Delhi has always been regarded as the head-quarters

and capital of the Mahomedan population of India."

ALTON TOWERS.—A great case is now before the House of Lords, which, whatever may be the result on the fortunes of one of the noblest English families, has had one consequence greatly to be deplored—the dispersion of the contents of an ancestral mansion.

The Duke of Norfolk, by his tenure of Arundel Castle, is the premier Earl in the English peerage; but the Earldom of Shrewsbury is the earliest of that rank by creation. The dignity was conferred by Henry VI., on the famous John Talbot, the hero of the French wars. It was limited to the heirs male of his body. On the death of the eighth Earl, in 1617, the line of descent had become so attenuated that the successor was sought in the great-great-grandson of Sir Gilbert Talbot, of Grafton, the second son of the second Earl. On the death of the twelfth Earl, who had been created Duke of Shrewsbury, a family settlement was made, and confirmed by Act of Parliament, by which the great estates of the family, which were thought to be endangered by the then heir being a Roman Catholic priest, were inseparably annexed to the earldom. Of late a sad fatality appears to have attached itself to this noble line—the title has never, since 1667, when the eleventh Earl was killed in a duel by the Duke of Buckingham, descended from father to son. The twelfth Earl was succeeded by his cousin, who was succeeded by his nephew, who was followed by his nephew, who again was succeeded by a nephew, he by his nephew, and this by his cousin the eighteenth Earl, who dying unmarried, the family which was derived

from the above-named Sir Gilbert, was conceived to have become extinct in the male line. The last Earl, therefore, believing, or affecting to believe, that the powers of the Act of Settlement were exhausted, devised his large possessions to a younger son of the Duke of Norfolk. It was, however, extremely improbable that, in the course of four centuries, a family, which had played so important a part through its several *cadet* houses, should have become extinct in every branch. Several families bearing the great name of Talbot were existent both in England and Ireland, and had been ennobled not less on account of the lustre of their descent than their special wealth and influence; although their exact derivation from John Talbot might have been unknown. It was therefore probable that there would be no want of claimants to a dignity so illustrious as the Earldom of Shrewsbury; and the Act of Settlement gave the estates to whoever should prove himself to be the right Earl. Accordingly, various claimants to the earldom appeared, the chief of whom was Earl Talbot. The pretensions of the various parties are now before the House of Lords; and thus much the evidence adduced seems sufficiently to have shown, that whoever may prove himself to be the next heir male, heirs male of John Talbot are still in existence. In consequence, the Shrewsbury estates remain in the hands of the trustees of the last Earl abiding the result.

But although the final destination of the landed estates is yet uncertain, there could be no doubt that the personal property of the late Earl was effectually disposed of by his will; and, amongst these

possessions were the contents of the noble mansion at Alton Towers.

The hereditary seat of the Grafton line was at Grafton Hall, in Worcestershire; their chief residence, however, was at Heythrop House, in Oxfordshire; the head of the extensive estates in Staffordshire was the dismantled castle of Alton, a ruin beautifully placed on a rock overlooking the Churnet Valley. The country around the castle was, little more than half a century ago, a rocky sandy waste, covered with furze and fern, but admirably adapted for sporting. To this desolate but beautiful spot Charles, the fifteenth Earl, frequently resorted, taking up his temporary quarters at the cottage of a bailiff, placed at the head of a lateral glen which opened from the valley, opposite the old castle. The Earl was struck with the beauty and grandeur of the locality, and erected on the site of the cottage a mansion suited for his occasional residence. The ancient residence at Heythrop House having been destroyed by fire the Earl resolved to build a splendid mansion at Alton, which should be the chief seat of the Earls of Shrewsbury. The lifetime of the Earl and his successor was employed in carrying on the work to completion, with a vast expenditure of money, and the aid of a succession of architects and artists in every department. The edifice thus completed, though differing in a remarkable manner from all other palatial buildings in England, is undoubtedly one of the most magnificent residences in this country. It is not so much one palace as a collection of buildings, halls, chapels, armouries, galleries and corridors, with the requisite stabling and offices, contained within battlemented walls, with towers, gate-

ways, portcullises, and drawbridges. This castellated palace was called Alton Towers. The waste around the Towers was at the same time skilfully reduced into a park, without destroying its wild beauties; and the glen in front of the buildings was, with vast labour and skill, formed into hanging gardens, adorned with terraces, summer-houses, green-houses, fountains, and statuary. The whole demesne is at once so beautiful and so grand as to be the pride of a wide district, and to divide with the palace of Chatsworth the admiration of the midland counties. In the mansion thus perfected by the taste and wealth of three successive Earls were accumulated all the treasures which a powerful and historic family had collected in four centuries, commencing with the suit of armour said to have been worn by John Talbot, the hero of their race. To these ancestral treasures the recent Earls, who had become intimately connected with many illustrious Italian families, and were devoted adherents of the Court of Rome, had added all that modern art could produce in statuary, paintings, furniture: the Towers, indeed, were a modern residence in everything necessary to comfort and domestic arrangement, state and magnificence, according to modern ideas; combined with all which could convey the impression that the family had always been great and magnificent, according to the varying notions of many generations.

The will of the late Earl condemned all this internal grandeur to the auctioneer's hammer. Since the sale of the Duke of Buckingham's property at Stowe, no such melancholy dismantlement of a noble household has been witnessed. The sale attracted great

attention, and large numbers of visitors came from all parts of the kingdom to see so celebrated a mansion before it should be stripped and deserted. The sale extended over a considerable period, and produced upwards of 40,000*l*. The buildings, gardens, and parks, though shorn of that splendour which the constant supervision of a resident proprietor imparts, are to be kept in good condition by the trustees receiving the rents.

THE CENTRAL ASSOCIATION FOR RELIEVING SOLDIERS' WIVES.—It is mentioned in the "ANNUAL REGISTER" for 1854, that attention having been called to the destitute condition of many of the families of soldiers ordered to the seats of war, an association had been formed for the purpose of relieving their necessities. This was afterwards known as "The Central Association in aid of the Wives and Families of Soldiers ordered on active service." The committee have now made their final report. The sums contributed to this object amounted to 121,139*l*. 8*s*. 2*d*., and the number of persons relieved was 16,500, besides 13,000 restored to their natural protectors. As this Association was in existence before the Patriotic Fund, they had assisted the widows and orphans of the soldiers who perished in the *Europa*; of those who fell victims to the cholera at Varna; and of those who fell at the battle of the Alma; in addition to those poor persons who came more properly within the express objects of the charity. When all these benevolent purposes had been effected, the committee found themselves in possession of a surplus of nearly 13,000*l*. The application of this fund has to some extent filled up a void in our public institutions. For the motherless sons of soldiers

there are two Government asylums; but for the motherless daughters—a class peculiarly helpless—the State has done nothing; they do not even come within the scope of the Patriotic Fund, not being orphans. But there has been founded at Hampstead by private benevolence, a "Soldiers' Daughter Home." The committee wisely resolved to make this institution efficient by transferring to it the whole of the surplus, distinguishing the gift as "The Powys Endowment Fund," in recognition of the unceasing and gratuitous labours of their secretary the Hon. Major Powys—to whom indeed the Association owed not merely much of its efficiency, but in no small degree its foundation.

THE WEATHER.—The summer quarter has been one of the most remarkable on record. The temperature of the three months July, August, and September, was considerably higher than the average of the same months in the last 86 years. Since the year 1771—the most remote date to which trustworthy records extend—the temperature of July has only been exceeded 13 times; that of August has not been so high; and that of September has been exceeded only 6 times. In 1818 only was the average of the quarter higher. The mean day temperature of July was 78° or 4½° + the average; of August the mean day temperature was 78° or 5° +, and September exceeded the average by 3°. In July and August little rain fell; but the fall in September was much above the average. Wheat was cut on the 17th July at Ryde; on the 23rd at Berkhamstead, and the harvest had been commenced in nearly all districts before the end of the month. Barley was cut on the 27th July at Car-

dington, on the 29th at Helston and Oxford, Oats on the 19th at Berkhamstead; on the 27th at Grantham; on the 4th August at Ryde and Belvoir.

OCTOBER.

1. LOSS OF A RUSSIAN TWO-DECKER.—The *Journal de St. Petersbourg* contained the following official report of this frightful calamity, given by the Rear-Admiral in command of the fleet to which the vessel belonged:—

“On 28th August (September 9), four ships of the line, the *Imperatrice Alexandria*, the *Vladimir*, the *Lefort*, of 84 guns, and the *Pamiat Asova*, of 74 guns, which were in the port of Revel, received orders to arm and return to Cronstadt. Ten days afterwards the *Pamiat Asova* quitted the roads, towed by a steam-frigate. The three other vessels were ready to set sail two days later; they had water and provisions for a month, and their stowage was the same as at the end of their cruise in the preceding year; the *Lefort* was thoroughly repaired at Cronstadt in 1852. I had received instructions to profit by the favourable weather to set sail, without waiting for the steam-tugs. On the 9th of September (21st) I got under sail with beautiful weather and a favourable breeze from S.S.W., the barometer marking 29.79 English. A little later the wind freshened, and abreast of the island of Rothskar we were obliged to take in two reefs in the topsails. At half-past 3 P.M., after passing the island of Hochland, the fleet was making more than 11 knots. The wind increasing, I ordered a third, and then a fourth reef to be taken in.

The barometer being at 29.15, and the weather foggy, we sailed as close as possible to the wind, endeavouring to keep our course by short tacks until morning; each time I gave the signal for the manœuvre. At half-past 11 the wind shifted to the west, at midnight to the north-west, and at 4 o'clock to the north, with squalls and snow. At daybreak we were near the island of Grand-Tuters. The fleet was on the starboard tack, the *Imperatrice Alexandria* a little to windward, and the *Vladimir* in the wake of the *Lefort*, with four reefs in her topsails.

“At a distance of five miles from Tuters we veered; during our manœuvre the *Lefort* appeared to us as if wishing to veer; suddenly a violent squall laid her on her side. Though her sails were let go, she leaned over so much to larboard that we expected her masts would go; but she continued gradually to lean over till she foundered in the short time that the *Vladimir* took to tack about. The keel of the *Lefort* appeared once, and was then swallowed up in the waves.

“Exclusive of the commander and 12 officers, the vessel had on board 743 seamen, 53 women, and 17 children; all perished.

“This disaster took place on September 10 (22), at 23 minutes past 7 A.M., at 5½ miles to the north-north-east of the island of Grand-Tuters, at a depth of 80 fathoms. After this unparalleled catastrophe, the wind continuing to increase, we brailled up the fore-topsails and topgallant sails, and afterwards the maintopsails, and decided to anchor at a depth of 31 fathoms, letting out all the cable of two anchors. Fifty-three

hours afterwards the wind calmed, and the steamers, arriving in the meantime, towed us to Cronstadt.

"Signed by the Rear-Admiral,
"NORDMAN I."

1. DR. JOHNSON'S CHAMBERS, TEMPLE.—The ancient buildings forming the western side of Inner Temple Lane, having shown unmistakable signs that they had stood until they could stand no longer, the Benchers gave orders that they should be pulled down and a noble range of chambers erected on their site. Among the literary reliques of London few are more interesting and better known than "Dr. Johnson's staircase," which formed the first entry after passing through the ancient gateway. In the catalogue of the materials were the carved entablature over the doorway, the railings of the staircase, and the internal fittings of the rooms in which the venerable sage had so often held converse with the greatest wits and sages of his time, or had passed the hours in study and meditation until long after midnight. The celebrity of the locality brought together a large concourse of men of letters and of persons of all qualities who held the memory of the sage in reverence. But when the auctioneer arrived at the lot describing the entablature, he announced that the Benchers had resolved to withdraw it from the sale and to preserve it as one of the memorabilia of their Inn. The flooring and mouldings of the chambers, poor and worm-eaten, were sold for 10*l.* 5*s.*

2. GREAT CUSTOMS ROBBERIES AT BELFAST.—A discovery has been made at Belfast of a system of robbery and fraud which had been going on for a considerable time. In Skipper Street was a firm car-

rying on business as tea-dealers, under the style of John James Moore and Co.; but, as now appears to be very usual, the "Co." was a myth, and the sole trader was Mr. Moore himself. This person appeared to do a considerable trade. His imports of tea were deposited, as is permitted by the Customs, in a bonded warehouse near at hand to await the public demand, when the required quantity would be taken out, and the duty paid. Rumours reached the ear of the Custom-house officers that there was something wrong in the flourishing trade of Messrs. J. J. Moore and Co., and an examination being made of the bonded warehouse, it was discovered that a large number of tea-chests bearing every outward sign of containing stores of that refreshing herb, were mere "dummies" composed of bricks and turf. The *modus operandi* was extremely simple. The bonded warehouse adjoined Mr. Moore's premises, and when the outer gate of the latter was closed, the warehouse was enclosed from observation. To the lock of this warehouse Mr. Moore had a false key, and when the business of the day was over, and the gate shut, he would pass with his assistants into the warehouse, remove such chests as suited him, convey them to his own premises, extract the tea, fill up with bricks and turf to the marked weight, readjust the covers, and replace the chests in the warehouse. This scheme had been in operation for about twelve months, and a quantity of tea, valued at 10,000*l.* or 12,000*l.*, had been removed. From the nature of the case many persons were entrusted with the secret; indeed, the whole of Mr. Moore's servants were employed in the transaction. Un-

fortunately the fraud of Mr. Moore is not the worst feature in the case. It seems almost certain that numerous tradesmen, in various towns in Ireland, were perfectly aware of Mr. Moore's proceedings, and were morally implicated in his guilt, inasmuch as they habitually purchased their teas of him at a price at which they knew he could not sell them without defrauding some one; and it is said that one of his connections affectionately advised him to pay the duty on *some* of the dummies, lest the Customs officers, seeing that his stock was increasing in face of declining duties, should become suspicious. The proceedings of the authorities, on making the discovery, were so unaccountably dilatory, that Mr. Moore was able to make his escape, and so cleverly, that no clue has been obtained either to his mode of disappearance, or his present residence. A very heavy loss falls upon the English firms who had consigned teas to J. J. Moore and Co., in ordinary trade; and it is reported that a large number of chests in bond belonging to other Belfast merchants had been opened, and their contents abstracted. The Customs authorities considered the dealings of numerous Irish houses with Mr. Moore so suspicious, that they have instituted proceedings against them for the recovery of the duties and heavy penalties on their tea transactions with that firm.

LOSS OF THE "CENTRAL AMERICA."—*Five hundred Lives lost.*—Intelligence has been received from New York that the steamer *Central America* had foundered, during a tremendous gale, in the Gulf of Mexico, carrying down with her between 400 and 500 persons. Since the loss of the *Arctic*, three years since, when many of the best-con-

nected and best-known persons of America sank beneath the waters of the Newfoundland banks, there has been no marine disaster so awful, or spreading such wide gloom, as that now recorded. The *Central America* left Havanna upon the 8th of September with 401 passengers and 101 crew—in all 502 persons. Of these, so far as is known, only 173 are saved. The weather was mild, and the wind favourable, when the vessel left port. Soon after they had got to sea the wind freshened, and before they had been out 24 hours, was blowing a gale; the gale increased to a hurricane, which lashed the sea into ungovernable fury. It is not clear from the testimony at precisely what time it was discovered that the ship was making water; it would seem, however, that it was as early as the morning of the 11th. As in the case of the *Arctic*, it was first known by the water rising in the engine-room. The captain was informed of it, and set all hands to work to remedy it, but the communication with the coal bunkers was soon cut off, the fires went out, and the vessel fell into the trough of the sea. An effort was made to reduce the amount of water. The men were formed into baling parties, and did their work manfully. When they tired, even the women came forward to help the work of salvation. Steam was again got up, and an effort was made to rig the donkey engines so as to clear the hold. The effort was temporarily successful, but the engines (or the pumps) soon got out of order and ceased to work. The sea all this time was running at a fearful height, and dashing against and over the helpless vessel. After in vain attempting

to again get up steam,—for it was got up only to be lost again for ever,—and after it was found that the water was hopelessly gaining upon them in spite of all baling and pumping, and in spite of all efforts to stop the leak, the captain next tried to make a drag by cutting away the foremast, so as to get her again head on; but in carrying out this expedient the mast unfortunately fell, so as to be swept under the hull, where it for some time remained, striking with great force in such a way as probably to increase the leak. By paying out enough hawser they got a drag, which brought them for a while head on; but the hawser parted before long, and left them again at the mercy of the waves. The hold was by this time filled, and water was in the lower cabins—warm water, heated at times by the boiler, as the vessel careened over, so as to be almost unbearable. The women and the children, driven from their own cabin, had gathered in the men's saloon. The rough Californian miners, who made a large part of the passengers, had gathered together their gold-dust, the savings of years, and bound it about them in belts. The captain appears to have been everywhere, like a gallant officer, giving every needful order, and personally superintending its execution; like a noble-hearted man, cheering the timid, and especially infusing confidence into the hearts of the women. On the afternoon of Saturday, the 12th, when hope was about departing, the brig *Marine*, of Boston, hove in sight, and, although herself disabled by the gale, sought to render such assistance as she could. To the honour of human nature, these rough miners stood peaceably by while the women

and children were put into the boats and transferred to the *Marine*. Boat after boat left, and yet they made no effort to fill them. The captain himself stood by and superintended the lowering of the women into the boats. It is one of the noblest examples of self-sacrifice on record, that of these rough men, unused to restraint, accustomed to selfishness, permitting the helpless women and children to be the first to pass from danger to safety. When the last boat had gone with the women a terrific sea broke over the steamer. She gave a plunge and sank. By this time night had come on; the face of the ocean was dark except where whitened by the foam. All were sucked down in the vacuum—the captain from the wheel-house, spyglass in hand, the passengers from the deck. When they rose again masses of the deck rose with them, wounding and maiming many, so as to cause death. A scene ensued for those who survived surpassing all the romance of shipwreck, all the horrors which which imagination has invested it. A flash of lightning broke the veil of darkness, and revealed several hundred persons, amid masses of wreck floating helplessly on the surface of the Atlantic, with nothing but life-preservers, or some fortunate door or bench, between them and eternity. Each one tried to cheer the others. The charms of companionship were added to mitigate the horrors of the scene. Scarcely a published account that does not speak of some one helped or cheered on that horrid night, when they lay floating at the mercy of the waves, and tossed about by the fury of the storm. A friendly vessel picked up in the morning one by one,

slowly, a few of those who had survived—spending hours in the search of them. It was for some time vainly expected that others of the ill-fated passengers had been rescued by other vessels. But this hope died away and was forgotten, when it was suddenly announced that there were three more survivors of this fearful wreck. It appeared that when the vessel went down some strong swimmers had got upon a damaged boat, into which they drew others, whom they saw floating, till their number amounted to nine. It was but a delusive refuge. The wreck drifted rapidly away; no vessel crossed their course; exhausted by hunger and exposure, the waves washed them one by one away. Nine days had elapsed, and the boat had drifted 600 miles from the scene of the catastrophe, when a vessel picked up *three* miserable survivors.

The *Central America* had on board, beside the private hoards of individuals, specie to the value of 2,500,000 dollars, all of which sank with her. The loss of treasure cannot be put in comparison with the loss of human lives; but in the critical state of the mercantile world in the United States, the bullion thus sunk would have done much to sustain credit: and by its defect the commercial catastrophe was precipitated, and an incalculable amount of suffering caused.

7. STORMS AND LOSSES AT SEA.—

Heavy gales set in on the evening of Wednesday the 7th, which were severely felt along the shores of the Channel, throughout the remainder of the week. They commenced from the north-west, and ranged round to the south-east, with heavy squalls of rain. In the Downs the gale blew very heavily, with a tremendous sea. His

Danish Majesty's brig *Ornen* had a narrow escape of being driven ashore. Owing to the fury of the wind she was driven from her anchors, and was obliged to run for Margate Roads, where she brought up in safety. Several ships succeeded in getting into Ramsgate harbour with loss of their anchors. Two, however, were not so fortunate. The French lugger *Josephine*, coal-laden, bound for Bordeaux, in running in, struck the east pier and became a total wreck. All the hands were saved, with the exception of an apprentice. Another French vessel, the schooner *Petite Emma*, bound for Nantes from Sunderland, struck against the same pier and became a wreck, the crew being also preserved. Early the next morning a large ship was seen on the east end of the Goodwin Sands. She proved to be a fine American ship named the *A. B. Kimball*, of Portland, United States. The crew was saved, but the vessel proved a total loss. At Dover the mail steamers were unable to leave the harbour. At Hastings, between 9 and 10 o'clock on Wednesday night, the sloop *Draper*, of Plymouth, struck on the rocks, and her crew of five persons all perished. They were seen clinging to the mast for some time, and an attempt was made to rescue them, but in vain.

On the south side of the Isle of Wight the Portuguese bark *Temeraria*, Captain Maceido, was driven ashore. The ship immediately began to break up, and her Commander, chief mate, and one of the seamen were drowned. About the same time the Spanish Brig *Nuestra Senora dal Carmen*, on a voyage from Bilboa for Norway, was driven ashore near Darnsey, but the crew saved them-

selves. Lower down the Channel the storm raged with greater intensity. At Plymouth, the wind blew a hurricane, and the sea rolled over the breakwater and through the Sound with fearful violence. Immense damage was done to the works of the Plymouth and Great Western Dock Company. Embankments were washed down, piers displaced, and the huge pontoon used for loading the steamers shifted from its moorings. Several small vessels were run ashore in the vicinity of Portland, and much damage was done to the small coasting craft all along the south-western shores. The most melancholy loss, however, was that of the American ship *Warden*, which took the ground on the Braunton Sands off Bideford, owing to her captain having mistaken the landmarks. Out of a crew of 11, only the captain and three of his sailors were saved. Nor did the shipping of the French coasts escape. The *Empereur* steamer, from Newcastle to Rouen, went ashore near Fecamp on the night of the 9th, when eight of her crew were drowned. This was the first voyage of the unfortunate vessel, which was of a peculiar build, suited to the navigation of the Seine. On the coast of Ushant two English vessels were lost, with the whole of their hands.

7. THE FAST DAY.—The day appointed by Her Majesty for National Fast, Humiliation, and Prayer was kept throughout the kingdom with evident earnestness and sincerity. The direct connection of the Indian revolt with the prosperity of the empire was too plain to produce only that formal devotion which has been observed to attend fast days for disasters in which the people had little direct

interest; and the horrible atrocities of the mutineers, the massacres of unarmed men, women, and children, whose relatives were scattered over every city, every county, and every hamlet of the land, made our misfortunes truly national, and brought the sufferings of the victims home to every bosom. The churches, therefore, were well attended both in town and country; all business was suspended; and it was observed that the most debased and turbulent portions of our large cities preserved an unusual quietude and decorum. The usual services of the Church were adapted to the occasion by the selection of appropriate psalms and lessons, and the introduction of special prayers.

The Order of Morning Prayer was the same with the usual offices for holidays, with the special variations.

The service was commenced with selected verses from the Psalms.

“¶ *Proper Psalms*, LXXVII. and LXXIX.

“*First Lesson*, Daniel ix. Verses 1–19.

“*Second Lesson*, Acts xii. Verses 1–17.”

“*Collect for the Day*.

“O Lord, raise up, we pray Thee, Thy power, and come amongst us, and with great might succour us, that we, who are justly punished for our offences, may be mercifully delivered by Thy goodness, for the glory of Thy name, through Jesus Christ our Saviour, who liveth and reigneth with Thee and the Holy Ghost, ever one God, world without end. Amen.”

“¶ *After the prayer in the Litany* (We humbly beseech Thee), *read the two following, instead of the prayer in time of war and tumults* :—

“O Lord God Almighty, who orderest

all things both in heaven and earth, look down, we beseech Thee, on us Thy unworthy servants, who turn to Thee in this our time of trouble, when evil and misguided men have risen up against the Government which they were bound to defend, and have brought wasting and destruction upon our Eastern dominions. We confess, O Lord, that in many things we have deserved Thy chastening, and have failed to make that return which Thou mightest have justly required at our hands when Thou hadst granted success to our arms and increased our wealth and power.

"But O Thou who hast revealed Thyself as a God forgiving iniquity, transgression, and sin, we pray Thee enter not into judgment with Thy servants who now humble themselves before Thee. Let us fall into Thy hands, and not into the hands of men. Defend, we beseech Thee, our countrymen from the malice and treachery of the sons of violence who have risen up against them; rebuke the madness of the people, and stay the hand of the destroyer. Cast Thy shield, O Lord, over any of our brethren who may even now be in peril of death, and let their lives be precious in Thy sight. Direct the counsels of those who rule in this hour of danger. Teach the natives of British India to prize the benefits which Thy good Providence has given them through the supremacy of this Christian land; and enable us to show more and more, both by word and good example, the blessings of Thy holy religion. May those who are now the slaves of a hateful and cruel superstition be brought to lay aside their vain traditions, and turn to Thee, the only true God, and Jesus Christ, whom Thou hast sent. And so, if it be Thy good pleasure, establish our empire in that distant land on a surer foundation than heretofore, that we Thy people, and sheep of Thy pasture, may give Thee thanks for ever, and show forth Thy praise from generation to generation. These and all other mercies we humbly beg, not for our own worthiness, but for Thy love, and through the merits and mediation of Thy blessed Son our Lord, to whom with Thee and the Holy Ghost be all honour and glory for ever and ever. Amen.

"O God, our refuge and strength in every time of trouble, mercifully receive these our prayers and intercessions for our armies now engaged in defence of their Sovereign's rights, and of the lives of their brethren, who are in peril through

violence and treachery. Be with them we beseech Thee, in all their trials and privations. Let them enter into battle with hearts full of repentance towards Thee, and of faith in the Lord Jesus Christ; and crown with success their courage in their country's cause. Preserve them alike from the pestilence that walketh in darkness, and from the arrow that flieth by day. Relieve the sick and wounded with the consolations of Thy Blessed Spirit, and support the fatherless and widows in their affliction. Grant that all the sorrows and trials which are endured may work together for the everlasting welfare of those who suffer them. Hear us, O Heavenly Father, for the sake of Thy dear Son, Jesus Christ. Amen.

"¶ *Then the General Thanksgiving, to the end of Morning Prayer, as usual.*

THE COMMUNION SERVICE.

"¶ *After the Prayer for the Queen, or instead of the Prayer for the whole state of Christ's Church, let the following be used:—*

"O Almighty God, we beseech Thee of Thy great goodness to receive these our prayers which we offer unto Thy Divine Majesty in this day of necessity and peril. Mercifully forgive the sins whereby we have provoked Thy chastisements, and grant that the judgments which Thou hast sent may work in our hearts a more lively faith, a more entire obedience, a more constant endeavour to conform to Thy goodness in maintaining tranquillity at home, in preserving us from intestine commotions, and in granting a plentiful return to the labours of our husbandmen. Look with an eye of pity and compassion upon those who have been suddenly thrown into affliction by the calamities of their friends and relatives. Visit the fatherless and widows with the consolations of Thy Holy Spirit, and enable them, under the burdens which they have been called to bear, to lift up their hearts towards that heavenly kingdom where pain and sorrow, and war and hatred, shall be no more. And as Thou hast commanded us to love our enemies, and to pray for them that despitefully use us, have mercy, we beseech Thee, even on those who have shown no mercy, and whose malice and cruelty has turned to sorrow and mourning

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the homes of many families in this land. Deliver them from the blindness of that idolatry and superstition which has encouraged their murderous rebellion. Turn them from the gross darkness which now covers them to the light of the everlasting Gospel, that so our present calamities may be overruled to the promotion of Thy glory and the advancement of Thy kingdom. Hear us, O Lord our God, for Thy goodness is great; and according to the multitude of Thy mercies receive these our petitions, through Jesus Christ our Lord. Amen.

“*¶ Collect for the Day, as before.*”

“*¶ For the Epistle, Jeremiah VII. Verses 1-7.*”

“*The Gospel. St. Luke XIII. Verses 1-5.*”

9. THE WATERLOO BRIDGE MURDER.—“Murder will out” is an adage—that bears the approval of many generations, but its correctness, under all circumstances, may well be doubted, when the mysterious affair of this day is borne in mind. That a foul and deliberate murder had been committed there can be no doubt; for although the inferences which lead to this conclusion spring but from trifling incidents, still the reasoning which conduced to them is irresistible. But beyond the fact of a crime having been committed, all has remained shrouded in the same mystery which at first hung over the matter, and the perpetrators have contrived to baffle the closest inquiries of the police, although at times there appeared some clue to their discovery. In the gray of the early morning, two lads, rowing up the river, observed a bundle resting on one of the abutments of Waterloo Bridge. It proved to be a carpet-bag, locked and corded, with a considerable portion of the cord hanging down into the water. The boys carried off what they believed to be a

prize; but when the bag was opened it was found to contain the mutilated fragments of a human body. Twenty pieces of what had recently been a living creature were exposed to view with every incident of horror. Limbs had been sawn into bits, flesh had been hacked from the bones, the trunk had been disembowelled, and the head was wanting. Horrified at their discovery, and acting under the advice of an elder brother, the youths carried the bag and its contents to the Bow Street Police Station. It was then found that the bag contained, besides these portions of the body, a complete suit of apparel—coat, surtout, waistcoat, trousers, drawers, socks, shirt, and undershirt, the hat and shoes alone being not forthcoming. No mark or other means of identification could be discovered on any of these articles; but they were apparently of foreign make, and pierced in various places, as if with a sharp knife or dagger, and they had all been ripped up the back—the overcoat as well as the rest—apparently while on the person. The front parts of the dress, too, especially, were found saturated with blood. When the discovery was first made known, it was suggested in some quarters that the whole affair was but a childish freak on the part of the students of a neighbouring hospital. The medical testimony, however, which was produced at the inquest completely demolished this hypothesis. After the circumstances attending the finding of the body had been narrated, Mr. Paynter, the divisional surgeon of the police, stated the result of his examination. He had fitted the remains together, and found that they formed a complete skeleton, with the ex-

ception of seven of the dorsal vertebrae, some portions of the ribs, with the hands and feet, and a portion of the lower third of the lesser fibula, or small bone of the leg. All the principal bones were sawn into two or more portions, and nearly all had pieces of tendon and muscle attached to them, as if the flesh had been cut off in a rough haggling manner. The skin was adhering to the bones in only four places. Short black hair on these bits of skin denoted that the deceased had been a vigorous adult. The remains had evidently been preserved from decay by being placed in brine. He also stated that between the third and fourth ribs was a cut in the flesh of rather smaller size than the cuts in the shirt and under flannel waistcoat. That piece of the ribs, when placed in its natural position, had its stab or hole exactly corresponding in position and direction (its long axis being up and down) with the cuts in the clothes. He continued,—“The reason of the wound in the flesh being smaller is because flesh, when wounded, after the weapon is withdrawn, contracts again directly. Around the stab a good deal of blood was extravasated into the tissues, showing that the injury must have been inflicted during the life of the individual. If a corpse were stabbed there might even be a few drops of blood, but the blood could not possibly be infiltrated into the tissues, as is the case with these remains. Round this stab wound I have mentioned, the blood is infiltrated into the tissues, so as to make a mark of some inches in size. The bones were clean sawn, except in one or two places, where great roughness seems to have

been used. The saw must have been a fine one, and, from several of the false cuts that have been made on some of the bones, I should imagine it was a narrow one. In pursuing my examination of the remains, I found some stray hairs adhering to the flesh. Some that I now produce seem to be hair from the head of a man. It is not black, though very dark. There are also some dark hairs from whiskers. I also found a few hairs which, from their length and fineness, must have been a woman's. I have no doubt the dark short hair belonged to the deceased. I think the body was not cut to pieces until the rigidity of death had set in some time, because, in fitting together the portions of the right leg, I found the right knee-joint and hip-joint firmly fixed, so that the thigh must have stiffened completely at right angles with the rest of the body. The right arm had also stiffened with the fore-arm under and pointing towards the body. Decomposition, which I observed in the left hip-joint, could not have been produced in less than a week before I saw the remains. I have not the least doubt that the body was never used for the purpose of anatomical examination.”

The only other evidence produced was that of Henry Errington, a toll-keeper at Waterloo Bridge, who deposed,—“On the night of the 8th, at half-past 11, I remember seeing a woman come up from the Strand side. She was alone—and had a carpet-bag with her. The carpet-bag now produced I believe to be the same. She laid a halfpenny on the iron plate, and took the bag with her longways. In trying to get it through with her she turned the stile twice. I

said to her, 'Why don't you ask people to lift up your bag for you? See what you have done; you have made me lose a halfpenny.' She said something in reply in a gruff tone of voice, and I stooped down and took the bag by the handles and put my hand under the bottom and so lifted it up on to the iron plate of the stile. It had leathern handles, with leathern bottom and sides. There was a strong light from the gas-lamp, and on the side of the bag I noticed a bright flower of the same pattern as that on the bag now produced. Her hair looked as if it had been powdered and plastered thickly down on to her forehead. I particularly remarked that she seemed agitated, and as if she was in a hurry, and I thought she was hurrying to go by the train from Waterloo, which starts at 11.45. She spoke rather gruff; it was certainly in a masculine tone of voice. Her height might have been about 5 feet 3 inches. She was a short woman and rather stoutish. I have no recollection of seeing her come off the bridge again."

The inquiry was then adjourned in order that the remains might be subjected to the scrutiny of Dr. Taylor. At the end of a fortnight the jury again met, and Dr. Taylor presented his report. It was very elaborate, and fully supported the views taken by Mr. Paynter. After minutely describing the condition of the remains, and entering fully into the inferences he drew and the reasons on which they were based, the doctor thus summed up his conclusions:—

"1. That the remains are those of a person of the male sex, of adult age, and in stature of at least 5 feet 9 inches.

"2. That they present no phy-

siological or pathological peculiarities by which they can be identified. The only fact observable under this head is, that the portions of skin remaining are thickly covered with dark hairs on the wrist and right knee, and that the deceased was therefore probably a dark hairy man.

"3. That the remains present no mark of disease or of violent injury inflicted during life, with the exception of one stab in the space between the third and fourth ribs on the left side of the chest. This stab was in a situation to penetrate the heart and to cause death. It presents the characters of a stab inflicted on a person either living or recently dead.

"4. That these remains have not been dissected or used for the purposes of anatomy. All those parts which are useful to the anatomist have been roughly severed and destroyed by a person or persons quite ignorant of the anatomical relations of parts. They have been cut and sawn before the rigidity of death had ceased, i.e. in from 18 to 24 hours after death, and in this state have been partially boiled and subsequently salted. The body of the deceased has not been laid out or attended like that of a person dying from natural causes, whose body might be lawfully used for anatomical purposes.

"5. That the person of whose body these remains are a part may have been dead for a period of three or four weeks prior to the date at which they were examined by me—namely, on the 21st of October."

With regard to the other contents of the bag he thought that the person who wore the clothes must have been subjected to great

violence; that blood flowed from his body while he was alive; that his corpse had become rigid and the limbs contracted before the clothes were removed; and that it was probable the clothes were those of the man whose remains were under examination.

The evidence of Errington as to the passing of the old woman over the bridge, was confirmed by Mr. Samuel Ball, who witnessed the colloquy between her and the toll-keeper. He also spoke to her carrying a carpet-bag and a parcel. He then continued,—“When Errington lifted the bag over she took it from him, and as she did so I caught sight of her full face. She had a sallow complexion and rather sunken eyes, with a mark on the left cheek, near the nose, which I took to be a mole. The hair was a kind of a white, but it did not look a natural colour. I saw her features quite distinctly, but did not take any notice of her dress. She proceeded along the bridge about half a yard, and then I overtook and passed her. After I had passed her I saw a rather tallish man on the opposite side of the bridge, and near the Surrey end of it, walking easily towards the Strand. He was about the first recess on the Surrey side. I did not take any particular notice of him, and could not identify him.” This being all the evidence the police had to give, the coroner summed up, and the jury found—“That the remains were those of a male person of adult age, who had been wilfully murdered by some persons unknown.” One remarkable fact suggestive of alarm in some degree was brought to light by this occurrence. No sooner was it known in the metropolis that a body had been discover-

ed, admitting possibly of some identification, than application was made by a succession of persons, eight or nine in number, each of whom, within the last month, had lost sight of some relative or friend for whose disappearance no reason could be assigned.

10. EXPLOSION OF A LOCOMOTIVE BOILER AT BASINGSTOKE.—An inexplicable accident happened at this station on the South-Western Railway, which resulted in the deaths of two of the servants of the Company. The up goods train from Southampton arrived behind its time at the Basingstoke Station, owing to a heavy head wind. Immediately on his arrival the engine-driver proceeded to the water-tank, for the purpose of taking in a fresh supply of water. While this was being done, the stoker went to the front of the engine to oil it, leaving the driver to attend to the fire. They were thus engaged, when the boiler of the engine burst with an explosion like that of a cannon. The door of the engine struck the stoker, and he was driven to a distance of some 40 or 50 yards up the line. The driver was carried to a considerable height into the air, and thrown onto the top of the refreshment room. The deaths of both the unfortunate men must have been instantaneous. An inquest was held, but no cause for the explosion could be assigned. The engine was new, and perfect in its construction, while persons of skill gave it as their opinion that it contained a sufficient quantity of water at the time.

— **DOUBLE MURDER AND ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.**—A man and his wife were murdered and an attempt at suicide was made by the murderer on Saturday night about three and a half miles from Bath.

The scene of the murders was a picturesque spot, situate in the parish of Bathford, near Warleigh House. The victims were a man and wife, named Andrew and Sarah Border, aged 25 and 29. The husband was in the service of Mr. Skrine as groom, and resided with his wife in a cottage adjacent. The murderer, whose name is Thomas Miller, and aged 23, also worked as labourer upon the farm, and lived in one of a block of cottages situated about 400 yards from the residence of his victims. Since the committal of the late murder at Leigh Woods several conversations had taken place in the neighbourhood in reference to that tragedy, and Miller, who had of late exhibited much flightiness, had entertained a delusion that the Borders had pointed him out as being like Beale the murderer. This preyed much upon his mind, producing a state of insanity which at times rendered him almost dangerous. On the 9th Miller had been unwell, and on the 10th the Borders went to his cottage with the kind intention of inquiring after his health. Hardly had they opened the door when Miller rushed upon them and stabbed them with a clasp knife. At this moment his mother, hearing some one at the door, came down stairs, and was partially a witness of the horrible scene. When a surgeon arrived, it was found that Border had received a severe gash in his abdomen, from which a large portion of the bowels protruded. The woman lay dead on her back, a few yards from the door, with her head against a border stone. She had received a stab in the left breast, and the back of her skull was fractured. Every attention was paid to the murdered man, but

he died in about two hours. Search was in the meantime made for Miller, and after some trouble he was discovered lying against the wall at the end of the garden with his throat cut and a stab in the abdomen. The clasp knife was found in the kitchen, but a small penknife was afterwards found in the garden, and it was with the latter that the murderer attempted suicide.

An inquest was held, and in accordance with their verdict Miller was committed for trial for wilful murder.

11. TELEGRAM FROM INDIA.—A telegram, of which the following are extracts, was received by *The Times*, from their correspondent at Alexandria.

"The intelligence from Delhi extends to the 30th of August. The siege train was expected on the 3rd of September, after which the place would probably be immediately assaulted.

"On the 26th of August a body of the rebels, which left the city with the object of intercepting the siege train, was attacked by General Nicholson at Nujufghur, and utterly defeated, with the loss of all their guns.

"On the 1st of September, General Outram was at Allahabad with strong reinforcements, and was expected to reach Cawnpore on the 9th.

"The garrison of Lucknow, it was thought, would be relieved on the 15th of September, up to which date it was confidently expected that they could hold out without difficulty.

"General Havelock had again attacked the rebels at Bithoor, on the 16th of August, and obtained the usual result, returning to Cawnpore on the following day.

"At Agra all was well. A detachment from the fort under Major Montgomery, attacked a body of insurgents near Allyghur, on the 24th of August, with complete success, and trifling loss on our side.

"The 51st Native Infantry mutinied at Peshawur on the 29th of August. By the following day the mutiny was completely crushed. Mutinies of part of the 10th Light Infantry at Ferozepore, and of a portion of the 55th at Hazura, have in like manner been promptly suppressed.

"The garrison at Arrah, after being relieved by Major Eyre, had safely reached Dinapore.

"Eyre had subsequently attacked Koor Singh at Jugdespore. The rebel force had been broken.

"The insurgents were trying to make their way to Delhi.

"A small portion of the 5th Irregular Cavalry had mutinied at Baugulpore.

"The remainder of the Joudpore Legion has mutinied, but no further outbreak has occurred in the Bombay army.

"The 89th Regiment had arrived from the Cape, and the 95th was hourly expected.

"The Madras Presidency was perfectly tranquil.

"The Mohurruum had passed off quietly in all parts of India.

"A despatch from Madras announced the arrival of the *Alma* from Calcutta on the 13th, and stated that the Bank of Bengal had refused advances on Company's paper."

A telegram was received at the Foreign Office at 2.30 A.M. with news to the same effect.

19. RAILWAY TRAINS ON FIRE.—Two accidents of a somewhat unusual and alarming nature have

lately occurred. Both had their origin in the same cause—fire, and both fortunately were attended with no evil results beyond the fright experienced by the persons endangered. The first happened on the Great Western Railway, between Slough and London, on the 9th of October. As the train which left Slough at 5 P.M. was dashing forwards at 40 miles an hour, smoke rose from the seat of a second-class carriage, the wood-work of which had taken fire. An attempt was made to stifle the fire by piling cloaks and coats on the seat, but it rapidly increased. There were no means of communicating with guard or driver; the screams of the passengers choking with the smoke, and in peril of being burnt alive, failed to attract attention, and the train swept onward till it approached the ticket-platform at Kensal Green. At this point a policeman saw the fire, and the train was stopped a minute before it would otherwise have been; and the terrified passengers escaped from the blazing carriage.

The other took place on the 12th between Lancaster and Carlisle. In this instance a quantity of luggage on the roof of a carriage caught fire, and again neither the guard nor the driver noticed the smoke. After the passengers had shouted in vain for some time, one of them, a person of great nerve, got out, walked along the foot-board, and thus gained access to the guard. That functionary, however, had no means of communicating with the driver, so the gentleman resumed his perilous journey towards the engine. Luckily some men who were working on the line noticed the flame, and laid down fog signals on the rails, the explosion of which attracted the

attention of the driver, and the train was stopped.

12. SOCIAL SCIENCE ASSOCIATION.—At Birmingham this day was commenced the first annual meeting of a new Association, which may possibly have a very beneficial effect on the best interests not only of this country, but of the world. No small portion of our progress in every department of activity—and especially those for promoting great social interests, which depend on the combined exertions of individuals who have severally neither the motive nor the power of action—is due to voluntary associations. Such as those for the propagation of the Gospel, for the promotion of the Arts, for the amendment of the Law, and for the abolition of Slavery. Each of these, however, has its separate and independent field of action, and has operated on its own views, and has not been influenced by that universality of view which is necessary to bring within its scope a comprehensive scheme of human advancement. This radical defect, which has beyond question greatly diminished the effect which each might have had in its peculiar sphere, is now sought to be remedied by a “National Association for the Promotion of Social Science.” This universal institution has been formed under the auspices of a veteran philanthropist, whose life, now protracted into a vigorous age, has been devoted to the great purposes of the social, physical, and intellectual advancement of mankind. The objects of the Association are stated to be—

“To aid the development of the social sciences, and to guide the public mind to the best practical means of promoting the Amendment of the Law, the Ad-

vancement of Education, the Prevention and Repression of Crime, the Reformation of Criminals, the Establishment of due Sanitary Regulations, and the recognition of sound principles in all questions of Social Economy.”

The proposed mode of action is, once in every year to bring together the various societies and individuals who are engaged or interested in furthering any of the above objects; and without trenching upon their independent exertions, to elicit by discussion the real elements of truth, to clear up doubts, to harmonize discordant opinions, and to afford a common ground for the mutual exchange of reliable information on the great social problems of the day.

It was accordingly arranged that the first meeting of the Association should be held at Birmingham in October. For the general purposes of this meeting, the subjects of Social Science to be discussed were assigned to five departments, viz. Jurisprudence and the Amendment of the Law; Education; Punishment and Reformation; Public Health; and Social Economy. These departments were severally presided over by Lord John Russell, Sir John Pakington, Mr. Recorder Hill (*vice* the Bishop of London), Lord Stanley, and Sir Benjamin Brodie (*vice* Lord Lytton); the whole being under the general presidency of Lord Brougham. The meeting was attended by a large number of persons distinguished for their public utility. In each of the departments to its special objects, were read, and some gave rise to useful discussion. Some immediate practical consequences ensued from the views presented, in the preparation of

legislative measures, and—not less beneficial—in the admission that some schemes which had been advocated persistently were unsound or impracticable.

13. **NEWMARKET RACES.**—**THE CESAREWITSCH.**—The great race of this meeting was rendered remarkable by two circumstances; first, that the prize was carried off by an American horse—the first time such an event has occurred on the English turf; and secondly, that the three foremost horses ran in so close together that the judge was unable to decide, and declared it a dead heat between all three. The stakes were founded by the late Emperor of Russia, who, on a visit to England, announced his intention of giving an annual sum to be run for in his name.

The race became very popular among racing men, and the entries soon became numerous. On the breaking out of the Russian war the Emperor's subsidy was withdrawn; but the loss was, to some extent, made up by the Jockey Club, and the race re-formed. It is now a free handicap of 25 sovs. each, with 200*l.* added by the Jockey Club. On this occasion there were 71 entries, and 34 horses started. Among the starters was a mare named "Prioress," of American birth and belonging to an American. Towards the close of the race "Prioress" seemed about to win easily, but the skill of their jockeys suddenly brought up "El Hakim" and "Queen Bess" and they came in at the finish in a line. These three afterwards ran a deciding heat, when "Prioress" won by a length and a half; "El Hakim" second; "Queen Bess" third.

14. **COLLISION ON THE SOUTH WALES RAILWAY.**—*Four Lives lost.*

—A collision of two passenger trains meeting each other on the same line of rails occurred between Pyle and Port Talbot on the South Wales Railway. A goods train proceeding to Milford on the down line had broken down, and in consequence the 6.30 morning train from Cheltenham to Milford Haven was directed to cross on to the up line. So much time had, however, been lost in this arrangement, and it had been so shamefully mistimed, that when this train had passed Pyle and had proceeded about a mile further towards Port Talbot, the up-train, which left Milford at 7.5 and was overdue, was observed approaching at its usual speed on the same line of rails round a curve. It was too late to avoid a collision, and the shock of the two engines was tremendous. Both engines retained their position on the rails, but the tender of the up-train was thrown back upon the first carriage, a third class, which it mounted, crushing in the roof and dreadfully mutilating the passengers. The tender of the down-train also was crushed back into the first carriage of that train, frightfully maiming its occupants. The scene of the catastrophe was frightful to look at, and to make it more fearful the up express train now became due, and its arrival was looked for every moment. The wounded passengers were, with some delay, got out, and laid upon the bank, and every assistance rendered them that could be afforded under the circumstances. Mrs. Ashman, of Cardiff, was so fearfully smashed that she died on removal; her child was fearfully mangled and killed. A Mrs. Israel had both legs broken and died. The driver of the up-train leg broken, and died. Two per-

sons had compound fractures of leg; many dreadfully cut and bruised about the head; many "internal injuries." The report states that two-thirds of the passengers in both trains received injuries more or less severe.

22. WRECKS AND LOSS OF LIFE.—Another severe storm has visited the eastern coast of England, and caused much damage among the shipping that were exposed to its violence. The shores of Norfolk were the chief scene of the disasters. At an early hour on the morning of the 28rd, the *Ontario*, of Shields, a full-rigged vessel of 700 or 800 tons, struck on the Barber Sands, off Great Yarmouth, and became a total wreck. The mate was picked up by the Caistor beachmen, but he was the only survivor, the captain, his wife, and 21 other persons being drowned. In the neighbourhood of the same sand perished the master and four seamen of the *Zillah*, a pilot on board the *Thomas Dawson*, six of the crew of the *South Durham*, all hands—four or five—of the *Betsy*, and the master and carpenter of a Norwegian ship.

— **MURDERS IN IRELAND.**—Notwithstanding the great improvement which has taken place in every part of Ireland, and the greatly-diminished amount of crime which appears in the returns, terrible occurrences, such as those which form so bloody a page in the former history of the island, still occasionally take place. Two very deliberate murders, ascribable to the old bloody agrarian code, have recently taken place.

On the 22nd of October, as Mr. John Ellis, the steward of Mr. Trant, of Dovea, near Thurles, was returning to his residence from Temple-

more, his car was stopped by some obstruction which his servant alighted to remove. While the car was thus stationary, a gun or blunderbuss was discharged, and Mr. Ellis fell dead. On examination of the locality, it was evident that the murder had been most deliberately planned and executed. The murderer had arranged a convenient station behind a hedge, placing a stick across the branches of a bush to form a rest for his gun. On the road he had laid down some bushes, with the double object of bringing his victim to a stand at his exact range, and compelling the servant to alight and thus pass out of danger. Many slugs had entered the unfortunate man's body at one spot, and had traversed vital organs. The murder was distinctly traced to the old land quarrel. Some years since, when Mr. Ellis had first been placed over this property, he found numerous tenants who not only refused to pay up their arrears of rent, but refused to give up their holdings, though offered the forgiveness of their debts and 50*l.* each. The injured tenants did not even wait for an eviction; but on the very night following the offer, Mr. Ellis was fired at with a pistol. Fortunately the ball had dropped from the barrel, but the wadding hit Mr. Ellis on the breast. He had now had occasion to eject another tenant, and this necessary act led to his immediate and deliberate murder. Several persons were arrested, including two brothers named Cormack (the defaulting tenants), their sister, and the boy who rode with Mr. Ellis on the night of the murder. The investigations of the police brought to light some circumstances which show the terrible

evils which, notwithstanding the great change which has taken place, still underlie the surface of society in Ireland. This assassination was ultimately clearly brought home to the two Cormacks; it was the result of a premeditated scheme, deliberately resolved on and carefully arranged; it was no secret—it was known, among others, to the lad who rode with Mr. Ellis, and whose safety had been provided for by the obstruction of the bushes—thus this youth rode by the side of his master on a journey which he knew was to terminate in his murder without one word of gesture or warning even at the last moment. Yet this boy, who dared not save his master, could not be trusted to conceal his knowledge of his murderers: and in order to intimidate him, and stop his mouth, one of the Cormacks actually got himself placed on the coroner's jury before which the boy was to be examined! The guilt of murder having been brought home to the Cormacks beyond possibility of question, the two brothers were executed at Clonmel, asserting their innocence to the last with the most frightful imprecations.

On the 1st of November, a respectable young man named Connel, a tanner in Meath, was murdered under circumstances of singular atrocity. Connel was driving his car, on which were his mother and sister, by a place called White Cross, within view of the chapel and a public-house, about 10 o'clock in the morning. Suddenly six savages rushed upon him, and while one held the horse, the others fell upon their victim and beat him on the head with bludgeons with such ferocity that he died four days afterwards. The

frantic mother threw herself between her unhappy son and his murderers, imploring mercy; but one of the fiends answered her entreaties by a savage blow, which felled her to the ground, and inflicted a severe injury. All these barbarians were arrested.

Another murder, of a very barbarous character, but not attributable to any organized ruffianism, has been perpetrated in Galway. A man named Leydon assaulted and violated the person of a young woman. To save himself from the penal consequences of this outrage the ruffian married his victim. Yet by a strange inconsistency he soon after murdered her by strangulation. He was convicted and executed.

24. ACCIDENT TO BIG BEN.—

The public learned with regret that an accident had occurred to "Big Ben" which deprived him of that voice and tone to which they had already become familiar, and which it was hoped would be heard for many years from the lofty clock tower of the new Palace at Westminster. For some time past it had been the custom to toll the bell a short time at 1 o'clock on Saturdays. This day the proceedings were commenced as usual. After the hammer had struck the third time, it was found that the sound was not the old familiar E natural, but a cracked and uncertain sound. The superintendent of the works immediately gave orders for the suspension of the performance, and a close examination of the bell took place. A lighted candle was taken inside the bell, and while being moved slowly round the outside was carefully watched; at length, to the dismay of all, light shone through the thick metal, and there was no

further room for doubt that the bell was cracked. The "crack" in the bell rose perpendicularly from the rim, or lower lip, to about half way up the side, and it was directly opposite to the spot on which the bell was struck by the large hammer. For some time past grave doubts had been expressed as to the propriety of continuing the Saturday performances on the bell in the position in which it was hung. Situated at the foot of the clock tower, and surrounded by a close boarding, the friends of "Big Ben" complained strongly of the unfair treatment to which he was subjected by being struck in a position where he had no room to develop his power, and not a few have considered that he was not struck fairly by the blows of the huge square and clumsy hammer which fell upon his metal side. The accident was regretted, inasmuch as everything had been prepared for his reception in the lofty eminence of the "Clock Tower;" the "cradle" for carrying him up and the chains for hanging him were all ready; and Sir Charles Barry waited only the arrival of the four small bells for striking the quarter hours, when the clock, which in the factory of Mr. Dent had for months past been keeping the most exact time, would be put in its place, and "Big Ben" would be elevated to those regions where the boom of his mighty voice could be heard over the whole metropolis to proper advantage. The quarter bells had been cast, and it was expected that by the meeting of Parliament the whole arrangements would have been completed.

26. SITTINGS OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.—A return, which was moved for by Mr. Grey, M.P. and

was lately made up, showed that during the session of 1857, which occupied six months, or a part thereof, the House of Commons sat 116 days—viz. in February, 19 days; in March, 15; in April and May, 21 (the dissolution causing an interregnum); in June, 19; in July, 23; and in August, 19. The total number of hours of sitting was 903½ hours and 4 minutes. The House sat altogether 91½ hours after midnight. There were 7963 entries in the "Votes" of the House. The average duration of each sitting was 7 hours 47 minutes and 29 seconds. The average is greatly increased by the perseverance of members as the session drew towards its close, the sittings in June, July, and August, being frequently protracted after midnight.

26. TELEGRAM FROM INDIA.—The following telegram was received at the Foreign Office, October 26th, 4.15 P.M.:—

"Alexandria, Oct. 20th.

"The *Pekin* arrived at Suez yesterday with Bombay dates to the 4th of October.

The intelligence brought by the *Nubia* (detained) is confirmed. Delhi was completely in our possession on the 20th of September. Loss on both sides very heavy, but particulars not yet known. About 40 British officers and 600 men are said to have been killed and wounded.

"Saugor and Jubbulpore are being threatened by the Dinapore rebels under Kooer Singh.

"The native Artillery at Hyderabad, in Scinde, were disarmed on the 9th of September.

"A conspiracy having been discovered among the gunners (?) of the 21st Regiment of Bombay Native Infantry, they were disarmed at Kurrachee on the 14th Sept.

"The men having organized an extensive plot to murder the European inhabitants, 18 of the conspirators were summarily executed, and 22 transported for life.

"At Shikarpore in Upper Scinde, disturbances occurred on the 23rd of September; the native artillerymen seized the guns, but they were soon beaten off by the loyal portion of the troops.

"An attempt was made at Ahmedabad on the 15th of September to create a mutiny among the 2nd Bombay Grenadiers, but the ringleaders were seized before they could carry out their designs.

"A wing of the 4th King's Own had arrived from the Mauritius, and been despatched to Kurrachee.

"A portion of Her Majesty's 95th had arrived from the Cape, and the rest daily expected.

"All is quiet in the Punjab and the Deccan.

"The Bombay and Madras Presidencies were also tranquil."

27. TELEGRAM FROM INDIA.—The telegram by the *Nubia*, which had been detained, was received on the following day at 12.12 A.M.

"Alexandria, October 18.

"The *Nubia* arrived at Suez on the 18th. The dates are Calcutta, 25th of September; Madras, 30th of September; Galle, 3rd of October; Aden, 12th of October.

"The *Nubia* reports that the *Pekin* had arrived at Aden from Bombay, and that she brought the intelligence that the city of Delhi was wholly occupied by our troops. The King of Delhi and family are said to have escaped.

"From Calcutta the news is that the assault took place on the 14th of September. The troops entered breach, near Cashmere Gate, without serious opposition; advancing along the ramparts to Cabul Gate,

where resistance was very obstinate, and our loss severe. We are advancing gradually within the city. The enemy seem retiring over bridge. The guns are turned on them.

"Generals Outram and Havelock report from Calunpore (Cawnpore?):—

"On the 19th, at 6 P.M., that the troops crossed the Ganges without opposition, skirmishing only with advanced posts."

"Letters from Lucknow of the 15th or 16th, report all well. An assault, on the 5th, was repulsed by garrison, with great loss to the assailants. Plots have been discovered in Assam, and the whole of the north-east frontier is said to be in a disturbed state.

"Mr. Colvin, the Lieutenant-Governor, died at Agra, on the 9th of September.

"Her Majesty's ships *Sanspareil*, *Shannon*, *Pearl*, *Belleisle*, *Penslope*, *Himalaya*, and *Adventure*, are at Calcutta.

"The steamer *Thebes* arrived at Galle, with part of the 38th Regiment, on the 3rd of October." (Signed) "RAVEN."

29. A TIGER IN THE STREETS.—A tiger has almost killed a boy in the streets of London. As a tiger was in the course of conveyance from the London Docks to the establishment of Mr. Jamrach, a dealer in animals, the door of the van got unfastened. The tiger bounded into the road, and proceeded along the carriage-way till it encountered a little boy, upon whom it sprang, tearing his neck and head in a frightful manner. One of Mr. Jamrach's men overpowered the tiger with repeated blows on the head with a crowbar. The boy recovered and brought an action against the owner; his

counsel stated in aggravation of damages that the towns in which the show was exhibited were covered with placards announcing, among other sights, "the tiger that eat the boy in the Minories!"

This was not the last exploit of the same animal. Subsequently sold to the proprietor of a travelling menagerie, he was placed in the next cage to a full-grown lion. The partition between them was weak, and the tiger in a state of frenzy tore it down, made an attack upon his neighbour, and after a short struggle destroyed him.

29. **DESTRUCTION OF HAWARDEN CHURCH.**—At an early hour the village of Hawarden, Flintshire, was illuminated with the flames which had encircled the far-famed church of St. Deniol's, otherwise Hawarden Church. This church was built about 1275, but considerable improvements had been effected in it of late years, so that it was completely restored and rendered the most beautiful church in the county. By the time an engine could be procured from Chester the roof of the nave and side aisles had fallen, carrying with them the galleries, and burying in one undistinguishable mass several fine marble monuments, carved stalls, font, lectern, pulpit, reading desk, and screen. The organ was totally destroyed. A close examination made by the police discovered that, beyond all doubt, the church had been purposely set on fire. The damage done was estimated at 8000*l*. The value of the living is nearly 3000*l*. a year.

81. **THE BALLS POND MURDER.**—*Central Criminal Court.*—A sad example of the consequences of drunkenness was given by a trial at this Court. Robert Thomas

Davies, aged 40, a carpenter, was indicted for the wilful murder of his wife, Martha Davies, on the 6th of October. They had spent the evening together at the Royal William public-house. While there no ill feeling was exhibited by either, and after a time they left the prisoner, having previously purchased a pint of beer which as he was too much intoxicated he asked the waiter to carry home for him. The man did so and parted with the prisoner and his wife at the door of their house. What followed after their arrival at home was thus described by their fellow inmates:—

Sarah Ann Day said: I lived in the same house with the prisoner and his wife, and I remember them coming home about 11 o'clock at night on the 6th of October. I heard the prisoner call his wife by an offensive name, and she replied, "No, dear, don't say that, I have enough of you." After they had been in their room a short time I heard the prisoner say, "You —, I will go and get it and do it." He then came out of his bedroom door and locked the deceased in, and kicked open the door of the front room, and immediately afterwards went back to his bedroom. Directly after this the deceased said, "You — rogue, you are going to kill me." The prisoner did not make any reply, but almost directly the deceased and the child began to scream, and I heard the child say, "Oh, father, you are killing my mother." I went downstairs and saw deceased in the passage, and the prisoner had a razor in his hand, which was covered with blood. When he saw Mr. Stump he said, "Come along Jack, I give myself up." He afterwards said, "I have done it, Jack; I have

done for the — this time." He added, "I am a happy man now. I am ready to give myself up and die for what I have done." The prisoner was not sober.

John Stump confirmed this evidence. He said that he heard screams and kicking in the prisoner's room, and when he went down he saw the prisoner with a razor in his hand and "smothered" in blood. He laid hold of the prisoner and said, "What a foolish man you must be to do this!" He replied, "Never mind, I have done it this time." The prisoner then wanted to be allowed to go into the yard, but witness told him he was in his custody, and he should not part with him until a policeman came. A policeman arrived soon afterwards, and he gave the prisoner in charge for murdering his wife.

Edmund Phillips deposed that on the night of the 6th of October about 5 minutes to 11 o'clock, he heard a scream from the prisoner's house, and Mrs. Davis ran out directly afterwards and staggered across the road, and staggered towards the house of a person named Horman. She was about to fall, and he laid hold of her and asked what was the matter. She could not speak, but pointed to her throat, and he saw that it was cut and blood was pouring from it.

It was contended by the prisoner's counsel that the evidence showed that the crime had been committed in a moment of passion and without premeditation, and therefore it amounted only to manslaughter; but the jury, after a short deliberation, returned a verdict of "Guilty" of wilful murder.

The prisoner being asked why sentence of death should not be

passed upon him, replied,—"I loved my wife and child too dearly to deprive either of them of life, but my senses were destroyed by the liquor I had taken. I loved her too well to hurt a hair of her head if I had been in my senses." Sentence of death was then passed upon him, which was carried out on the 16th of November.

81. ROBBERY AND MURDER IN ESSEX.—The suspicious circumstances under which a highly respectable farmer, named Isaac Butcher, was found dead near the village of Colne Engaine, have created considerable excitement in the neighbourhood. It appears that in the morning, in the usual course of business, Mr. Butcher attended Colchester market. After dining, he accepted the offer of a ride home with Mr. Johnson, a dealer at Wakes Colne, who gave him "a lift" to within two or three miles of his residence. Here he got out, and taking two or three packages of tea and other groceries, walked on briskly towards home, apparently in his usual health. The deceased, after leaving Mr. Johnson, was met by several persons, who also observed two men following him at a short distance. When about 10 rods from the spot where the alleged murder took place, he was met by a person named Hubbard, who bade him "good night," which he responded to and passed quickly on. A few steps further on the road Hubbard met a stranger, whom he also saluted, but received no audible reply; and close behind him followed a second man, also unknown. This was about 6 o'clock. Two or three minutes past 6, Thomas Butler was crossing the Colne Park, and when at the distance of about 50 yards from the road which

bounds the park grounds, he heard a noise apparently of persons scuffling. Thinking it arose probably from persons intoxicated, he walked on quietly to the lodge-gate, which is within a stone's throw of the spot. Passing through the gate, which closed loudly after him, he walked in the direction of the sounds, stopping when about half-way to listen for a moment, when he distinctly heard the footsteps of more than one person running in a direction from him. Butler's suspicions were aroused; he hastened his steps, and on turning the corner discovered the deceased lying on his back by the side of the road. His head was smeared with blood, and his clothes were in a very disordered state, the waistcoat and underclothes being open, his shirt partly up, and his high boots pushed down to the middle of the calf. Hastily making these general observations, Butler ran to the next turning, when he once more heard footfalls near the plantation, some distance off. Soon after, thinking it dangerous to go further in pursuit alone, he retraced his steps and sought for assistance. In the meantime, and before he returned with help, Mr. J. J. Mayhew, jun., drove up with the deceased's brother, and, observing the body of a man in the road, Mr. Butcher alighted, and raising it up recognised—with what feelings may be imagined—the corpse of his own brother.

Medical assistance was immediately but fruitlessly obtained; the deceased was quite dead. On examination it was found that there was no external wound sufficient to account for his death, but the body, when opened, presented all the appearances usual in a case of suf-

focation, and from some slight abrasions of the skin under the jaw and about the nose, as well as from the blood which had been discharged from the nose, the medical men came to the conclusion that his death had been effected by a hand being placed with violence against his mouth and his nose held. This opinion was confirmed in a strong degree by the fact that traces were discovered of a bloody hand having been thrust into one of his pockets, from which his purse and money were gone. An inquest was held, and a verdict of "Wilful Murder" against some persons unknown was returned.

NOVEMBER.

1. MURDER.—The quiet village of Much Woolton, about six miles from Liverpool, was the scene of a shocking tragedy, illustrating, if need were, the effects of habitual drunkenness. Andrew O'Brien, the landlord of extensive spirit vaults known as "The Jolly Tar," at the corner of Hanover Street and Paradise Street, Liverpool, had drunk himself into *delirium tremens*, and being thereby incapacitated from attending to business, had occasionally lived with his mother-in-law at the above-mentioned village. He had borrowed a considerable sum from his mother-in-law, but there does not appear to have been any dispute on this subject. On the afternoon of Sunday, a sister-in-law of Mrs. Molyneux, having heard some reports from the neighbours, went to the house in which the latter lodged. She found all the doors fast. She knocked and heard a

noise on the stairs like some person walking up two or three steps very heavily. After rapping at the front door a second time, she heard a heavy noise on the floor of the room which the deceased occupied. The noise was like a heavy stamp with the foot on the floor. Going to the window of the deceased's room, which looked into the garden, she found it open. She called "Mrs. Molyneux!" several times as loud as she could. No answer was given. She then returned and told her husband. Others of the neighbours heard these noises, as if—so one described them—two persons were wrestling, and one of their heads was being knocked against the floor. After a while the body of the deceased was seen hanging partly out of one of the windows covered with blood, and then O'Brien was seen to lift it into the room again. The police were immediately sent for, and the doors were forced open; when the man was found crouching over the dead body of his victim. Her head and neck were a mass of bruises; her head had been so battered by being knocked against the walls and floor, that concussion of the brain had taken place, and the cartilage of the wind-pipe had been broken; the poor creature bore marks of great and long-continued violence. There was a great quantity of blood on the landing and on the wainscot. O'Brien made no attempt to deny the deed; but he seemed unconscious of its character. He was tried on a charge of murder at the winter assizes; but it was proved clearly that the wretched man was so habitual a drunkard, that he had become constantly excited, and that on the day in question his normal state of delirium had

been aggravated to frenzy by drink. He was therefore acquitted on the ground of insanity, and was ordered to be detained during Her Majesty's pleasure.

3. THE "LEVIATHAN." — The great expense consequent upon the coaling of steam-vessels in distant parts of the world had long been a subject of complaint amongst those persons who were engaged in the extension of marine enterprise. With a view of obviating this objection, it had been frequently suggested, and by no one with greater plausibility than Mr. Scott Russell, the eminent ship-builder at Millwall, that it was quite feasible to construct a ship to carry a provision of fuel sufficiently large to meet the consumption requisite for a voyage to the farthest part of the globe and back. It was also argued, that experience proved that the rate of speed attainable by steam-ships bore a certain ratio to their increase in size, and, what was tantamount to the same proposition, that the power requisite to produce a given velocity was proportionably less in a larger than in a smaller vessel. To these mechanical theories was added the commercial experience that a large vessel will carry proportionately a larger number of passengers and more cargo, and can be worked cheaper, than a smaller vessel. Actuated by these reasonings, a company was formed, to test their accuracy by that touchstone of all theories, experiment; and the task of carrying them out was confided to Mr. Scott Russell. At his yard at Millwall, and under the direction and upon the plans of Mr. Brunel, the *Leviathan* has been built of a size considerably larger than any before attempted in a steam-vessel. The principle on which she has

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been moulded is that technically known as the wave principle. On the other hand, the principle adopted in her construction is that of the hollow beam, so successfully employed in the Britannia Bridge. The *Leviathan* (or, as she was originally named, the *Great Eastern*), is wholly of iron, and her Government measurement is 23,000 tons, her length 690 feet, breadth 88 feet, and depth 56 feet. Such are her general dimensions, but the details of her construction will be best gathered from a description penned a few days before she was completed for launching:—

“Two walls of iron, about 60 feet high, divide the vessel longitudinally into three parts; the inner containing the boilers, the engine-rooms, and the saloons, rising one above the other; and the lateral divisions the coal-bunkers, and above them the side-cabins and berths. The saloons are 60 feet in length, the principal one nearly half the width of the vessel, and lighted by skylights from the upper deck. On either hand are the cabins and berths; those of first-class passengers being commodious rooms, large enough to contain every requirement of the most fastidious of landmen. The berths of the crew are forward, below the fore-castle, which it is intended to appropriate to the officers. Below the berths of the seamen are two enormous cavities for cargo; of which 5000 tons can be carried, besides coals enough for the voyage to Australia, making about as many tons more. The weight of this huge ship being 12,000 tons, and her coal and cargo about 18,000 tons more, the motive power required to propel her 20 miles per hour must be proportionate. If the visitor walks

aft and looks down a deep chasm near the stern, he will perceive an enormous metal shaft 160 feet in length, and weighing 60 tons; this extends from the engine-room nearest the stern to the extremity of the ship, and is destined to move the screw, the four fans of which are of proportionate weight and dimensions. If he walk forward, and look over the side, he will see a paddle-wheel considerably larger than the circle at Astley's; and when he learns that this wheel and its fellow will be driven by four engines having a nominal power of 1000 horses, and the screw by a nominal power of 1600 horses, he will have no difficulty in conceiving a voyage to America being performed in seven days, and to Australia in thirty-five days. The screw engines, designed and manufactured by Messrs. James Watt and Co., are by far the largest ever constructed; and, when making 50 revolutions per minute, will exert an effective force of not less than 8000 horses. The four cylinders weigh about 25 tons each, and are 84 inches in diameter. The crank shaft, to which the connecting-rods are applied, weighs about 30 tons. The boilers are six in number, having 72 furnaces, and an absorbent heating surface nearly equal in extent to an acre of ground. The total weight exceeds 1200 tons; and yet they are so admirably contrived that they can be set in motion or stopped by a single hand. Sails will not be much needed; for in careering over the Atlantic 20 miles per hour, with a moderate wind, they would impede rather than aid progression; but in the event of a strong wind arising, going 25 miles per hour in the course of the vessel, sails may be used with advantage; and

the *Leviathan* is provided, accordingly, with seven masts, two square-rigged, the others carrying fore and aft sails only. The larger masts will be iron tubes, the smaller of wood. The funnels, of which there will be five, are constructed with double casings, and the space between the outer and inner casings will be filled with water, which will answer the double purpose of preventing the radiation of heat to the decks, and economizing coal by causing the water to enter the boilers in a warm state. The captain's apartment is placed amidships, immediately below the bridge; whence the electric telegraph will flash the commander's orders to the engineer below, helmsman at the wheel, and lookout man at the bows."

Novel as was the construction of the ship, the mode devised for her launch was no less novel. As her immense length would render it impossible to launch her stern foremost in the usual manner, and by the force of her own gravity, she was built lengthwise to the river, on cradles which carried her upright and dispensed with "shores." These cradles were made to traverse on a double series of "ways," each 120 feet in breadth, which were carried down to low watermark. These ways were of enormous strength, and carried very massive lines of rail, on which the cradles were to traverse. The ways were 300 feet in length, with an incline of 1 in 12. The tackle by which she was to be forced into the water was rather complicated. At the stem and stern were placed a powerful hydraulic ram, to give the first start, and when she was once in motion, her progress was to be kept up in the following manner.

On the river side four large lighters were moored in the tide-way, and were to work with crabs and sheaves upon chains, fastened to the vessel amidships. Two lighters were also moored at the stem and two at the stern of the vessel. The chains passing from the ship to these latter were returned again on shore, so as to be worked with a double purchase. Small stationary engines on land were to be used to haul on these, making the whole force available to pull the vessel off the shore upwards of 600 tons. The calculations, as the event proved, were made on a false notion of the amount of friction to be overcome, and the attention of the engineer had been chiefly directed to prevent her dashing into the water with too great velocity. For this purpose two powerful drums had been constructed, to which the cradles were attached by enormous sheaves or pulleys of cast iron, expressly cast for this purpose, and weighing five tons each. One sheave was fastened to each cradle, and wrought-iron chain cables of the largest size connected these with two other sheaves, each of which was secured to the drum, which was to pay out the chain, and, in fact, regulate the whole operation. The axle of the drum was set in a frame of iron, while around its outer edge passed a band of wrought iron, to work in the manner of a friction-clutch or break. This, with the aid of strong iron levers 20 feet long, brought such a pressure to bear upon the discs of the drum as to entirely stop them in case of the chain being payed out too fast. Everything being thus prepared that human ingenuity could devise, the launch was fixed for the 3rd of

November. On that day, although the sight-seeing public did not congregate at the spectacle in large numbers, and the scaffolding erected on many points was untenanted, yet there was a swarm of well-laden craft of all kinds on the river, crowds on both its banks, and around the yard. The engineers and men of science mustered strongly, not only from all parts of England, but from Germany, France, America, and Russia. The Count de Paris, the Duke d'Aumale, the Siamese Ambassadors, and some of the Lords of the Admiralty, were the most conspicuous persons present.

At half-past 1, Miss Hope, the daughter of the chairman of the company, appeared, and dashing a bottle of wine on the bows, bade "*The Leviathan*" God speed, amid the cheers of thousands. In a few moments afterwards the word was passed to commence the launch. At the signals the lighters slowly but steadily commenced to haul taut their tackle from the river. This strain appeared, however, to have no effect on the vessel. It remained stationary for about 10 minutes, when the peculiar hissing noise of the hydraulic rams at work to push her off was heard. It should have been mentioned that each of the drums was constructed so as to be turned by ordinary windlasses, in order to wind up the slack chain between the drums and the cradles, otherwise if any slack were left when the hydraulic rams started the vessel, it would run it rapidly out, and dreadful consequences might ensue. When the "rams" began to work, the order was distinctly given to "wind up" the slack between the drum and the cradle. This was done at the

forward drum, but, unfortunately, at the stern of the vessel the men did precisely the reverse, and uncoiled more slack chain. Suddenly, there was a cry of "She moves, she moves!" the fore part of the vessel slipped, and the stern rushed down some three or four feet in the space of a couple of seconds, in consequence of the slack chain from the after drum offering not the least check. In an instant the strain came upon the drum, which was dragged round, and of course, as that was connected with the windlass by multiplying wheels, the latter turned round some 10 or 15 times for every foot the drum moved. The men at the windlass madly tried to hold it, but the heavy iron handle flew round like lightning, striking them and hurling five or six high into the air, as if they had been blown up by some powerful explosion. A panic seemed to spread as this shocking accident took place, and the men stationed at the tackle and fall of the level next the windlass rushed away. Fortunately for the lives of hundreds of the spectators, the men at the lever at the other side of the drum stood firm, and hauling on their tackle drew their lever up and applied the break on the drum with such terrific force that the ship instantly stopped, though she seemed to quiver under the sudden check, as if she had received a heavy blow. The injured men were then carried off to a neighbouring house, where one of them shortly died. When the wreck of the accident had been cleared away, it was determined to make another effort to launch the vessel; but without effect, for all pressure that the "rams" could apply was found insufficient to move her. After

straining for some time, the piston rod of one of the hydraulic rams gave way, and this accident put an end to the attempt to launch the *Leviathan* for this day.

It was now evident that the calculations of the engineers were completely at fault. Every exertion was made to obviate the defects; numerous hydraulic machines were borrowed and fixed, fresh tackle applied, and many novel and ingenious expedients adopted. It was thought necessary to await the next spring tides, in order that the monster, when she reached the water, might find a sufficient depth to float her. The precaution was needless—many weary weeks were to pass before she was to be afloat. On some days, when every exertion seemed vain, she would capriciously slip a few inches at the stem or stern—after a long interval another small journey would be travelled—and sometimes the result of a day's labour would be three or four feet, sometimes 20 or 30. For instance, on the 30th November, every exertion to stir her was vain; when, at the moment the last strain had been placed on the hydraulic rams, she began to move, first one inch in two minutes, then one in 40 seconds, and so on by jerks, until, at dinner-time, she had moved 418 inches. Again, after dinner, every effort to stir her failed until, with a heavy rumble and a great vibration, she suddenly slipped five inches forward and nine inches aft in a single second. Here she remained absolutely immovable, immense pressure was put on all the machinery, until one of the great hydraulic rams gave way at a pressure of 12,000 lbs. to the square inch. Then long intervals would occur, during which all operations were suspended.

They were then resumed with more or less success. Finally, by continued perseverance, she was brought down the ways, until she was immersed some 8 or 10 feet at high water; and then, as the final launch was certain of accomplishment, it was thought desirable to leave her until the high tides of January should rise so far as to aid materially in her final floatation, and make it practicable to tow her to a secure berth, where her last fittings could be put in her.

During the tedious period of her propulsion to the water, the *Leviathan* was one of the great "lions" of London. She was visited by large numbers of persons; especially all the foreign notabilities in England never failed to pay her a visit. Her vast and novel proportions, and the engineering difficulties of her launch, had made her notorious over the whole Continent.

7. FREEDOM OF THE CITY TO THE DUKE OF CAMBRIDGE.—H. R. H. the Duke of Cambridge was presented with the freedom of the City this day in the Guildhall, together with a very handsome sword—a testimonial to his military merit. The ancient hall was highly decorated for the occasion with arms, flags, and heraldic blazonry. About 4 o'clock, the Common Council held a special court, the Lord Mayor presiding, and a multitude of persons looking on. Sir John Key performed the function of orator. In a succinct panegyric, he ranked the Royal Duke with Chatham, Pitt, Nelson, Wellington, Beckford; applauded the deeds of the Duke in the Crimea, and his administration of the Army; and did not forget the attention that the Duke has paid

to charitable institutions. To this the Duke of Cambridge made a modest and manly answer; expressing the pride he felt at having his name coupled with those of Chatham, Nelson, and Wellington; and accepting the distinguished mark of the City's good opinion, not only for himself, but as a compliment to the honour of the Army, to which he owed his high and distinguished position.

After the ceremony in the Guildhall, the Duke was entertained by the Lord Mayor at the Mansion House.

10. THE OMNIBUSES OF LONDON.—The gradual progress of the public carriage accommodation of the metropolitan public may be gleaned from the following facts:—In 1652 an Act of Parliament was passed limiting the number of hackney coaches to 200; two years later the Londoners were allowed to have 300 coaches, but by no means more than 600 horses to work them. Seven years pass over, and the number of hackney coaches was allowed to be 400, and at this number they remained for 33 years, when, in 1694, there were actually permitted to be 700 hackney coaches plying for hire in the streets of London. Queen Anne further increased the number to 800 in 1715, and graciously permitted 200 hackney “chairs” in addition to the coaches. The 200 chairs grew into 300, and George I. authorized a further addition to their number, bringing them up to 400, and in 1771 the coaches were increased to 1000. Thirty-four years ago an innovation was made upon the hackney coach with its two horses, and one horse cabriolets, running at one-third lower fares, were introduced from Paris. Down to the year

1832 the number of these “cabs” was restricted to 65, and the coach licences were increased to 1200. In 1832 all restrictions on the number of hackney coaches ceased. In 1829 the Londoners first had an opportunity of riding in Shillibeer's omnibuses, which ran from Greenwich to Charing Cross. The first omnibuses were drawn by three horses abreast. At length, after great opposition, the “busses” became generally adopted.

At the present time there are upwards of 800 omnibuses running along various routes in the metropolis, and of this number 595 are the property of a single and mostly foreign proprietary—the London General Omnibus Company. Of the value of these vehicles and the amount of profit which they realize to their owners, some notion may be formed from the fact that 600 omnibuses, with horses and harness and good-will, were purchased by the Company for a sum of 400,000*l.*, or for very nearly 700*l.* for each vehicle. A quarter of a century has sufficed to increase the traffic requirements from 100 to more than 800 omnibuses. The vehicles are worked by 6225 horses, more than the whole of the British cavalry engaged at Waterloo. The average cost of each horse is 30*l.*, making a total value of nearly 200,000*l.* The harness costs, on the average, 12*l.* for each horse, and the omnibuses 120*l.* each in building. The average weekly receipt from the whole of the omnibuses is 11,500*l.*, but the state of the weather materially affects the receipts—thus a very wet day reduces the amount received by from 300*l.* to 400*l.* per day. On the 22nd of October, owing to the continuous rain, the receipts fell short of the usual

amount by 380*l*. These omnibuses contribute largely to the general revenue of the country; the Government duty and licences for the last year were 33,000*l*., while the sum of 18,000*l*. was paid for tolls on the different roads run over by the omnibuses.

11. TELEGRAM FROM INDIA.—CAPTURE OF DELHI.—RELIEF OF LUCKNOW.—A telegram, of which the following are extracts, was received at the Foreign Office at 8.45 A.M.:—

"The *Pottinger* arrived at Suez on the 2nd instant, having left Bombay on the 18th ultimo.

"Delhi, which fell into our hands on the 20th September, was entirely re-occupied on the 21st, and the whole of the enemy expelled. In the assault of the 14th, 61 officers and 1178 men, being one-third of the storming force, were killed and wounded.

"General Nicholson had died of his wounds on the 21st.

"The old King, said to be 90 years of age, surrendered to Captain Hodson and his cavalry, about 15 miles south of Delhi. He was accompanied by his chief wife. Their lives were spared. Two of his sons and a grandson, also captured by Captain Hodson about five miles from Delhi, were shot on the spot, and their bodies brought to the city and exposed at the police-office.

"Two movable columns were despatched from Delhi on the 23rd, in pursuit of the enemy.

"By accounts from Agra, one column appears to have reached the neighbourhood of Allyghur, and the other that of Muttra, on the 28th of September.

"General Havelock, with 2500 men, crossed the Ganges from Cawnpore on the 19th of September, and relieved Lucknow Resi-

dency on the 25th, just as it was mined and ready to be blown up by its besiegers.

"On the 26th, the enemy's intrenchments were stormed; and on the 29th a large part of the city was taken. 450 killed and wounded. General Niel killed.

"Madras troops defeated the mutineers of the 52nd near Kamp-tee, and killed 150."

This glorious news—and seldom has one messenger brought intelligence of two such important victories—diffused universal joy. It was considered that by the capture of Delhi, the rebellion had been virtually suppressed; while by the relief of the heroic garrison shut up in Lucknow, it was believed that our brave countrymen, with hundreds of Englishmen and children, had been relieved from terrors and privations only less terrible than death. Alas! it was little anticipated that they had yet to endure many weeks of fearful dangers and anxieties—that Havelock's heroic columns had suffered such fearful losses in forcing their passage to the Residency, that the remains were only added to this besieged force. It was felt, however, that with this addition the garrison was safe.

11. BURNING OF THE "SARAH SANDS" TRANSPORT.—Since the wreck of the *Birkenhead* in 1852, when 400 men went down in their ranks, no such example of submissive discipline and regulated ardour has been witnessed, as was exhibited by the crew and troops on board the *Sarah Sands* transport.

The *Sarah Sands* was an iron ship of about 2000 tons burden, which left Portsmouth for Calcutta in the middle of last August. She had on board a portion

of the 54th Regiment, upwards of 300 rank and file, and her voyage appears to have been prosperous until she had reached a point about 400 miles from the Mauritius. At this point, on the 11th of November, about 3 o'clock P.M., it was discovered that the ship was on fire, or, more properly speaking, the cargo in the after hold, consisting mainly of Government stores. Bale after bale was hauled up, but in vain. Nothing but black smoke issued forth, and all efforts to get at the seat of the fire were useless. All sail was taken in, and the ship was brought before the wind; lengths of hose were fitted on to the fire engine, and, in fact, every precaution was taken which seemed likely to be productive of any effect. When the first apprehension arising from the fact of the conflagration had subsided, another and a still more pressing fear fell upon the minds of all. How about the ammunition, — how about the powder in the magazines? In a short while the soldiers, under Colonel Moffat's directions, succeeded in clearing out the star-board magazine. That store of powder, however, which lay in the port magazine, could not seemingly be reached. The cry was for volunteers, and volunteers instantly came forward, who, despite of the smoke and the flames, succeeded in clearing out the contents of the magazine, save two barrels; nothing more could be done, and the moment of the explosion was awaited with breathless expectation.

The boats were safely lowered. There was a heavy gale blowing at the time, and the flames were playing about the deck. The women and children were securely stowed away, and then the boats

were pulled beyond the reach of danger to await the event. Besides this, rafts were made of spare spars; two were constructed and set afloat, which would have sufficed to save the best portion of the crew and passengers. A third was left across the deck, to be lowered at a moment's notice. It was remarked that "the boats were lowered without the least accident; the troops were mustered on deck; there was no rush to the boats, and the men obeyed the word of command with as much order as on parade." About 9 o'clock the flames burst through the upper deck and set fire to the mizen rigging; and had the ship not been brought to the wind its instant destruction would have been inevitable. At this moment, when the attention of every one on board was directed to the ship's position, which was such that had she payed off the fire must have instantly enveloped her, a fearful explosion was heard—one of the two barrels left in the port magazine had ignited. The port quarter was blown out, and the ship was soon a mass of flames from the main rigging to the stern. The soldiers and crew were at this time collected on the forward part of the ship, and the one thing which saved them from destruction was that the after bulkhead withstood the action of the flames. All efforts were directed to keeping this cool, and to checking the action of the flames upon the rigging. The soldiers volunteered, party by party, for the work, and their efforts were attended with some success. Throughout the early night this state of things continued, and until 2 the next morning. At that time, when the fire had been raging for well nigh 24 hours, it began to

show the first symptoms of abatement. The flames were gradually mastered, and by daylight next morning the fire was extinguished. But what a wreck was there! So high had the flames mounted that some of the yards had been destroyed. The after-part of the ship was gutted and burnt out—nothing but a shell remained.

Another danger remained equally appalling, but upon which they had not counted while the flames were in progress. The gale still prevailed. The vessel was rolling and pitching, and shipping seas heavily at the place where the port quarter had been blown out. She had 15 feet of water in the hold. The fear was lest the stern should fall out altogether, and so the ship founder. To prevent this catastrophe two hawsers were got in under the ship's bottom and made taut. Spare sails and blankets were got over the opening at the quarter, and the leak was partially stopped. This was accomplished in the period between 2 A.M. and 2 P.M. on the 12th of November last—that is to say, of the 12 hours' battle with water, as there had been a 12 hours' battle with fire for the 12 preceding hours. About 2 in the afternoon of the 12th the boats, with the women, children, &c., were picked up. No casualty had happened. The gig only had been swamped, but all the hands were rescued. From 2 P.M. on the 12th of November, until the evening of the 13th, although the sharpest stress of the fight had subsided, the people on board the *Sarah Sands* were still struggling for life. Then it was for the first time that the fury of the waves somewhat abated; steerage way was got upon the ship, and the stern was secured.

Sail was set, and in eight days the *Sarah Sands* reached the Mauritius, without the loss of any one on board throughout all these trying circumstances. The brave master of the ship was Captain Castle.

12. THE PANIC OF 1857—
SUSPENSION OF THE BANK CHARTER ACT.—At a late hour this afternoon the public were made aware that a letter had been received by the Bank of England from the First Lord of the Treasury and the Chancellor of the Exchequer, authorizing the Bank to exceed the limits of their paper circulation restricted by law—in fact, suspending the Bank Act of 1844.

The events which immediately led to this infraction of the law were the almost total bankruptcy of the merchants in America, and the failure of many great firms and banking establishments in this country for very large amounts.

At the commencement of the year the aspect of monetary affairs seemed to promise a long period of commercial ease. The outbreak of the mutiny in India, the consequent suspension of remittances from that quarter, and the inverse demand for specie, and a constant efflux of the precious metals from other causes than these, but at present unexplained; and further, the demand for capital to supply the military materials to the Government and the East India Company; and anxieties as to the future—all these causes had produced a depressing effect upon the funds. In the month of August Consols fell below 90; which gave occasion to the remark that the funds were lower than at any time since January, 1856, during the pressure of the Russian war.

Early in October, monetary dis-

aster loomed in the distance. The American mails brought tidings of the stoppage of banks of high standing and vast circulation, and of the failure of mercantile houses. On the receipt of the evil tidings, on the 8th October, the Bank of England raised its rate of discount, which had stood at $5\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. since July 16th, to 6 per cent. The direct cause of the step was the increased drain on the bullion in their vaults, which had decreased 613,396*l.* on the 3rd of October as compared with the previous week; and had further diminished by 552,749*l.* on the 9th. The demand for discounts and loans now came heavily; and the Directors on the 12th found it necessary to raise their terms to 7 per cent. The prudence of the measure was generally admitted; it was seen that the Directors were aware of the drain and that the work of protection was in progress: it was felt that rotten speculators might fall, but that sound firms would always obtain money at the market price. The funds fell rapidly—to $87\frac{1}{2}$, or $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. On Tuesday the 13th, the funds had a further fall of $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. viz. to $86\frac{1}{2}$, but partially recovered. On the 19th the Bank raised their rate to 8 per cent. On the 27th October the Borough Bank of Liverpool, with liabilities to the extent of 5,000,000*l.*, failed. The demand for accommodation still continuing, the Directors on the 4th November, advanced their terms to the unprecedented rate of 9 per cent.—unprecedented, for when the Bank Charter Act was suspended in 1847 the then rate, which was also the rate stipulated by the Government, was but 8 per cent. This act of the Bank was again approved of, the only question

being whether the rate should not have been still higher. The bullion, which on the 10th October was 10,110,000*l.*, was diminishing rapidly, and there was no reason to suppose that the demand for America would cease. Numerous smaller failures had occurred—but excepting certain joint-stock banks whose stoppage was known to be due to no commercial drain, but to dishonest management, no great house had hitherto succumbed. But on the 7th the respectable firm of Dennistoun and Co., with numerous agencies in America and Australia, stopped, with liabilities reported at 2,000,000*l.* The disaster was attributed to the panic in the United States. On the 9th the Bank advanced their rate to 10 per cent. At the same time it was announced that the Western Bank of Glasgow had suspended, with liabilities to between 6,000,000*l.* and 7,000,000*l.* This disaster caused a drain on the bullion from an unexpected quarter; for the Scotch are so much attached to their 1*l.* notes as to look upon gold with disfavour, and the banks consequently have been careless of keeping any large metallic reserve. Now, however, gold rose in estimation, and near 800,000*l.* of sovereigns was despatched instantly to meet the demand. Wednesday, November 11th, was a day as anxious as any during the worst panic in 1847. The first news of the morning was the stoppage of the City of Glasgow Bank, with liabilities to the extent of 6,000,000*l.* This was followed by the suspension of the large discount firm of Sanderson, Sandeman and Co. for 5,500,000*l.*; and it was known that 800,000*l.* in sovereigns had been despatched that day to Scotland, and that

another 1,000,000*l.* had been required to meet the run in Ireland. The bullion in the Bank vaults had now diminished to 7,171,000*l.*, while their notes in circulation amounted to 21,086,000*l.*; their private deposits to 12,935,000*l.*; and their private securities to 26,118,000*l.* They had thus only 7,000,000*l.*—and that in moral justice belonging to those who had deposited the bullion in exchange for notes—to meet possible demands of 60,000,000*l.* The reserve of notes was only 975,000*l.*; so that, had the Directors even proposed to go on, they could not have given accommodation to a further extent than 1,000,000*l.*, while the cessation of such assistance would infallibly have brought a demand upon them which they could not have met; and would certainly have brought down such a number of mercantile firms that the disaster would possibly have destroyed us as a mercantile community. Under these appalling circumstances the Government resolved to authorize the Directors to break the law under promise of indemnity, and enabled them to issue their notes to any amount at a not less rate of discount than 10 per cent. The public were further tranquilized by the promise that Parliament should be summoned to meet early in December. This step instantly became the subject of a fierce controversy; the extreme party holding that it was unsound in theory and unwise in practice; others held that, though unsound in principle, an occasion had arisen where it was necessary to suspend theoretic principles to meet practical difficulties. The other extreme held that from the beginning there should have been an un-

limited issue of paper credit. At any rate, sound or empiric, the suspension had the same effect as it had had in 1847; the panic rapidly subsided, and notwithstanding commercial failures of immense magnitude, the crisis passed over without the prostration of our commercial existence.

The demand for discount and advances on securities did not, of course, immediately cease, but the turn of the tide was first manifested in the return of gold from Scotland and Ireland, and in the easier terms on which money was to be had in the open market. The funds, also, which had maintained a price high in proportion to the pressure, began to rise. On the other hand, the gold in the Bank continued to diminish, and on the 18th November reached its lowest point, 6,484,000*l.*; numerous large firms announced their inability to meet their engagements, and the commercial difficulties had extended to the North of Europe, and gradually mounted to a total cessation of trade, with corresponding effect upon the English houses trading to the Baltic. Among the most regretted of these stoppages were those of Sieveking and Co., Herman Sillem and Co., Sewells and Neck. The interruption of the Baltic trade led to the stoppage of the Northumberland and Durham District Bank, with liabilities amounting to 3,000,000*l.*

Notwithstanding these renewed disasters, the tide had fairly turned, and the notes began to come back into the Bank. The Issue Department had issued to the Banking Department 2,000,000*l.* in excess of the statutable amount, but the latter had issued to the public 928,000*l.* only in excess—the largest excess being on the

18th of November. This began speedily to diminish, so that, on the 19th of November, the excess had been reduced to 15,000*l.*; and, on the 1st of December, *i.e.* the day after, the Bank had 2,000,000*l.* in reserve in the Banking Department—that is, the over-issue had been returned.

The sums for which the banks and private firms had failed were, during the first terror, very greatly exaggerated; but as the amounts currently reported were those which affected the public mind, they are those proper to be given. The liabilities of the five banks which stopped were estimated as follows:—

	£
Western of Scotland	8,911,000
Northumberland and Durham	3,000,000
Liverpool Borough	5,000,000
Wolverhampton	1,000,000
City of Glasgow	6,000,000

Total banks £24,000,000

The liabilities of the private firms, which were in many cases excessively overstated, were estimated at—

	£
Ross, Mitchell, and Co.	396,282
W. H. Brand and Co.	235,524
John Haly and Co.	47,509
A. Hill	61,268
Powles, Brothers, and Co.	50,000
Dennistoun and Co.	2,143,701
Bennoch, Twentyman, and Rigg	257,694
Broadwood and Barclay	212,020
Joseph Foot and Sons	27,640
Sanderson, Sandeman, and Co.	5,298,997
Wilson, Morgan, and Co.	25,629
Fitch and Skeet	55,000
Draper, Pietroni, and Co., about	300,000
Jellicoe and Wix	not stated
José P. de Sà and Co.	15,230
Bardgett and Picard	85,142
Hoare, Buxton, and Co.	466,601

	£
Edwards and Matthie, about	350,000
E. Sieveking and Son, about	400,000
Allen, Smith, and Co.	20,306
Svensden and Johnson	not stated
Gorriessen, Hüffel, and Co.	125,310
Brocklesby and Wessels	40,486
R. Bainbridge and Co.	not stated
Herman Sillem, Son, and Co.	not stated
Carr, Josling, and Co., about	300,000
A. Hintz and Co.	101,439
Rehder and Boldemann, about	100,000
Henry Hoffman and Co., about	100,000
Herman Cox and Co., about	60,000
Bischoff, Beer, and Co., about	30,000
Mendes Da Costa and Co.	231,673
Kieser and Co., about	50,000
Barber, Rosenauer, and Co.	32,483
Hirsch, Strother, and Co.	not stated
F. and A. Bovet	not stated
C. A. Jonas and Co., about	100,000
Sewells and Neck, about	500,000
Albert Pelly and Co., about	170,000
Krell and Cohn	not stated
W. Caudery	30,000
W. B. Filler	140,000
Hadland and Co., about	40,000
Lichtenstein and Co., about	80,000
J. H. Baird and Co.	21,258
Heine, Semon, and Co., about	700,000
Weinholt, Wenher, & Co., about	300,000
T. H. Elmenhorst and Co.	not stated
Montoya, Saenz, and Co.	not stated
T. G. Ward	not stated
H. and M. Toldorph and Co.	not stated
Rew, Prescott, and Co.	150,000
R. Willey and Co.	50,000
G. H. T. Hicks	151,900
Powell and Son	60,000

Total of amounts stated ... £14,000,000

When the balance-sheets of these various firms had been examined by eminent accountants, the amounts for which they had stopped were greatly reduced; but, on the other hand, numerous small firms had suspended for sums which, in the aggregate, reached a large amount. A person of great commercial eminence has stated the following

Result of a Summary of the Statement of Affairs submitted by 146 Mercantile Firms and 5 Banks which Suspended Payment during the Period of the Commercial Crisis, from the Commencement of November, 1857, to the end of February, 1858.

CLAIMS.					£	s.	d.
To consideration claims...	...	...	...	...	35,551,997	0	0
To capital (paid-up) of five banks	...	...	...	...	4,149,930	0	0
To liabilities claimable	...	...	...	...	1,725,642	0	0
To liabilities, considered good	...	...	...	...	£10,412,365	0	0
					£10,412,365	0	0
					41,427,569	0	0
ASSETS.					£	s.	d.
By available assets	...	...	...	...	83,672,669	0	0
By balance carried down	...	..	...	...	7,754,900	0	0
					41,427,569	0	0
To balance deficiency	...	...	...	...	£7,754,900,	viz. :—	
52 London firms, deficiency on con-	...	...	...	...	£	s.	d.
sideration claims	...	...	...	...	798,790	0	0
On liabilities	...	...	...	...	1,507,167	0	0
69 Country firms	...	...	...	...	3,167,865	0	0
5 Banks	...	...	...	...	3,766,857	0	0
126					9,239,709	0	0
Less surplus or in full	...	...	...	...	16 London firms...	£1,094,335	0 0
					9 Country firms...	890,474	0 0
						1,484,809	0 0
151					£7,754,900	0	0

It should, however, be remembered that in very many cases the assets on realization fell very far short of the estimate.

13. Loss of the "DUNBAR."—The news of the sad fate which befell this magnificent clipper off the entrance of her destined harbour, has just arrived. She left Plymouth on the 31st of May for Sydney, with a cargo estimated at 72,000*l*. The persons on board, passengers and crew, numbered 122. All have perished with the exception of one of the crew. Up to the moment of the catastrophe, the *Dunbar* had been favoured with a prosperous voyage. There had been no deaths, no sickness, or disasters of any kind. Not a spar or even a rope had been lost. She sighted Botany Bay on the evening of the 20th of August, and kept on her course till the Sydney Head light was seen. This light

was a revolving light, and as it was a dark night with heavy squalls of rain, Captain Green, the master of the ship, appears from the statement of the only survivor, Johnson, not to have been able to make out his exact position. He stood along the coast, however, until the light was abreast of the lee mizen rigging, which, as the wind was blowing from the south-east, was on the port side. At 11 o'clock, thinking that he had run far enough, he gave orders to put the ship about in order to bear up for the harbour. This was done, but after the ship had stood on her fresh course for a few minutes, the light disappeared. Soon afterwards, however, it was again seen; but almost immediately overhead. At the same moment, the awful cry of breakers ahead was heard, and the captain at once ordered the helm to be ported, and the port

braces to be hauled in. This was done without delay, for the crew was strong-handed; but it was all too late, as in two minutes afterwards the vessel ran on to the rocks under the Head, and went to pieces almost immediately.

Johnson, the sole survivor, has given a clear account of his own preservation. He was on the poop when the vessel struck, and was thrown down. He then caught hold of a stanchion; when that gave way he made for the cabin, but the rushing in of the water prevented his passing through, as he intended. He then went below, and got out of the skylight to leeward, and up the side of the chain plates of the fore rigging. These being broken, he was thrown over, holding by the chain plates which held some of the fore planks together. While here, the old boatswain said to him, "We shall have a watery grave." Having been then cast on to a shelf of the rock, he was enabled to obtain some shelter behind a projection, and there he slept. When the morning broke, the wreck was discovered by a pilot, and the news quickly spread to Sydney. The cliffs were soon thronged by a crowd eager to render assistance, and at last a cry was heard, "There is a man upon the rocks." A rope was lowered without delay. After some failures it was brought within Johnson's reach, and having entwined it with seaman's skill around him, he gave the signal, and was drawn up some 200 feet to the summit of the cliff, where he was received by the crowd with cries of gratulation and joy. He had passed about 30 hours upon the rocks.

After his rescue, it was reported that there were other persons

upon the rocks. As it was impossible to approach them by sea, an adventurous Iclander, Antoine Wollier, an apprentice to a jeweller in Sydney, offer to descend. He was lowered by a rope from that dreadful height, and continued more than half an hour in his search. Unhappily, no other survivors could be found.

The passengers on board this vessel were, many of them, persons of considerable colonial importance.

13. MURDER AND HIGHWAY ROBBERY.—A cold-blooded murder was committed in the evening, about 5 o'clock, at Ashover Hill, about five miles from the town of Chesterfield. The victim of the diabolical act was a farmer named James' Simpson, who occupied a farm at Ashover, under Mr. John Tomlinson. In the morning Mr. Simpson proceeded to Alfreton alone, with a basket containing about 12 lbs. of butter, and 2s. 6d. in silver, which his wife gave him before he started. He left Alfreton shortly after 3 o'clock, and proceeded along the turnpike road as far as Ashover Hill, about half a mile from his own home. At this part of the road, which is very lonely, two houses only being in the neighbourhood, and bordered on one side by a wood, Simpson was attacked from the wood, and shot behind the left ear with a pistol or gun. The shot must have been fired close to his head, as the powder had burnt his whiskers, and blackened the flesh on the left side of the face and neck. The report of fire-arms was heard, but it excited no alarm. The first person to find the deceased was Mr. Fletcher, of Alton Colliery, who was returning from home to go to his works, when, on passing along

the road leading from Northedge to Ashover, he heard some heavy groans. Soon afterwards, a farm labourer named Joseph Marriott came up, and Mr. Fletcher sent him to the house of Mr. Bassett for a light, which was brought by Mr. Bassett. They found the deceased laid on his side, with his head in a cart rut, and they turned him over, when Marriott said, "It's Simpson." The man was bleeding profusely from the head. They procured a board and carried him to his home, and a surgeon was called in, who at once pronounced the case to be hopeless, and the poor man died about 8 o'clock without uttering a word. The wadding was found near the place where the deceased lay, and a great quantity of blood was on the ground. There were no marks of any struggle, and the deceased's clothes were not torn. His watch and portmonnaie were stolen, but some articles of grocery which he had purchased were found in his basket unmolested. Nothing could be discovered by which the murderer could be traced.

15. FATAL COLLIERY ACCIDENT.—Twelve men have been suffocated in the Stavely Colliery, Derbyshire. The colliery is known as the Hollingwood Pit, and is the largest at these extensive works, employing about 800 men. The men left the pit on Saturday afternoon, at 4 o'clock, the usual time, when everything appeared to be safe, the furnace-man being the only person left in the colliery. The duties of the furnace-man commenced at 6 o'clock, and terminated at 6 on Sunday morning. While he was in the pit he thought he smelt a strong smell of smoke, but took no notice until another man came to relieve him. At 7

o'clock the furnace-man was called away by a workman connected with the colliery. At 4 o'clock the same morning a son of Fowkes, a horsekeeper, was down the pit, and he noticed some smoke issuing from the lamp-room or cabin in the pit bottom. He communicated what he had seen to some other persons, who conveyed the information to the underground steward. He then selected 12 of the most experienced men at the works to accompany him into the pit to put out the fire. They each took a bucket and descended the shaft; when instructions were unfortunately given to open the air doors. The consequence of this was that the ventilation of the pit was stopped, and the 12 unfortunate men were suffocated.

16. SUMMONING OF PARLIAMENT.—A *Supplement to the London Gazette* of the 14th of November, contains the following Proclamation, in pursuance of the announced intention of the Ministry in the letter suspending the Bank Charter Act.

By the QUEEN.—A Proclamation.
Victoria R.

Whereas our Parliament stands prorogued to Thursday, the 17th day of December next, and whereas, for divers weighty and urgent reasons, it seems to us expedient that our said Parliament shall assemble and be holden sooner than the said day, we do and by the advice of our Privy Council hereby proclaim and give notice of our Royal intention and pleasure that our said Parliament, notwithstanding the same now stands prorogued, as hereinbefore mentioned, to the said 17th day of December next, shall assemble and be holden, for the despatch of divers urgent and important affairs, on Thursday,

the 3rd day of December next; and the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and the Knights, Citizens, and Burgesses, and the Commissioners for Shires and Burghs of the House of Commons are hereby required and commanded to give their attendance accordingly at Westminster on the said 3d day of December next.

Given at our Court at Windsor this 16th day of November, in the year of our Lord 1857, and in the 21st year of our reign.

God save the Queen.

16. THE SIAMESE AMBASSADORS.

—The Ambassadors from Siam arrived at Portsmouth on the 27th of October. They were received with all the usual honours by the Admiral of the Port. After having seen the lions of the dockyard, they proceeded to London, where a suite of apartments had been engaged for them at Claridge's Hotel.

This day Her Majesty the Queen held a Court for the reception of the Ambassadors, and the Court Circular gave the following account of the day's proceedings.

"The Ambassadors arrived at Windsor Castle shortly before 1 o'clock, attended by Mr. Fowle and Captain Clavering, R. N.

"Phya Mantri Suriywanse and Chau Mun Sarbbedh Bhacty were the representatives of the First, or Major King of Siam.

"Cha-mun Mondir Bidacks was the representative of the Second King of Siam.

"In the suite of their Excellencies were Cha-mun Rajamate and Nai Bichar Sarabakich, officers in charge of presents; Mom Rajoday, Royal interpreter; Captain Achune, and Captain Duk.

"Their Excellencies were passed up the grand staircase and into the guard chamber (which were lined by the Yeomen of the Guard

under the command of Captain Moreton Herbert, the Exon in waiting), and were conducted into the tapestry-room.

"Soon after 1 o'clock the Queen was conducted by the Lord Steward and the other officers of state to the throne-room, to which the Ambassadors were conducted by Major General the Hon. Sir Edward Cust, K.C.H., Her Majesty's master of the ceremonies.

Phya Mantri Suriywanse, one of the representatives of the First, or Major King of Siam, bore autograph letters from the Kings, written in gold. The presents from the two Kings of Siam to Her Majesty the Queen were arranged on either side of the room. They comprised an eastern crown of gold and enamel, enriched with diamonds, emeralds, and rubies; a gold collar thickly studded with rubies; a large star; a massive ring, set with diamonds, and a variety of precious stones; a golden belt, enriched with rubies; a chair of state, or throne; a rare and valuable white shell, having a number of jewels inserted; a cup and saucer of agate; a state palanquin; a state saddle and bridle; a number of umbrellas covered with gold embroidery; boxes and cups of solid gold; silver salvers with gilt embossed edges; a metal drum, and a variety of other articles of rarity and curious workmanship, together with a painting of the Court of the Kings of Siam.

"The Ambassadors having been introduced, the First Ambassador delivered the following address:—

"May it please your Most Gracious and Excellent Majesty to permit us to acquaint your Majesty,—

"That we of the Siamese Embassy—viz., myself, Phya Mantri Suriywanse, the First Ambassador, Chau Mun Sarbbedh Bhacty, the Second, and Cha-mun Mon-

dir Bidacks, the Third Ambassador, having received the Royal Mandates of their Gracious and Excellent Siamese Majesties, Phra Bard Somdetch Phra Paramendr Maha Mongkut, and Phra Bard Somdetch Phra Pwarendr Rameso Mahiswareso, the former Chief or Major King of the Siamese kingdom and its adjacent tributary countries, Laos, Cambodia, and several provinces of the Malayan Peninsula, and the latter our most respected Sovereign the Second King of Siam, to convey both their Majesties' Royal letters, with the accompanying presents, and lay the same at your Royal Majesty's feet, as a mark of respectful and sincere homage of both their Majesties the two Kings of Siam to your Most Gracious Majesty, the all-powerful and enlightened Sovereign of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and the vast British colonies in different parts of the world, on which the sun, we know, never sets.

"We have now arrived at your Most Gracious Majesty's Royal feet with all the Royal Siamese letters and presents in our charge; we therefore pray that you will permit us to assure your Majesty, with all due sincerity, that our Sovereigns—both their Siamese Majesties—have perceived that the mutual friendship between your Majesty's dominions and the Siamese Kingdom has undoubtedly become firmer and closer than before, in consequence of your Most Gracious Majesty's good opinion, and is the source of immense happiness and comfort to the people who are respectively subjects of both nations.

"Also that your Gracious Majesty, having honoured both their Majesties and the Siamese kingdom with your Royal friendship and indulgence in a higher and more intimate manner than has been bestowed before upon any of the nations of the East, by giving Royal answers to both their Majesties' first communications, therefore the gratitude and friendly feeling of our Sovereigns are expressed at length in their Royal letters now brought by us.

"And also, that we of this Embassy have received your Gracious and Excellent Majesty's Royal favour on board your Majesty's men-of-war, and have been conducted with perfect safety on our way from Siam to your Majesty's capital.

"Since our arrival and residence here we have been treated with the highest respect and attention in every manner by your Majesty's Government, whose courtesy it gives us great pleasure to acknowledge; we, therefore, beg to assure your Majesty that we will not fail to mention upon our

return to our native land, both to our Government and everywhere, the kindness and hospitality with which we have been received, the remembrance of which will be handed down to our posterity.

"We are sorry that we cannot more fully express the gratitude which fills our hearts upon the present occasion, owing to the duty of laying before your Most Gracious Majesty the Royal letters from our two Kings of Siam, their Majesties Phra Bard Somdetch Phra Paramendr Maha Mongkut, and Phra Bard Somdetch Phra Pwarendr Rameso Mahiswareso, and the accompanying Royal presents mentioned and enumerated therein.

"We pray on the part of our Gracious Sovereigns that your Most Gracious Majesty will please to accept the Royal presents and letters which we now have the honour to present, the acceptance of which will fill the hearts of both their Majesties with inexpressible joy.

"We pray that your Most Gracious Majesty will pardon any error that may have been made inadvertently by us in addressing your Most Gracious Majesty.

"The first Ambassador then presented the autograph letters from the Kings of Siam.

"Her Majesty was pleased to return a most gracious answer.

"At the termination of the audience their Excellencies returned to St. George's Hall, and were afterwards ushered into the Waterloo Gallery, where luncheon was served."

The peculiar mode enjoined by Siamese etiquette in approaching Majesty was adopted on this occasion by the Ambassadors. They approached the Royal Throne in a position between crouching and crawling, and pushed the presents before them as they advanced. The scene was one of more than usual interest.

20. MARRIAGE WITH A DECEASED WIFE'S SISTER.—An interesting trial came on in the Court of Chancery before Vice-Chancellor Stuart and Mr. Justice Cresswell. The question raised

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was, whether the marriage of a British subject with his deceased wife's sister at Altona in Schleswig-Holstein, where by the law of the place such marriages are legal, is valid in England; and consequently, whether, according to the law of England, the children of such a marriage are legitimate. Mr. Brook, of Meltham Hall, near Huddersfield, married his deceased wife's sister at Altona, and by her he had a second family. Both Mr. and Mrs. Brook died in 1855. Mr. Brook left his property among all his children in certain proportions. His son by the second marriage died; and the question was, whether his share of the property went to his brother and sisters, or to the Crown by reason of the illegitimacy of the deceased, who could consequently have no collateral heirs or next of kin. After taking time for deliberation Mr. Justice Cresswell gave judgment, that as the parties were British subjects, they were bound by the laws of England; and as that law forbade the marriage with a deceased wife's sister, the custom or law of a foreign country could not sanction what as regarded them was illegal. The issue of the second marriage were, therefore, illegitimate, and the property of the deceased son vested in the Crown. The Vice-Chancellor adopted this reasoning and decided accordingly. The judgment was subsequently confirmed by the Court above.

23. DREADFUL BOILER EXPLOSION.—*Twelve persons killed.*—A disastrous boiler explosion occurred at the Upper Apsley Mill near Huddersfield, by which twelve persons lost their lives, and many others were injured. The work-people had just returned from

dinner, and were waiting until the steam in the boiler, which had been allowed to get too low, should be got up in sufficient power to work the machinery. Suddenly the boiler burst with a tremendous explosion; the buildings, three stories high, were shattered, and the fragments of the engine cast to a great distance. Seven women and a man were killed instantaneously, and others were much injured, of whom four subsequently died. The disaster is clearly traceable to the misconduct of the engineer, or some other person, in his anxiety to get up the steam rapidly; for, on examining the fragments, it was found that the steam-valve had been screwed down, by which the communication between the boiler and the safety-valve was totally cut off.

25. TELEGRAM FROM INDIA.—A telegram, of which the following are extracts, was received at the Foreign-Office at 10.15 A.M., November 25, 1857:—

“ Alexandria, Nov. 18, 1857.

“ Intelligence per *Bentinck*, which arrived at Suez yesterday from Calcutta:—

“ The following ships, with troops, had arrived at Calcutta:—Steam ship *Thebes* (1), steam-ship *Golden Fleece* (2), and steam-ship *Caledonian* (3). Passed ships *Ara* (4) and *Bucephalus* (5) at Sand Heads.

“ At Madras there were—steam-ship *United Kingdom*, (6), steam-ship *Carthage* (7), and ship *Altwick Castle* (8) on the 4th of November.

“ At Galle there had arrived, on the 29th, steam-ship *Australian* (9); 25th, steam-ship *Robert Lowe* (10) and steam-ship *Candia* (11); 29th, ship *Whirlwind* (12) and ship *Susetta* (13); 30th, steam-ship *John Bell* (14) and ship *William*

Hammond (15). Her Majesty's ship *Simoom* and steam-ship *Mauritius* were there, to receive troops from sailing vessels; and Her Majesty's ship *Adventure* had sailed.

"Havelock in the Residency of Lucknow with 1500 men; 1000 more, with sick and wounded, are at Alumbur, distant three miles; communication between the two difficult. The enemy said to be in great force, and very strong in artillery. A convoy of provisions from Cawnpore had arrived at Lucknow shortly after its relief, escorted by 250 men, who, it is said, got in unmolested, in consequence of the Sepoys being busily engaged intrenching themselves.

"The garrison at the latter place (Lucknow) could easily force their way out, but the General does not wish to expose the women and children to further danger.

"Nana Sahib is said to be near Bithoor again. Nothing was known at Calcutta of his reported capture by the Belooch Battalion. Maun Singh, heretofore our friend, has turned against us since the storming of Delhi was announced. Part of the 82nd [51st?] Native Infantry mutinied at Deesa [Dacca?] and murdered two of their officers; and the Maharajah of Oralius [Gwalior or Oudeypore?] is reported to have been murdered by his own people.

"Colonel Greathed's column, consisting of Her Majesty's 8th Foot and 9th Lancers, two troops Horse Artillery, one line 4th Field Battery, five 12-inch mortars, two companies of Punjab Sappers, 2nd and 4th Punjab Infantry, 125 detachment of Punjab Cavalry, and 200 Hodson's Horse, about 8,000 in all, in pursuit of Delhi fugitives, fell in with the enemy at Bolund-

shubur, and after two hours' fighting routed them, with heavy loss of men, two guns, and ammunition. Our loss was 50 killed and wounded.

"Malaghur was afterwards taken and blown up. Fought them again successfully at Allyghur, on the 5th; 400 of the enemy cut up, two guns taken.

"The column reached Agra on the 14th. The enemy made a sudden and unexpected attack on cantonments, were repulsed, utterly dispersed, and pursuit continued up to the Kharee. Great numbers killed, 1000; all the guns, 43; plunder, camp equipage, and five lacs of treasure captured, with small loss on our side.

"The fall of Delhi has a marked effect in Meerut and contiguous districts.

"Revenue has [been?] brought in very rapidly, and loyalty was the order of the day."

30. LOSS OF LIFE OFF THE BANFFSHIRE COAST.—The Scotch newspapers contain accounts of a terrible calamity which has befallen the industrious fishing towns on the Banffshire coast, during a storm, in the course of this month. The boats of Portknockie, 14 in number, with nine men in each, of Buckie 29 boats, of Port Gordon 5 boats, went to sea on the morning of Monday the 30th, and were busily engaged in fishing, when the atmosphere indicated the approach of a heavy gale. The men hastened to draw in, or to buoy, their lines, and made for port; but too late; the gale arose, and the sea was lashed into fearful surges. The poor people on shore mounted the headlands to watch the boats as they passed round the terrible headlands—alas! to see many of their relatives perish before their eyes! Off the Scar-nose two Portknockie

boats were seen to be overwhelmed by the waves, and 18 men, after a brief struggle, disappeared. Of the Buckie boats, two were wrecked, and 17 men drowned; of the Port Gordon boats, one perished with nine men. These poor fellows were in the very prime of life, only one being more than 40 years of age. This terrible calamity has befallen a race proverbially poor, and has thrown a large number of destitute persons on the support of people as poor as themselves.

	Fishermen drowned.	Widows left.	Orphans left.
Portknockie ...	18	12	34
Buckie ...	15	8	22
Portgordon ...	9	7	23
Totals ...	42	27	79

A subscription was immediately set on foot for the purpose of relieving those who had thus suddenly lost their support. It is to be feared that the construction of these boats, to which the fishermen adhere with traditional affection, is ill suited to withstand heavy seas.

DECEMBER.

8. THE LARGEST SHIP AFLOAT.

—The arrival of the United States mail steamer *Adriatic*, on her first voyage, affords the means of comparison between the vessels of the past, of the present, and of that immediately about to be. The *Adriatic* is 2900 tons larger than the *Atlantic*, 800 tons larger than the *Vanderbilt*, and 700 tons larger than the boasted *Niagara*; her oscillating engines have cylinders of 100 inches diameter, 12-feet stroke, and of 1500 horse-power, capable of working up to 2800

horses. She has accommodation for 300 first-class passengers, and 100 second-class; her crew consists of 188 persons. Her highest rate of speed on this voyage was 330 miles in 24 hours; but she occasionally made 15 knots (17 miles) per hour. The *Adriatic* being thus acknowledged to be the largest ship afloat in December, 1857, it will be interesting to compare her with the *Leviathan*, which was not got afloat until January.

5. TROOPS FOR INDIA BY THE

OVERLAND ROUTE.—The chivalrous aid carried to the Sultan by England against her oppressor Russia has borne its good fruits in an unexpected and most opportune manner. The munificent contribution of the Sultan to the fund for the relief of our suffering countrymen in India, was a pleasing testimony of the gratitude felt by the Sultan for our earnest assistance; and considering that one-half the revolutioners are Mahomedans, professing to be in arms for their faith, it appeared to be in some degree a recognition of the justice of our cause. That good-will has been further exhibited in a matter of far greater importance. The British Government made application to the Pasha of Egypt, the greatest of the Ottoman feudatories, and almost an independent prince, for permission to transport troops across Egypt to Suez. This could not be done without the assent of the Sultan; and this being given, the Pasha, whose troops had fought side by side with ours on some of the severest affairs in the Russian war, not merely gave his permission, but afforded every possible facility, and placed his own engines, carriages, and trucks at our ser-

vice. The first contingent, about 200 in number, left Malta on the 1st of October, reached Alexandria on the 4th, were passed to Suez in 26 hours, and arrived at Aden, in perfect health and efficiency, on the 18th. Since this the overland route has been extensively used for the passage of reinforcements. In especial, the officers and men of the artillery and engineers, and other scientific corps, and officers ordered to join their regiments in India, have taken this course.

7. WIFE MURDER.—*Liverpool Assizes.*—A shocking case of this crime, of which the instances have of late been numerous, was tried at these Assizes.

Aaron Mellor was indicted for the wilful murder of Alice Mellor, at Bolton, on the 1st of October last.

The prisoner and the deceased had been married for five years, but had latterly lived very unhappily together, and had repeated quarrels. Owing to the violent temper of the prisoner, altercations continued, and finally they separated on the 28th of September last, the deceased taking with her the youngest of their three children, an infant in arms, and going to lodge at the house of a Mrs. Cunningham in Bolton. It appeared that though the deceased lived at Cunningham's, she went daily to take her meals at her mother's house; and about 7 o'clock on the evening of the 1st of October, while at supper with her mother, the prisoner came in and asked his wife to go home with him, but she positively refused, and he went away. In a few minutes he returned and met deceased and her mother coming out, and again he inquired if his wife would go home with him, and

asked where they were going. At last the deceased acceded to his intreaties and consented to accompany him; the deceased at that time having her infant in her arms. The two had not proceeded far when fresh words took place between them, and the prisoner gave deceased a push, and immediately afterwards he was seen to put his left hand on deceased's right shoulder, and strike her with his right hand. The deceased exclaimed, "What are you about?" and pushed away the prisoner, who fell into the channel. They then parted, and the prisoner on recovering himself rushed after the deceased, and struck her several times, and while she was in the act of falling he put his left hand round her neck, and with his right hand took from his side a large knife, with which he inflicted a frightful wound on her throat. A struggle ensued, and both fell down; the prisoner then knelt upon his wife, and again cut her throat. Upon this he was seized by two men who were near, for this happened in a crowded street; but before his arms were thoroughly mastered, the prisoner succeeded in cutting his own throat and fell on his back. The knife was found by his side covered with blood. These facts being clearly established, the jury, after a short consultation, found the prisoner "Guilty." Sentence of death was passed, and the prisoner was executed.

7. TELEGRAM FROM INDIA.—The following intelligence from India was received at the Foreign Office at 6.35 P.M.:—

"Political intelligence received at Suez per *Oriental* on the 28th of November:—

"Two convoys of provisions

arrived safely at Lucknow, where Havelock was still surrounded by large numbers of the enemy, who were said to have 300 guns.

“ ‘ There had been some severe fighting, and General Outram was reported to have been wounded.

“ ‘ Sir Colin Campbell and staff left Namwoor (Calcutta ?) for Cawnpore on the 28th of October, to which place the troops were being moved up as quickly as possible, and will proceed to the relief of Lucknow, when in sufficient strength.

“ ‘ The following steamers had arrived in Calcutta with troops since the departure of the last mail:—The *Sydney* and *Australian* passed the *Lady Jocelyn* November the 10th, and the *Candia* near the Sand Heads. There were the (at ?) Madras steam-ships *Victoria* and *Carthage* at Galle, *Robert Lowe*, *Cleopatra*, and ship *Merchantman*. ”

8. TRIAL FOR MURDER.—*Nottingham Assizes*.—A melancholy example of the lengths to which a fancied wrong will lead a man of passionate temperament was brought out by the circumstances of the trial of James Wright, a farmer, for the murder of William Holland, at Girton, on the 5th of September last. The prisoner and his victim were neighbours, and the prisoner had sold the deceased the clover growing on one of his fields; but although the money had been received, the prisoner for some reason denied the deceased's right to take the crop; and about a week previously, when a son of the deceased had taken away a cart-load of the clover by his father's direction, the prisoner had summoned him before the magistrates for stealing it. The case was of course dismissed, and

the prisoner had to pay the expenses of the proceedings. This seems to have given rise to a very embittered feeling against the deceased, and immediately after the trial the prisoner was heard to threaten that if he could not get the clover by the regular law he would by his own law. The next morning two persons who at different times passed the clover-field saw the prisoner sitting there, as if watching, with a gun, and when asked what he was doing there so early (it was about 5 A.M.), he replied, “ I have been here all night; I expected some company coming, but they have not been.” He said, “ Holland beat me at Lincoln yesterday, and I had all the expenses to pay; but it's not done with yet; if any of them comes here to meddle with this clover, I'll shoot them.” In the afternoon, about 7 or 8 o'clock, William Holland, accompanied by his son Joseph, and each carrying a fork, went to the clover-field. What happened when they arrived was thus related by the son:—“ My father went over a gap in the hedge. The clover had been cut, and some was lying near the gap. I heard somebody coming. It was the prisoner. He was coming over some rails into the wheat stubble from the field where we had left the footpath. The footpath led to North Scarle, where the prisoner lived. He had a gun with him. He came towards me as I was getting over the gap into the clover-field. When he got up to the gap we were in the clover-field. He said, ‘ Come out—come out!’ My father said, ‘ We shan't.’ He said that if we didn't come out he would blow our heads off. My father said he might shoot, and also said that

he should take some clover, and then went further into the field. He then began to gather some clover with a fork, and Wright said, 'D—— you, I'll be near enough on you!' He ran to some rails, went over them, and to a gate between the clover-field and an adjoining field. That gate was close to the clover which my father was raking up. The prisoner came up to that gate, but did not say anything. He put the gun to his shoulder, and pointed it on my father. He only did it once then. At the gap in the other field he had put it to his shoulder several times. My father, frightened, came away from the clover towards the gate. My father got up to the gate and came through it. The prisoner drew back about five yards, and then said, 'D—— it, I will shoot you!' and he shot him. He held the gun to his shoulder and pointed it to my father. It was pointed a little downwards. When he was shot my father said, 'O Lord! O Lord! Jem, I did not think you would have done this.' Prisoner said that he had done what he meant to do. He said also that if he could not have the laws of the country he would have laws of his own. I then helped my father towards home. The prisoner followed us, and while he was following us said more than once that he had done what he meant to do. I went to Collingham for the nearest doctor, while Hammond and Hind assisted my father home. I did not see my father point the fork at Wright."

On cross-examination, the same witness said, "It was a little dusk when we got into the clover-field. The prisoner had cut the clover. My father had a fork in his hand

when he advanced towards the gate, and the prisoner then withdrew from the gate. My father was then between me and the gate. He had just got through the gate when he was shot; I ran up at once, and my father still had the fork in his hand. The gun was not pointed very much downwards. The prisoner was about five yards from my father when he shot. My father as soon as he was shot put the fork under his arm to prop himself up. Before he was shot he had it in his right hand with the prongs downwards. I did not see him advance in a threatening manner. We had two bands with us, to tie up the clover with, for the purpose of carrying it away."

From the medical testimony, it appeared that the knee-cap of the deceased, together with the larger bone of the leg, was so much shattered by the shot, that it was necessary to have recourse to an amputation. But the shock to the system and loss of blood consequent on the wound, had been so great, that although the operation was skilfully performed, the deceased sank and died in a quarter of an hour afterwards.

The jury taking a lenient view of the prisoner's guilt, returned a verdict of "Manslaughter," and he was sentenced to penal servitude for life.

8. THE BRAMHALL MURDER.—*Chester Assizes*.—A trial, which excited the deepest interest, from the atrocity of the crime laid to the charge of the accused, occupied the time of the Court during the greater part of four days. The prisoner was James Ferguson Henderson, and the charge on which he was arraigned was the murder of his own father, while

asleep in his bed, on the night of the 29th of September last. The deceased, James Henderson, was a respectable farmer and grazier, who occupied a farm at Bramhall, on Colonel Davenport's estate. The prisoner was his eldest son, and had reached the age of 32 years. With a brother and two sisters he still resided in his father's house, but spent his days at Manchester, where he acted as cashier in the office of a large mercantile firm, returning home at night to sleep. Besides this occupation he appears to have speculated in railway shares, and the rumour ran amongst his family and friends that it was his intention to depart for Sydney in the spring, where he had a sister already settled. On the 29th of September there was a sale of cattle at the farm, and the amount realised by the sale was £184. In the evening James the son returned as usual, and when the rest of the family retired for the night, they left him in the kitchen writing, a circumstance that was not unusual. This was about 12 o'clock. Besides the members of the family there were other inmates of the house—two farm labourers and an Irish servant girl.

The house contained four bedrooms on the first floor, the two front chambers being occupied by Mr. Henderson and his son James, while Mrs. Henderson and one of her daughters slept in one of the back bedrooms, the other being appropriated to the other daughter. A younger son Thomas slept in one of the attics with the two labourers Bleese and Wood, and the servant girl in another. Two Irish labourers also slept in a granary adjoining the house. What followed after the family had

gone to rest will be best told in the words of Thomas Henderson, who deposed—"I was alarmed in the night about 2 o'clock by the report of firearms, and I jumped up out of bed, and went to the top of the staircase. Before I came to the top of the staircase I heard my brother James jump out of bed and run across the room; he then opened the door and fired the second shot. My room is directly over my brother's. I shouted and ran to Bleese and awoke him. That was before I heard the second report. I went into the Irish girl's room, looked out of the window, came back again, and shouted to Bleese. I then went into my room to put on my trousers. After the second report I heard footsteps running down or up stairs. Bleese and I then went to the top of the staircase. The Irish girl was behind us. I heard James call to my sister for a light, and having got it we went into his bedroom. Before that he had called out to me that there were robbers in the house. My brother went into his room, and I heard him load both barrels of his gun. Bleese, the woman, and myself then came down stairs. I went first, and had a thick stick. We went with James down into the back kitchen. James had the gun with him. There was no other gun in the house. We found the kitchen door open, and the bar was half reared up against the wall. We then went into the sitting room, and saw my brother's writing desk with the hasp lying down among the papers. James said there had been 14l. 10s. taken from it. We then went down into the cellar, and observed that the ale cask had been running a little. There was wet below it. After

that we went to my father's bedroom, not 10 minutes after we were first roused. We found him lying dead. My father's door was not shut, and was not latched; it was just half closed. We then went to my sister's bedroom to tell her of what had happened, and we all went back into the room. I examined my father's desk, where he kept his money, to see if it had been broken open. I lifted up my father's hand and it fell down again. After coming out of the room James gave me his gun. We went down stairs, and I went outside and fired in the air over the pigcots. We then all agreed that Dillon and I should go and fetch the police. I was present at the sale of cattle on the Monday. The amount of it was about 218*l.*, which sum was taken home by the auctioneer. My father told him that he had better take it home, as there had been several robberies at farm-houses where the sales had been."

Cross-examined.—"It was after the first shot that I heard James jump out of bed and run across the room. The first shot did not appear to me so loud as the second, but I could not tell. It was as I jumped out of my bed that I heard my brother James jump out of his. After the second shot I heard the footsteps on the stairs of more than one person. My brother limps in his walk. The steps I heard were quick, as of persons running. We knew it was James's intention to go to Sydney. I know of James being security for my father to the amount of about 1000*l.* My father was surety for him for 150*l.* for speculations. My father got up early in the morning, and James and he seldom met in the morning. James sat next to his father

on a Sunday, and used to help him to his dinner. The kitchen door is easily opened from the inside."

In this evidence he was corroborated by his sister Jane and also by the labourer Bleece. The former said, "About 2 o'clock in the morning we were disturbed by a noise on the stairs. We came out on the staircase, and the next thing I heard was my brother James opening the door. He fired a gun, and called out, 'Tom, come down immediately, there are robbers in the house.' James called out for a light. He opened my bedroom door, and asked for matches to light a candle. I lighted my candle and gave it to him. I asked him where the robbers were, and he said they were gone down stairs. He was then standing on the top of the stairs. I went into my room and shut the door. A few minutes afterwards the servant men came to my door and told me to come—that my father was shot. I went to my father's room. My brothers James and Thomas were there. I saw my father lying on his bed on his back, with his hands on his chest. His head was on the pillow. He had been shot in the mouth. I have seen money many times in my brother's desk—as much as 14*l.* or 15*l.* My father's face was considerably blackened on one side. I awoke suddenly, as if roused up, and the first thing I heard was the sound of footsteps. There appeared to me to be more than one person moving rapidly, but I could not tell whether up or down stairs. When my brother James came to my door he was only in his nightshirt. It would be quite 10 minutes, if not more, from the time of the

outcry to the time the men called me. My brother James is rather lame, and limps in his walk. I know my brother's footsteps, and I am sure that the footsteps I heard on the stairs were not his. I heard the footsteps about half a minute after I awoke. I can tell my brother's walk by a halt, and I know that these footsteps were not his, because there was no halting. The sound appeared to be that of muffled feet, or of persons walking in their stockings. I never knew of dispute between James and my father about money transactions. They had a dispute last November twelvemonth. My brothers wished to take the management of the money, because my father's sight had become dim."

The labourers who slept in the granary were also examined, but the important part of their evidence related chiefly to a later stage of the transaction. One of them deposed that after the police had been sent for, the prisoner told him to come and look at the door of the granary. The prisoner then led the way up the steps to the granary door, and said, as he showed the man a piece of wood, "See what they have put in your door to keep you in." They then returned to the kitchen, when the prisoner went to a box and took out some papers which he burnt.

Mr. Andrew, the superintendent of the constabulary, deposed that he arrived at Bramhall shortly after 4 A.M., and that the prisoner stated in answer to his questions, that on the night before as he was going up to bed he heard a shuffling noise below, but that having listened for some time and heard nothing further, he took no more notice of it. The prisoner also showed the spot where the

supposed robber was standing at the time he fired at him; but although the man was said to have thrown up his hands and uttered an exclamation as if hurt, no traces of blood could be seen. The superintendent further related the results of the search made by himself and his men through the house; and this was the most damning evidence against the prisoner. In the old man's room, on the quilt of the bed, on the pillow, and on the carpet by the bed side, were found twelve small pieces of paper, blackened and singed, which had evidently formed part of the wadding used for the fatal shot. A similar piece was picked up on the landing, where the supposed robber had been when James Henderson fired at him. In the bedroom of the prisoner were found about 70 numbers of a periodical called the *Cottage Girl, or the Marriage Day*. One of these parts, No. 77, was torn, and on a comparison being instituted, it was discovered that the pieces of paper picked up formed part of that number. In the prisoner's room were also found two spent percussion caps lying on the floor, and a quantity of shot. No traces of footsteps were found round the house, or any indications of a violent entry having been effected. There was also a considerable sum of money untouched in a drawer in the deceased's bedroom, and nothing had been taken from the house except the 14*l.* which the prisoner said had been stolen from his desk down stairs. This desk, which was fastened by a leather strap and a catch, was, at the time the superintendent came, lying open on the table, with a quantity of papers littered about

and the prisoner taking up the catch, which was lying by itself, said, "They have broken this away from the desk." Several other witnesses were examined. One proved that the shot found in the body did not correspond with that found in the prisoner's possession. Another, that in his opinion the desk did not present the appearance to be expected if it had been forced open; for instance, the strap connected with the clasp was not torn. Colonel Davenport's agent also related that about a year previously the prisoner had called upon him, and after remarking that it was a hard thing for a son to say against a father, declared the latter's temper was so bad that he could bear it no longer, and he therefore wished to know if it could not be arranged for him and his brother to have the farm instead of his father. He also stated that he had found the greater part of the money for his father to take the farm with. This application was, however, refused. Another witness, who had known the prisoner for some years, spoke to the prisoner's feelings of animosity against his father,—that he was in the habit of speaking of him as the old villain, rascal, and fool, and that there were constant quarrels between father and son about money matters. On one occasion the prisoner had called on the witness, and told him with the usual abuse of his father that he had been obliged to tie the latter hand and foot, and that he had given him something he would not forget. The next day the witness went over to Bramhall and there saw deceased. Both his eyes were swollen and black, his upper lip and jaw were also swollen, apparently from a kick;

while the skin was peeled off his arm and legs. This the old man said was the work of his son. It was also shown that the prisoner when questioned on the day after the murder, why he did not fire the second barrel of his gun at the robbers, answered that it was not loaded, although his brother stated in his evidence that he had fired it off when the gun was handed to him.

No evidence was called for the defence, and after a deliberation of two hours the jury returned with a verdict of "Not Guilty."

In the first instance the general impression was, that the father had died by the hand of the son, and such was also the opinion at the opening of the trial. Notwithstanding the various minute circumstances which were brought forward on behalf of the Crown in support of their case, it was felt, as the trial proceeded, that the proofs were not conclusive, and the verdict of acquittal was received with general satisfaction.

9. CLOSE OF THE PREROGATIVE COURT.—The Probate and Administration Bill, which passed into law after a severe struggle in the last Session of Parliament, abolished, among other venerable institutions, the Prerogative Court of the Archbishop of Canterbury. An Order in Council having been issued pursuant to the Act constituting the new Court of Probate, to commence its sittings next term, and transferring to it all the jurisdiction heretofore appertaining to the ancient tribunal, the Prerogative Court held its last sitting on this day. The last Judge, Sir John Dodson, has presided over this court for 18 years, with such universal respect, that had incorruptible integrity, extensive knowledge, an enlarged mind, and judicial firm-

ness, combined with personal suavity, availed to preserve an institution unsuited to the times, the Prerogative Court might still have been in existence. Happily for this country, the tribunal had become an intolerable abuse, and no virtue in its officers could save it. When the venerable Judge had taken his seat, the Queen's Advocate rose, and addressed him in terms of well-deserved compliment, and of regret at the severance of the ties which had for so many years bound together the Judge and the Bar practising in that Court; with warm wishes that the respected Judge might enjoy many years of an honourable retirement. Sir John Dodson, in reply, thanked the Advocate and Proctors for the uniform support he had received in the performance of his duties, with wishes for their prosperity in the new career which lay before them. Some business was then transacted, and, at the close of the day, the Court rose never to sit again. Sir John Dodson survived his Court but a short time.

ROMAN BANDITTI.—The following account of the plundering of a party of English in the States of the Church has just been received. "One evening, about 7 o'clock, a vetturino carriage was plodding its weary way from Civita Vecchia towards Rome, and had reached a spot four miles from Palo, when its further progress was opposed by seven bandits armed with bludgeons, pistols, and daggers, who stopped the vehicle and proceeded to rifle the passengers, consisting of Dr. Conolly, Roman Catholic Bishop of Halifax, on his way to Rome to pay homage to the supreme head of the Church, Mr. Blake, and Mr. and Mrs. Harper. The Bishop was eased of 140*l*.

besides his episcopal chain and cross, and the pastoral ring, a fine emerald, which he wore, according to custom. Mr. Blake, feeling greatly averse to submitting to spoliation in his turn, manfully resisted the outlaws' invitation to stand and deliver; but he was finally overpowered by numbers, after being severely beaten, and having had a pistol presented at his head, which fortunately missed fire. Mr. and Mrs. Harper were robbed of their watches, chains, and purses; and altogether the plunder realized by the marauders may be valued at about 1000 scudi, or over 200*l*.

11. TELEGRAM FROM INDIA.—A telegram, of which the following are extracts, was received at the Foreign Office December 11, at 5.15 P.M.:—

"Alexandria, Dec. 5.

"The *Bombay* reached Suez on the 30th of November, bringing Bombay dates to the 17th of November.

"Greathed's column, after the battle of Agra, was pushing on with all haste towards Cawnpore, when, on the 18th, Brigadier Grant, of the 9th Lancers, joined and took the command. On the 23rd they arrived at Kanouj, where the enemy was cut up by our cavalry, and five guns captured.

"The force, now about 3500 strong, reached Cawnpore on the 26, and, being reinforced to 5000, crossed the Ganges on the 30th. They reached Alumbagh without obstruction on the 3rd, and there wait till the Commander-in-Chief joins them.

"Lucknow, said to be surrounded by 50,000 insurgents, had not been relieved at the date of the latest advices, but still held out.

"Our force at Alumbagh, only

three miles from Lucknow, though in easy communication with Cawnpore, had not received a line from Lucknow for more than a month.

"Heavy fighting, with slaughter, is believed to have occurred.

"Sir C. Campbell, who left Calcutta on the 27th of October, reached Cawnpore on the 3rd of November, where he remained till the 9th, waiting, it is presumed, reinforcements, which must bring up the force at Alumbagh, when he joins, to close on 10,000 men.

"On the 1st of November an action was fought near the village of Kudjnai between the Dinapore mutineers and a detachment of 850 men, consisting of part of the Naval Brigade and a detachment of the 93rd Highlanders, with two 9-pounders, under Colonel Powell, of Her Majesty's 53rd Foot. Our success was complete, but loss heavy, Colonel Powell being among the killed.

"The Naval Brigade afterwards fell back on Bindkee, with a view of returning to Futtehpoore, and the rest of the troops reached Cawnpore on the 2nd.

"The Rohilcund rebels have again advanced towards Nywetel (Nynee Tal), and again taken to flight on finding that the little force from that place was approaching.

"Mehidpore having been attacked on the 8th of November by a body of insurgent tribes from the neighbourhood, a portion of the Malwa Contingent joined the enemy, killed Captain Mills, Lieutenant Casey, and Serjeant-Majors O'Connell and Manson, captured the guns, and compelled the other troops to retire.

"According to latest accounts from Bombay, the First, Third, and Fourth Divisions of Nizam Cavalry, under Major Orr, at-

tacked the rear-guard of the rebels on the 12th of November, at Bararawal, recapturing the whole of the guns and stores taken from Mehidpore, also two of the enemy's guns. One hundred of the enemy killed, 74 prisoners. Our casualties not yet received, but said to be severe."

The India Board received the same news with varying particulars by a separate telegram.

13. MURDER AND SUICIDE IN ST. PANORAS. — A man and woman were discovered with their throats cut in the bedroom they occupied at Harper's Coffee-house, 38, Drummond-street, Euston-square, under circumstances detailed by the landlord at the coroner's inquest.

Mr. John Harper said,—"I reside at 38, Drummond-street, Euston-square, and am a coffee and chop house keeper. The deceased persons lodged in my house. They came on the 3rd of December. I found them dead in the room which they occupied on the night of Sunday the 13th. They had lodged at my house ten days, and went out usually in the afternoon. When the lodgings were taken, the man said they wanted them for a week. They agreed to pay 3s. per day and night, including attendance. They arrived at my house in a cab about 4 o'clock in the afternoon of the 3rd. The luggage they had was a square black box, or case, and the carpet bag now lying on the table before you. The man neither gave me his name nor stated his profession. I thought from his manner he was a Frenchman, on account of his politeness, and always moving his hat when he went in or out. He never spoke to me during the ten days he was in the house, till the morning of the occurrence. He

made me no payment whatever while he was in my house. On Saturday, the 12th, I told Mrs. Harper to send the bill up, as it amounted to £1. 3s. About 1 o'clock on the Sunday, when they both came down and appeared to be going out, I said to the man, I should be glad if he would settle my little bill, as I had money to pay. He replied sharply, 'Very well; I'll pay it.' He then turned back, and walked up stairs, and the woman followed him, as I thought, to get the money. I never saw them again alive, or heard anything of them during the afternoon. About 2 o'clock I sent up my waiter to ask if they would like to take anything, but he got no answer. About half-past 7, or 8 o'clock I went up myself, and knocked loudly at the door, which I found locked, and called out if they did not give me some answer I would go to the police and force the door open, but received no reply. I then went to the Albany-street Police Station, and told the inspector, and a police-serjeant and a constable came. We went up, and my man knocked and asked if he wanted a light, but receiving no answer the serjeant of police knocked, and we heard the key of the door fall on the inside. I then put my shoulder to the door and burst it open. This was about half-past 10. On entering the room we saw the woman lying on the floor dead, and the man kneeling over her body. I exclaimed, 'Oh, good God, he has murdered the woman.' I saw a tremendous gash in her throat, but could not at that time see the wound in the man's throat, from the position in which his head leant forward. There was a towel belonging to me lying on the table, covered with blood."

The surgeon was of opinion that the unfortunate persons had been dead six or seven hours when they were discovered. No marks of struggle or violence were discoverable, and from the position of the bodies, and general appearances, it was inferred that the woman was consenting to her own death. It has not been ascertained who these persons were; but they were traced back to Ostend, and were supposed to be, the man a Dutchman, a clerk in a mercantile house, which he had suddenly left; and the female a Belgian. When they arrived at Dover they appeared to have plenty of money, but on examining their apartment no money was found, and the articles of apparel were valueless.

14. EXTRAORDINARY TRIAL.—*Stafford Assizes.*—One of the strangest among the many extraordinary cases which have been tried at these Winter Assizes was that of Philip Clare, a miner, who was indicted this day at Stafford for the murder of Elizabeth Hopley, a young woman 18 years of age. On the 30th of April last, George Buckley, a labourer, was going to his work, about half-past 4 in the morning, when he saw a human body in the Bradley arm of the Birmingham Canal. He drew it out, and it was recognised to be that of Elizabeth Hopley. The surgical evidence went to show that the girl had met her death by drowning. There were no appearances about the body to indicate previous violence; there was no trace about her head, or elsewhere, of any blow. The last time the girl was seen alive was on the previous evening, when she quitted the house of her aunt at near 10 o'clock, without bonnet or shawl; and without saying where

she was going. The girl, a short time before her decease, had been working for Philip Clare as a bank's girl, but had recently left his service and was then working for a Mr. Moon, and the canal in which the body was found was about half way between her aunt's house and the place in which she worked. It should be remarked that at the particular spot where the body was discovered, the canal forms a fork, and near this spot there is a coke-hearth in full work, "the light of which is very flickering and dazzling." At first sight it seemed that when the poor girl had reached the spot where the canal forms the fork, she had fallen over the wall of the canal, which is about two feet in height, and so had met with her death. This supposition seemed coherent and conclusive enough, and but for positive testimony, given at the trial, there never would have arisen a doubt that the case was one of accidental death.

Three weeks after the body was found, a certain Samuel Wall, a labourer, and a man of somewhat questionable antecedents, informed the landlady of the house at which he lodged, that Elizabeth Hopley had been murdered, and that he had witnessed the fatal scene from first to last. Three days afterwards he was summoned before the magistrates, and gave such evidence as led to the arrest of the prisoner on the 24th of May. He stated that he knew Philip Clare; that on the 29th of April, being then watchman to one Mr. Rose, at Bradley, in the discharge of his duty he came near the railway bridge. When about 100 or 200 yards away he saw two people or two shadows on the bridge, and

gradually drew near it until he was distant from it but 15 or 16 yards. In this position he heard a woman's voice say, "Philip, don't kill me! You said you would kill me before." He then saw the man on the bridge strike the woman a blow on the head so violent that it knocked her down. Hereupon he went up to the man, whom he instantly recognised as Philip Clare, and saw him put the woman on his shoulder. "Philip," said Wall, "you'll have to suffer for this!" This was the first notice that Clare had of his presence, but as soon as he became aware of it, he turned upon Wall and said, "If you speak, I'll serve you the same." Wall at the moment let him proceed, but followed him. Clare then carried the young woman upon his shoulder across the railway bridge to the Bradley side; he turned to the left down a cart road between some buildings and cottages until he got close to the basin in which the body was found. All this time Wall was following the murderer, and was close behind him. Clare now paused, and addressing his pursuer again, said, "Now, if you speak, or tell anyone, I will kill you. I will serve you the same way as I served her, and set some one else to watch instead." He then turned from him, and carrying the body a little further, deliberately, and in Wall's presence, put the woman in the water. This occurred about 20 minutes past midnight on the night of the 29th-30th of April last. Wall went on his way, but he had not gone above a quarter of a mile when the prisoner overtook him and renewed his threats, and Wall, being apprehensive of the consequences to himself, locked himself up in an engine-house.

until daylight. Such was the strange story which this man told to the Court.

The only attempt at corroboration of Wall's evidence was the testimony of one Samuel Hawes, a watchman on the Great Western Railway, who stated that about 11 o'clock on the night in question he heard a man and woman quarrelling near the railway bridge before mentioned. By no effort of ingenuity, however, could the moment at which this occurred be taken as later than 11.30 P.M., and it took place, in all probability, 10 minutes or a quarter of an hour sooner; whereas Wall positively fixed the time at which the body was cast into the water as at 20 minutes after midnight.

Again, Clare—so said the witness—carried his victim upon his shoulders along a cart road by the foot of the bridge, and just at the foot of this bridge were houses inhabited by colliers and labourers, but Wall never attempted to give the alarm to them. Finally, Philip Clare accounted for his time on the night in question in the following manner:—From 6.30 until about 11 P.M. he was proved to have been at a public-house at Bilston. At 11 o'clock he left the public-house in company with one William Wolliscroft and three others. Wolliscroft proved that he had accompanied Clare to about a quarter of a mile from his own house. One John Plant, a cottager, who lives near Clare, saw the prisoner pass his door about 12 o'clock. The two men fell a-talking, and remained in conversation till near 2 o'clock. This evidence was, of course, conclusive, and the prisoner was almost on the instant acquitted by the jury. The strange tale told by Wall had

caused great excitement in the neighbourhood, and the Court was crowded with persons anxious to hear the result.

14. THE HULL FORGERY CASE.—*York Assizes*.—A notable case of forgery occupied the Court during two days. The accused was Henry Smith Bright, formerly a partner in the firm of Taylor and Bright, carrying on business at Hull. Of high religious pretensions, he was also remarkable for great energy and knowledge of the details of mereantile transactions. He had originally been a clerk in the employ of Mr. John Taylor, the founder of the firm, and from the post of cashier he was raised to a partnership without any contribution towards the capital. He was also Chairman of the Hull Flax Mill Company, and engaged in many other enterprises. The proper business of the firm of Taylor and Bright was that of Corn Merchants, but they speculated in other produce, as well as in railway shares. In the course of their dealings in the latter articles, they lost many thousand pounds. As Bright had no money of his own, the losses which he had incurred by his separate transactions were brought into the accounts of the partners with the firm as so much capital due from him. In 1853 on this footing Mr. Taylor's interest in the concern amounted to 35,000*l.*, while Bright owed 11,000*l.* In 1855 that loss, however, had been reduced to a little under 10,000*l.*, and as Mr. Taylor was an uneducated man, all the accounts were under the supervision of his partner. Shortly afterwards there were in the possession of the firm, York, Newcastle, and Berwick extension shares, valued at 831*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.* 149 of

them stood in the name of John Taylor, 36 in the name of the prisoner, and 58 in the name of Robert John Taylor. The shares were invested in these different names in order that one or other of the holders might always be able to attend the meetings of shareholders and to vote at them; but Robert John Taylor was no partner in the firm, he was simply cashier to the concern, and had no substantial interest in it. Bright, being in want of money for further speculations, appropriated the shares that stood in Robert John Taylor's name, and privately sold them, forging Mr. Robert John Taylor's signature to the transfers. For a long time he concealed the fact that he had sold the shares, and made entries in the books as if they were still held by Robert John Taylor, paying money in as if received for dividends. He also had the private ledger "cooked," so as to make it appear that none of the losses by railway speculations fell upon him in particular, but upon the firm; so that it seemed as if a small balance was due to him, instead of his owing nearly 10,000*l.* Mr. Taylor died. His son then discovered what Bright had been doing; and hence the prosecution. The case was made out by the evidence.

It was contended, for the prisoner, that he had the implied authority of his partner to deal with the shares; that he acted for the best, having been drawn into difficulties by the avarice of his partner, who would speculate. As to Robert John Taylor, he was a mere tool—he had no interest in the shares.

Mr. Justice Williams explained to the jury the law of the case—how far the prisoner might have

used the name of the firm, and what would constitute his act of forgery.

The jury found a verdict of "Guilty of forgery, and of uttering the same with intent to defraud."

He was sentenced to 10 years' penal servitude.

15. ASSAULT ON A WARDER.

—*Exeter Assizes*.—A case which gave the public some insight into the interior of those gloomy abodes of silence, the model prisons, was tried before Mr. Justice Willes.

Joseph Weaver was indicted for having, at Dartmoor Prison, assaulted William Rumbelow, a warder of that prison, on the 24th of November, with intent to murder him.

Mr. Coleridge was counsel for the prosecution.

William Rumbelow deposed—"I am one of the warders of the prison. The prisoner was a convict. On the 24th of November the prisoner was brought to the refractory cells. I put upon him a body belt, which is a covered chain, to which are attached two handcuffs, in which the prisoner's wrists are placed, giving him five inches play for his hands."

The Judge—"Does it squeeze him round the body?"

Witness—"It is put on so that it cannot hurt him. The chain is locked round the body. There is a staple at one part of the chain. Before it was put on the prisoner said as soon as he got out of the cells he would rip open any man he could see. He was in the refractory cell about two hours and a half. While he was there I heard the glass of the cell window breaking. I unlocked the door. The prisoner was standing on the guard-bed, a sort of wooden bulk,

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raised from the floor. His right hand was free, and he had taken off the body belt, having forced the lock. He had hold of the belt with the left hand. I went up to him, and he made a blow at me with the belt, which I parried, and knocked him down with my staff. Not wishing to injure him further, I went to free him from the belt. He laid hold of my staff, and I fell. The staff broke, and the prisoner struck me twice on the right temple with the part he had. Three of us then, after violent resistance, took the staff from him. He got hold of my finger between his teeth, and bit the top joint of it off. The prisoner was then taken to a cell. I don't know where I struck the prisoner, because it was in a moment of irritation."

The prisoner—"You beat me on the head, and here is the mark."

The Judge to witness—"Is there a mark on his head?"

"Yes, my lord, but I can't account for it, except it was when he fell against the bulk-head."

By the Judge—"What is the belt put on for?"

"For refractory conduct."

By the Judge—"Is it to inflict pain?"

"No, my lord."

The Judge—"But do you think if you had this on with your hands confined in that position it would not cause pain? I suppose these handcuffs are not padded?"

"No, my lord."

Mr Coleridge—"I understand, my lord, that this is authorized by the Secretary of State, and reported every fortnight."

The Judge—"I am not aware of any Act of Parliament to authorize the Governor or the Secretary of

State to inflict such a punishment."

The evidence of the warder having been corroborated by the other persons who were present at the assault, the prisoner was found guilty. The Judge, in passing sentence, after referring to the bad conduct the prisoner had exhibited in various gaols, remarked that although he was at first inclined to take a different view, yet he was not now prepared to say that it was anything more than a means of restraint. No doubt it was necessary where there were so many convicts, that severe means should be adopted.

The prisoner—"My lord, he beat me for five minutes before I did anything."

The Judge—"I protest that if I thought a hair of your head had been unnecessarily touched, I would not have given you a day's punishment; but I believe the evidence that has been given. I should not do my duty if I did not order you to be kept in penal servitude for 14 years."

15. DOUBLE MURDER AND SUICIDE AT CROYDON.—A fearful tragedy has been enacted at Thornton Heath, Croydon. In a house at that place resided Mr. William Smithers, a clerk in the Bank of England, with his mother and a younger brother. The younger brother, Mr. Charles Smithers, was a clerk in a factory at Deptford, an appointment he was about leaving for the purpose of entering upon a situation he had been promised in the Bank of England. On the morning of Thursday last, Mrs. Smithers knocked at the door of Elizabeth Morgan, the servant, and desired her to get up, as she heard Mr. William moving, and supposed he might be wanting

to go out. It was then a little after 5 o'clock. At that time he was in Charles's bedroom, which was adjacent to that of Mrs. Smithers. As soon as she had dressed herself, William called to her, and requested her to bring him a wineglass, as he had got some medicine for his brother. On receiving the glass he went back again into Charles's room. When she had prepared breakfast, she went up-stairs to see whether the gentlemen were coming down. She knocked at the door, and receiving no answer, listened, when she heard one of them snoring. She went down-stairs again, thinking she would let them sleep on. About 9 o'clock a lad brought a letter, which he said was to be given to Mr. William Smithers at once, and Elizabeth Morgan took it up. Not being able to obtain any reply to repeated knocks, she opened the door, when both the young men appeared as though they were lying dead in bed. Charles was foaming at the mouth. She asked a young woman residing in the next house to accompany her up-stairs, and upon entering the room they found that both the young men were dead. Morgan then exclaimed, "Good God, Anne! here is a poison bottle, and the wineglass I gave Mr. William this morning." They were lying on the bed between the two brothers.

Morgan then went into her mistress's bedroom, and found her in a half-sitting posture, her head resting against the bedpost. She was quite dead. The two brothers had died from the effects of prussic acid, and there was no doubt that William administered a dose to his brother, probably in his sleep, and that he then took the poison

himself. He must have administered the poison to his mother between the hour when she called Morgan and the time Morgan found her dead in bed. Some explanations were given as to the probable cause for the commission of this dreadful series of crimes. William Smithers had been speculating in the 'city, and had been unsuccessful. He had borrowed money which he was unable to repay. The mental depression produced by his unsuccessful speculations drove him to the use of brandy, of which within the last few weeks he commonly drank a pint a day.

An inquest was held, when a verdict was returned:—"That Mary Smithers and Charles Smithers were wilfully murdered by the administration of poison by William Holton Smithers, and that William Holton Smithers afterwards committed self-destruction while suffering under temporary mental derangement."

15. ROBBERY OF THE COUNTESS OF ELLESMERE'S JEWELS. — *Central Criminal Court.* — William Attwell, labourer, Edward Jackson, painter, and Anne Jackson his wife, were indicted for having stolen a diamond necklace, and a vast quantity of jewels, laces, dresses, and other property, valued in the indictment at 1000*l.*, but of the actual value of 15,000*l.* or 16,000*l.*, the property of the Earl of Ellesmere, since deceased.

As jewels, &c., are, philosophically speaking, mere superfluities, the loss of which other men can view with great composure, the revelations of this case caused great amusement, owing to the immeasurable difference between the commercial value of the prize, and the ignorant estimation of the

brigands; this "unexpected juxtaposition of incongruous ideas," though proving an entire absence of wit, had the same effect as the presence of it is supposed to produce.

The Countess of Ellesmere had been invited to visit Her Majesty at Windsor Castle. What may be the familiar habiliments of a great Countess in daily life, we know not; but, on an occasion such as this, her ladyship and her ladyship's maids laid out and packed up in various trunks a rich assortment of articles, jewelry, laces, silks, satins, and all the *propria femininis*. Her ladyship and her ladyship's coach, coachmen and coach-horses were too grand to convey these *impedimenta* to the railway station, and they were committed, with the lady's maids, *horrescimus referentes*, to the undignified conveyance of a street cab!—the abigails inside, the jewelry on the roof. The maids arrived safe; but on delivering the luggage, oh, horror! one of the trunks containing a portion of her ladyship's grandeur, valued at 15,000*l.*, was missing! nor could any traces be found until, long after the valuables were irrecoverable, one of the robbers, who had been ill-used by his comrades—little is the honour among thieves—and was in consequence an inmate of Springfield gaol, told the whole story, and this was his tale:—

On the 22nd of January of last year Mr. Attwell, the picturesque narrator of this *coup de main*, in company with two friends, Messrs. Saint and Whitty, set out upon a little excursion from London Bridge to the West-end, to see if anything could be done in the line of their peculiar profession. When in the neighbourhood of Grosvenor

Square they saw a carriage drawn by two horses, and immediately preceding it two cabs. On one of these was placed a large black portmanteau, with a smaller one by its side. Mr. Whitty hereupon remarked, "There go Port St. Peter's," which expression, being interpreted, means "trunks." The friends were instantly fired with a noble ardour. "May I be lagged," exclaimed Mr. Whitty, full of noble enthusiasm, "but I'll have the big one." They accordingly gave chase, and, when the carriage and the two cabs parted company, Mr. Whitty jumped up behind the vehicle which was the object of their especial pursuit, laid hold of the rail with one hand, and with the other dragged the big portmanteau off into the road. It was so heavy that, we are told, Whitty being then somewhat out of condition, fell with it. The horse in the cab, so violent was the jerk, reared up, but the driver was not "tumbled,"—in other words, had not taken alarm. The three friends endured some moments of intense anxiety as they watched to see if the two "cheers," or cabs, proceeded quietly on their way. Of the consternation occasioned at the railway station by the unaccountable evanishment of the trunk, Mr. Attwell, not knowing, says nothing; but he gives an interesting account of the dodges by which the trunk was conveyed to the shop of one Mr. Edward Jackson, an oil and colourman, in Leonard-street, Shoreditch. The confederates soon assembled in Mr. Jackson's back parlour. They consisted of the three friends, Messrs. Whitty, Attwell, and Saint, already named, and of Mr. and Mrs. Jackson. To give an idea of what followed it will be proper to mention what was the

real nature, and what the value, of the property which was soon to be tossed from hand to hand in the little back parlour of the Shoreditch oilshop. Selecting at random, there were,—a pearl necklace, a diamond necklace, an emerald and diamond necklace, a pair of diamond earrings, a pair of emerald and diamond earrings, a large pair of diamond branches, a small pair of diamond branches, an emerald and diamond bracelet, and so on throughout. Besides the jewelry there were lace dresses, China shawls, velvet cloaks, Indian scarfs, and other articles such as might naturally be supposed to form part of the wardrobe of Lady Ellesmere when on her way to Windsor Castle.

The back parlour, then, in Leonard-street, Shoreditch, soon presented the appearance of Aladdin's Cave; but, like so many ignorant Aladdins, the confederates conceived that the jewels were only so many bits of coloured glass, or stone. Mr. Attwell, indeed, appears to have had some dim suspicion of the reality, for, as he took up a diamond coronet, he exclaimed, "Why, them things are sparks!" meaning diamonds; but the better opinion among the party was, that the fire of the splendid jewels was a mere sham. Mrs. Jackson, who might be supposed to be better informed than her male companions as to such feminine mysteries, gave it as a suggestion, "That the lady who owned the articles must be a kind of fashionable woman." But it was necessary to proceed to business, that is, to divide the spoil, and to convert it into money. Whitty sold a diamond butterfly which had fallen to his share for 2s. to Mrs. Jackson, and also a lace shawl at the same

figure. The real value of the article was about 50*l*. Other smaller portions of the property were disposed of at similar prices, and in the same way. Whitty, among his share of the spoil, obtained a pair of Lady Ellesmere's stays and linnen, which "were all given by him to a lady named 'Polly Gentleman.'" The more serious discussion, however, was as to the value of the great bulk of the spoil. Jackson believed the jewels to be worth about 40*l*.—[he should have said 14,000*l*.]; the others were completely in the dark upon the subject. They finally resolved to go and consult a man named Sam Britton, who seems to have been considered by them as a kind of authority upon such subjects, as to the dresses. To his house they were conducted by a gentleman named "California;" but, unfortunately, Mr. Britton was not at home, and it was not until a later period of the evening that they were able to commence their negotiation. They asked 15*l*. for Lady Ellesmere's wardrobe, but Mr. S. Britton steadily refused to give so exorbitant a sum, and finally closed with them for 3*l*. The jewels were disposed of for sums of the like amount, with the exception, perhaps, of the emerald and diamond necklace, which, according to Jackson's account, was sold to a Jew for 300*l*. When the reward for the apprehension of the thieves was offered, the confederates seem to have taken alarm, and many articles of great value were thrown away, lest they should lead to their detection. The emerald drop and diamond bow were thrown away in Spitalfields, and a pair of diamond earrings was flung into a field near Whitechapel. The gold articles were in great part

melted down, and altogether it is to be feared that Lady Ellesmere will recover but a very small portion of her property. Messrs. Whitty and Saint, the two chief actors in the robbery, struck probably with shame at their ignorance, have not yet thought proper to present themselves to a magistrate; but Mr. Attwell acknowledged his guilt (or folly), and in consideration of his literary excellence, and of his present confinement, was sentenced to a prolongation of six months only of his current imprisonment. Mr. Jackson also was deservedly rewarded with penal servitude for 10 years; and his wife, being a married woman, and therefore under the control of her husband, was held to be guiltless—at least she was found “Not Guilty.”

16. SHOCKING ATTEMPT AT MURDER.—*Emster Assizes*.—Jonathan Roose was indicted for feloniously assaulting Jane Stone, and causing injuries dangerous to life, with intent to kill and murder her, at Torquay, on the 11th of November.

The shocking barbarity of the crime with which the prisoner was charged, and the almost providential manner in which the victim's life was saved, had given this case unusual interest.

The prisoner, who was 21 years of age, lived with his uncle, Mr. Mitchelmore, a wine and spirit merchant at Torquay. The prosecutrix Jane Stone, a girl under 20 years of age, about Christmas last went to live as servant with Mrs. Mitchelmore. Familiarity commenced between the prisoner and Jane Stone, and in the course of a few months she told the prisoner that she was in the family way. He asked her if she was sure of

it; she said she believed it. He asked her if she would take some medicine, and he fetched her four pills, which she took. Some weeks afterwards she again told him she was in the family way. He begged her to put it off upon another. She said she could not, for she had known no other man. He then earnestly urged her to put it upon his uncle or any other person. She however refused. On the 5th of August she left her place and went and visited some friends, and on the 15th of August she entered the service of a Mrs. Willes, at Warleigh Cottage, at Torquay. The prisoner occasionally went to that cottage with wine and ale for Mrs. Willes, and upon one of these occasions she told him she wanted to speak with him about the child that was coming, and they were to meet for that purpose. On the 11th of November, after she had done her work, she went to see her aunt, who lived about a quarter of a mile off. She returned to Mrs. Willes's cottage about 8 o'clock, and had rung the bell when the prisoner came up to her and said he wanted to speak to her. But the door opened and she went in. A workman was in the kitchen; but when he had departed she went out to look for the prisoner. She found him in the back garden. There was a light then shining upon them from a window of the cottage. The prisoner put his arm round her waist and led her to a dark part of the garden. As they were walking along the girl said, “I suppose you think I have got all right now?” He said he thought so; but she said he was not right; she was in the family way, and she must go into the Union, for she had no money. The prisoner, with

that selfishness which he had previously exhibited, not caring at all for the poor victim of his passion, said, "Then it is a done job for me." The answer of the girl was, "It will be a pretty deal worse for me." They had angry and wrangling words. He then removed her into a darker part of the garden, further from the house, and then, without saying anything to her, he put her down on the ground, and with his knee leant upon her left side with great force. He thrust his hand down her throat as far as he could, and with the other hand he pinched her nose, so as to prevent her breathing! She attempted to bite his hand, which he thrust still further down her throat! She struggled as much as she could, and with a great and almost dying effort, she uttered a slight scream. That little scream was heard, though by no human being. In Mrs. Willes's house a little pet dog was kept, and, although human ear had not heard that faint scream, that little dog was roused,—it commenced barking most violently, scratched at the drawing-room door where the ladies were sitting, and could not be pacified. Mrs. Willes, and Mrs. Crawford, who was with her, became alarmed and went into the garden. They called out, but received no answer; but they thought they heard the moans of some one in distress; they then went to the house of a neighbour named Hammersley, and he, having procured a light, proceeded to the spot whence the moans came, and there he saw the body of a woman lying on the ground; she was making a low moaning sound. He looked at the face, but it was so beaten and bloody, that he could not recognise the features.

He obtained further assistance, and returned with some other servants, but they could not recognise her. One of them, however, said "Jane," and she answered in a low voice, "Yes." She was asked who had committed the injuries, and she faintly told a name. The poor girl was then removed into the cottage, and afterwards to the Torbay dispensary. As she had mentioned a name, the prisoner was sent for, and was found at his mother's. He was also taken to the dispensary. It was the belief of the surgeons that she had not many hours to live. It was therefore thought proper, for the purposes of justice, that what was supposed would be her dying declaration should be taken, and a magistrate was sent for, and in the presence of the prisoner she named him as the person who had committed the injuries. The surgeons proceeded to examine the unfortunate girl's head and face. They found eight lacerated wounds about the head and face; there were two fractures of the skull over each eye; a fracture of the upper jaw and the lower jaw, and the surgeon removed the teeth with his finger; the lip was slit, the nose broken, and flattened on the face, and the whole head and face were such a mass of bruises that with a sponge all the flesh might have been swept from the bones! It was not imagined possible that she could recover; but by extraordinary care and attention she lived. After the girl had been attended to, the magistrate and some other persons went to the garden, and found pools of blood in it. They also found two stones which were covered with blood and human hair, and it was ascertained that these two stones had formed one

stone, 9 lbs. in weight and a foot in length, and it was evident that with that stone the injuries had been inflicted, and the stone had broken in two pieces. From the face of the poor girl bits of stone were taken. It was therefore apparent that after he had reduced his victim to insensibility, the prisoner had attempted to complete his crime by beating the poor girl about the head with a heavy stone. At the spot by the blood there was a distinct footmark. The shoes of the prisoner were brought, and the left shoe completely corresponded with that footmark.

The unfortunate victim of this dastardly crime was now produced in Court, and stated the facts as they had occurred up to the time when she had become insensible. The poor girl presented a fearful spectacle. Her face and head had been beaten out of all semblance to the human form: it seemed to be kept together by the plaisters. Her appearance and the evidence of the surgeon thrilled the Court with horror.

The prisoner was defended by Mr. Coleridge. His address to the jury caused the greatest astonishment. He did not attempt to deny that the prisoner was the person who had inflicted these injuries; but he disputed that there was the murderous intent to do this injury; it was, he said, the result of an ungovernable access of passion, which had carried from him his reason, and which must haunt him to his dying day. It was an unfortunate assault—cruel if they would—outrageous if they would—but it was not with such an intention as would justify his life being taken, or that would support the first two counts in the

indictment. He would not allow that there was the intention to do grievous bodily harm. The access of passion prevented a man having any intention, and he urged that this was a case of sudden access of passion, and that the only verdict they could give would be that of unlawfully wounding. He asked them to send the prisoner home to his family and to his mother, of whom he had hitherto been the pride and ornament, that, by a life of penitence and repentance, he might in some way atone for one moment of unhappy passion.

Notwithstanding that Mr. Justice Willes commented in becoming terms on the horrible nature of the assault, clearly pointing out a premeditated crime of the highest degree, and the inconsistency of supposing that any assault under such circumstances was intended to stop short of killing the victim, the jury found the prisoner guilty of the lesser offence of an assault with intent to do grievous bodily harm. The learned Judge immediately passed upon the prisoner the highest sentence in his power—penal servitude for life.

22. THE LEIGH WOODS MURDER. — *Taunton*. — John Beale, aged 30, was indicted for the wilful murder of Charlotte Pugsley at Long Ashton, on the 11th of September.

This case excited the greatest interest; the discovery of the corpse of the murdered woman, and the mystery in which the crime was for a long time enveloped, having caused much discussion. Leigh Woods are situated close to the Riven Avon, on the opposite side to the village of Clifton; they are extremely beautiful, and are the resort of all the pleasure-

seekers of Bristol and Clifton. There is a particular valley there, called Nightingale Valley, which is one of the most lovely spots in England; this lovely dell was the scene of this barbarous deed. On the top of the hill is a rabbit-warren, surrounded by trees and underwood, and for the protection of the game a gamekeeper is kept, who lives near the warren. The gamekeeper, Worth, is in the habit of walking over this place daily. On the morning of the 10th of September Worth went his rounds, examining every part closely, but saw nothing uncommon. He did not pass that way again until half-past 5 in the afternoon, when, as he was looking about, he noticed a handkerchief on the ground, apparently saturated with blood. He then saw a pool of blood on the top of a precipice overlooking Nightingale Valley, partly covered over with mould. He looked over the precipice, and about 12 feet below, in a kind of natural vault, he saw what appeared to him to be a woman. He descended the hill, and then he found it was the body of a woman completely laid out, the clothes being in perfect order; the body had not any shawl or bonnet on. There was no blood about it. Worth instantly brought a policeman named Jones; and they then observed that the throat was cut and there was a hole in the temple. It was evident that a murder had been committed. Worth and Jones took the body to the New Inn at Rownham Ferry, and means were taken to ascertain who the murdered woman was. The face and head were much disfigured. On Monday, the 14th of September, an inquest was held, and at that time the clothes were removed from her body. The

handkerchief and clothes were examined, and the letters "C. P." were upon them; but no one came forward who could identify the person. A *post mortem* examination was made, and a bullet was found in the head. The teeth were very peculiar, having been stopped in a particular manner, and the surgeon therefore took out the jaw. He had no doubt that the poor woman had been murdered; in his opinion she had been first shot and then her throat had been cut. The question then came as to who she was, and by whom she had been murdered. The matter, of course, became notorious, and it was then found that a woman answering the description of the deceased had lived as cook in the service of Mr. Bythesea, at Freshford, near Bath. The servants there saw the clothes which had been found on the body, and they identified them as those of Charlotte Pugsley, the cook of Mr. Bythesea. She had left her service on Wednesday, the 9th of September, with the prisoner. It then appeared that the prisoner had formerly lived at Long Ashton, in the neighbourhood of Leigh Woods, and he had courted the deceased; latterly he had been in the service of Captain Watkins, who resided at Daventry; but the courtship between him and the deceased still continued, notwithstanding the prisoner was a married man, and had a wife living near Daventry. On Sunday, the 6th of September, the prisoner obtained permission from Captain Watkins to go out for a week. He stated that his father was a builder at Bath, and had fallen from a scaffold and broken his thighs; that his sister was so much frightened that she had died, and he wished, therefore,

to go and see his father at Bath. He left Daventry on Sunday, the 6th of September. On Monday, the 7th of September, the prisoner called at a shop in Bristol kept by a tailor named Aplin, and he there ordered a coat, and in measuring him Aplin saw that he had a pistol in his breast pocket. He said he was going to Bath. Between 3 and 4 o'clock on Wednesday, the 9th of September, he went to Mr. Bythesea's, and gave the servants to understand that his master, Captain Watkins, had discharged all his servants and had gone to India, and that, according to previous arrangement, he had come to fetch Charlotte Pugsley; that they were going to Southampton to be married, and were then going to America. He assisted in cording three boxes belonging to Charlotte Pugsley, which contained all she had in the world. He directed them in his own name, "Beale, Bristol." The house-keeper of Mr. Bythesea asked him as he was going to Southampton why he went to Bristol, and he said he had some business to transact there. The prisoner and Charlotte Pugsley then left Mr. Bythesea's together. They went, accompanied by the butler, to the Freshford station, but finding the train did not stop there, they walked to Lymply Stoke station, the butler carrying Charlotte's shawl and carpet bag. The prisoner and Charlotte then got into the train and proceeded on their way. The luggage was forwarded by another train after them. The prisoner and a woman were at the railway station at Bristol waiting for the arrival of the 9.40 train; the prisoner then selected the luggage, but as it came by another train the officer charged them

3s. 10d. for the carriage. The prisoner demurred to this charge, and it was arranged that the luggage, consisting of three boxes, should remain till the next morning. The prisoner and the woman then left the station at 10 minutes before 10 o'clock. The next morning the prisoner and a woman again went to the station, and after some discussion he paid the 8s. 10d. He then left the woman, and told the officer he was going to Liverpool, and he had the boxes removed across to the Midland station at Bristol. They were put in the luggage-room, and he took the usual tickets for them. He then joined the woman and they went away. This was on the morning of the 10th of September, the day on which the murder was committed. In the course of that day he and a woman were seen going in the direction of Rownham Ferry. About 5 in the afternoon of that Thursday the deceased was seen by a person named Hancock at the foot of the hill leading to the warren; he could swear to her, because at first he thought it was his sweetheart, and he went and looked particularly at her; she was walking with a man who was unknown to him. On the top of the hill, near the scene of the murder, the prisoner and the deceased were seen by a man named Jackson walking together, apparently in a most affectionate manner; he had his arm round her waist, and she had her head upon his shoulder. From that moment the poor woman was never seen again alive. On the next day, Friday, the prisoner went to Aplin's shop for his coat, and said he had been having a glorious spree at Bath. On the Saturday morning the three boxes were

fetched from the Midland Station, and on the evening of that day the prisoner arrived at Daventry, having three boxes with him, which were taken to Captain Watkins's. The prisoner told his fellow-servants that he had buried his sister, that he had maintained her a long time, and he had brought away all her clothes, which were in the boxes. On the Monday morning he gave the wife of a shoemaker in the neighbourhood a silk dress and other articles, all of which had been the property of this unfortunate woman. He told the shoemaker's wife that they had belonged to his sister. In a cupboard in the prisoner's room the keys of the boxes were found, as well as two pistols, one of which was loaded and the other was unloaded. The bullet found in the head of the deceased fitted these pistols. In one of the boxes were three new dresses, which the poor woman had bought for her marriage. The prisoner's statements were altogether false. Captain Watkins had not left Daventry; the prisoner's father had not met with an accident; and his sister was not dead. He must have contemplated this act before he left Daventry, for he had brought the pistol with him, and had it in his pocket when he deluded his poor victim and took her from her place of service.

These facts were proved step by step in the evidence; but neither in the course of the trial nor in the defence of the prisoner, did the slightest suggestion arise as to the motive of the deed, which, unexplained, seems to be one of causeless and treacherous murder; motiveless and certain of detection.

The prisoner's counsel suggested

some sudden quarrel or even accident, and requested the jury to find his client guilty of manslaughter only. But Mr. Justice Willes pointed out to the jury that the prisoner had first shot the poor creature and then cut her throat—a proceeding not common to sudden impulses or accident.

The jury immediately found the prisoner "Guilty," and he was hanged without having distinctly admitted his guilt.

24. DREADFUL SUFFERINGS AT SEA. — By the Bark *Clyne*, from St. John's, New Brunswick, particulars have been received of the total loss of the ship *Wallace*, of Leith, Captain Cornea, and the dreadful sufferings of the crew, who remained on the wreck during a period of 11 days without food or drink, except the body of a dog, and what water they could secure during short intervals of rain. The *Wallace*, a full-rigged ship, sailed from the Clyde in August, for Quebec, with a crew of 21 persons. She arrived at that port under jury-masts, having encountered terrible weather on the voyage. On the 14th of November she sailed from Quebec, timberladen, for Greenock. Shortly after putting to sea a gale of wind came on, and continued with little intermission until the 7th inst. When the ship was about 800 miles distant from Cape Clear, while the hands were at work on the pumps, a tremendous sea struck the ship and capsized her, the crew having to crawl up the lanyards to escape being drowned. After great exertions they cut away the lanyards, when the main and mizen masts fell. The ship then righted; but another sea struck the bowsprit, carried it away, and also the foremast, at the same time sweep-

ing the deck of all that was left, and also washing overboard the chief officer and the steward, who perished. The remainder of the crew held on by the wreck all that afternoon, night, and a part of the next day, when the gale abated. On the 8th day they were enabled to ascertain that the hatches and deck had been forced up, the poop cabin cleared of its contents, and that not a morsel of provisions was to be obtained. The weather having further moderated, the crew cut away the wreck from the ship's side, and made further search for food. A couple of casks of water were discovered in the forehold, and half a bucket of biscuit; but on the 9th, a sea stove the water-casks, and thus this inestimable supply was lost. On the 10th the poor fellows had become greatly exhausted from hunger, thirst, cold, and wet. No vessel had hove in sight, and their hunger now became such that they could "eat anything," when it was determined to kill and divide the dog, which was done, a small portion being consumed by each, uncooked, — for they could obtain no fire. On the 11th, and succeeding days, showers of rain fell, and the poor fellows managed to catch a small quantity, but not sufficient to allay their parching thirst; while small bits of their once favourite dog were the only food they had from the 7th to the 17th of December, on which day the joyful cry of "a sail" was given, and the *Clyne* bore down, and took the survivors from the wreck. They were in a fearfully-exhausted condition, and one who was insensible when rescued died soon after.

24. POISONING.—*Glasgow Criminal Court*.—One of those hideous cases of poisoning, for which the country has of late acquired a

painful notoriety, and which the almost certainty of detection afforded by science appears to have noway abated in number, was tried before the Criminal Court at Glasgow. The accused was John Thompson, alias Peter Walker, a tailor, and he stood charged with poisoning a young woman, Agnes Montgomery, at Eaglesham, and Archibald Mason and his wife at Glasgow. The former of these attempts resulted in death. In the end of June last, James Watson, tailor, of Eaglesham, being in want of assistance, went to the tailor's house of call in Glasgow, and engaged the prisoner to work for him. He gave his name as James Thompson. Here the prisoner became acquainted with the deceased girl, Agnes Montgomery, who was the sister of Watson's wife, and offered himself as a sweetheart. The girl, however, did not give him any encouragement, but, on the contrary warned other people against him, as a bad man. Montgomery was an industrious young woman, and in fair circumstances, for, in addition to her earnings, she received periodically an allowance from a brother, who was at sea. On Sunday, the 13th of September, the girl Montgomery was in perfect health, and was at church in the afternoon. She returned about 4 o'clock, and, about an hour afterwards, the prisoner left his master's house, along with his master's daughter, a child about three years old, on the pretext of giving the child a walk and getting her some flowers. The girl Montgomery had kindled her fire, and had afterwards gone out. David Clarkson, a neighbour, whose house was on the same floor with the girl's, thus related her return:—"I was at home on Sunday, the

13th of September, and my door stood open, which was only about a yard from that of Miss Montgomery. I saw her coming back about ten minutes before five, along with the prisoner and a little girl. Shortly after I heard a great rumble or a 'desperate thresh' upon the floor. I wondered what kind of conduct this was on the Sabbath day, for I thought the prisoner had thrown her down on the floor. About four or five minutes after I saw the prisoner and the little girl come out, and I heard the key turn in the lock, as he locked it. He went down-stairs and returned in about half a minute, and laid his head down against the door and listened. He listened about a second or two, and went down the stair again. I went down 'ahint' (behind) him with the stoup, to the well. He was in the garden, and I said it was a 'good night,' to which he replied. I returned in about two minutes, and when I got into my house heard a moaning. Other people heard it, and came up and got my key, which opened Agnes's door, for her's was missing, and went in. She was in a bad way; her een were stelled (fixed) in her head, she could not stir, and soon died."

Other witnesses spoke to the prisoner being seen to enter Agnes, or Aggie Montgomery's house at the time stated. The moaning was heard all over the house, in which two or three tenants lived, and several of them came to the door. Mrs. McDonald, one of the neighbours, an intelligent woman, spoke as follows:—

"After we learnt that the groaning came from Aggie's we came up. The door was locked, but we got Clarkson's key, which opened it, and went in. Aggie was sitting on

a chair, with her head leaning on a table. The body was quite still. Her sister, who was also there, called for a doctor. I went out and saw Jack, the prisoner, and said, 'Oh, run for a doctor!' and he ran. There was some little froth coming out of the wicks of Aggie's mouth. It was a little coloured with blood, but we found afterwards that she had bit her tongue and lip. She threw back her head at different times as if in distress. Her right hand was closed firmly. I loosed the boot off the left foot, and noticed that it was swelled, and quite stiff. About ten minutes after there was another loud moan. The breathing was slow, and with great oppression. She sighed six times before she died. Her skin was getting quite cold after we got her. I thought there was a little sweat on her face. We got hot water to bathe her arms. The eyes were large and staring. She died about six o'clock—three-quarters of an hour after we got her. When we went into the room I found a kind of sickening smell. I felt my nostrils a 'kind of nipping,' and my throat was dry. I felt it off Aggie (the deceased) the moment I came forward. I know the smell of almonds, but can't say it was altogether like that. On the 5th of November I saw Hunter, the superintendent of police, and others, and saw something put by them in beer. I smelt the beer, and after some of it was poured on the floor I recognised it as the same smell. It affected me in the same way as before, in the nostrils and throat." [This was prussic acid mixed with beer.]

As the prisoner went for the doctor he passed through a back green behind the house, and returning the same way he was seen

to stoop for a moment or two at the root of a tree. The spot was subsequently examined, and the key of the deceased's door was found; and some fragments of a glass phial were found near the path which the prisoner had traversed. It was also proved that the prisoner had employed a carrier to purchase some prussic acid at Glasgow, and that the phial containing it had been delivered to the prisoner on the morning of the deceased's death.

One of the persons who lived in the house with the deceased deposed that some short time after the fall had been heard, he heard a sound as of dragging a person along the floor. The inference of the prosecution was, that this was occasioned by the prisoner's lifting the body of his victim from the floor, drawing her along and placing her in the chair in which she was found. On the table was a tumbler from which some one had apparently been drinking.

The death of the poor young woman was attributed by the neighbours to natural causes; no suspicion existed that she had been foully dealt with. But the All-seeing Providence, which witnesseth all human actions, had provided a testimony to this horrible deed in the little child who had been the keen, but non-understanding observer of all that had taken place. On the 25th of September, twelve days after the murder, the prisoner left the place under accusation of abstracting a letter containing *ll*. Up to this time no suspicion had been excited; but the child, with the ready tongue of an intelligent girl, had been prattling of what she had seen, little understanding the fearful import of what her tongue narrated in sim-

ple ideas. Possibly, the evil report now attaching to the prisoner threw a new light on the child's artless talk; or perhaps, as memory recalled more accurately by repetition the drama that had passed before her eyes—and it is evident that that had occurred which had imprinted itself indelibly on her mind—her words became more distinct and forcible. However this may be, the child's mother, the sister of the poor murdered girl, was suddenly struck by the talk of her little daughter; a new significance was given to her words: her suspicions were fully aroused, she consulted her neighbours and then the magistrates, the corpse was exhumed, and medical examination established beyond doubt that the poor young woman had been poisoned by prussic acid! and it seemed probable that, as in Tawell's case, the prisoner had induced her to drink some beer in which he had largely mixed that drug.

The child who was the means of revealing this barbarous murder was produced in court. She was but three years old, and it was clear that the Court could not permit her to be made a witness, nor receive her statements to others. The conviction of the murderer was therefore left to the conclusiveness of the circumstantial evidence which the officers of justice had been able to trace out.

It appeared that after this cruel deed, the prisoner had come to the house of the Masons, in Glasgow, where he lodged for a night or two. On the night of the 25th of September he went into Mason's room, who was in bed. A pint bottle of whisky was produced by him, of which both Mr. and Mrs. Mason took a little from a glass. They were both taken ill afterwards,

the wife dangerously so, and she continued to suffer severely for some days. All the while the prisoner was on the best terms with the Masons. The contents of this pint bottle were afterwards analysed, and found to contain whisky mixed with prussic acid. It was also proved that the carrier's boy got a second supply of prussic acid at Hart's, the druggist's on the 24th of September, the day before the prisoner left Eaglesham for Glasgow.

The Jury found the prisoner "Guilty," and he was executed at Paisley on the 14th of January, in the presence of an immense concourse of people. He confessed his guilt, and gave as his motive a desire to possess himself of the poor girl's money; but afterwards said that he could not tell what had influenced him. In truth, it appears that the details of the great "Oyer of Poisoning," that had just taken place at Glasgow, had produced the same effect on his mind that the discussion of Palmer's case had produced on Dove, the Leeds poisoner—a morbid desire to tamper with deadly drugs—and that the death of one victim, and the danger of the others, was as much due to this feeling as to a desire for plunder. The man, however, was a practised malefactor: it had been discovered that he had been transported for robbery, and had been guilty of other crimes:—he now confessed that when a lad he had murdered a companion by pushing him into a quarry-hole.

25. TELEGRAM FROM INDIA.—This morning the India Board received intelligence from India, of the relief of the heroic garrison of Lucknow. It is impossible to describe the weight this news re-

moved from the mind of the nation:—

"Relief of Lucknow."

"Lucknow was taken on the 17th of November.

"Sir Colin Campbell arrived at the Alumbagh on the 12th. The fighting commenced on the 13th. Two guns were captured from the enemy, and the fort of Jellabad destroyed.

"On the 15th, after a contest of two hours, Sir C. Campbell succeeded in occupying Delkhosah and Martiniere. The enemy attempted to recover their position a few hours subsequently, but were repulsed with heavy loss.

"On the 16th the Commander-in-Chief advanced across the canal and took Secunderbagh, after an obstinate struggle. The heavy artillery then opened on the Samuch for three hours, and the position was carried at dusk, after a desperate fight.

"Early on the 17th communications were opened with the barracks; a long cannonade was commenced, and the Mess-house was carried by assault at 3 o'clock, P.M.

"The troops pushed on and occupied the Motee Mohal before dark. Sir J. Outram and Sir H. Havelock then met Sir Colin Campbell."

TURF STATISTICS, 1856. — A sporting paper contains some very curious statistics concerning the events of the turf in the year 1856; of which two tables—the winnings of individuals and the winnings of horses (both of stakes only—not bettings) are of general interest. Of the racing-men the principal winners are—Mr. W. l'Anson, 10,954*l.*; Messrs. Saxon and Barber, 10,550*l.*; Mr. J. Merry, 9450*l.*; Lord Zetland,

7961*l.*; Mr. T. Parr, 6018*l.*; Mr. Howard, 5684*l.*; Duke of Bedford, 5047*l.*; Earl of Derby, 4210*l.*; Lord Ribblesdale, 3648*l.*; Mr. Mellish, 3613*l.*; Mr. J. Osborne, 3641*l.*; Mr. J. Jackson, 3417*l.*; Lord Clifden, 3410*l.*; Earl of Glasgow, 3050*l.*; Mr. F. Robinson, 3235*l.*; Mr. B. Land, 2842*l.*

The principal losers are, be it carefully noted, kept out of sight.

Of the horses, some won astonishing amounts: as, "Alarm," 9 winnings, 6832*l.*; "Annandale," 10, 2350*l.*; "Birdcatcher," 22, 7541*l.*; "Bay Middleton," 6, 3590*l.*; "Chanticleer, 18, 3973*l.*; "the Cure," 7, 2810*l.*; "Collingwood," 13, 4409*l.*; "Cossack," 7, 3011*l.*; "Flying Dutchman," 22, 7835*l.*; "Faugh-a-Ballagh," 16, 7440*l.*; "Flatcatcher," 13, 3883*l.*; "Heron," 3, 3299*l.*; "Ion," 3, 2063*l.*; "Idle Boy," 5, 2027*l.*; "Melbourne," 18, 16,749*l.*; "Nutwith," 9, 3443*l.*; "Orlando," 28, 14,038*l.*; "Pyrrhus the First," 11, 2781*l.*; "Sir Hercules," 5, 2032*l.*; "Sleight-of-Hand," 1, 2348*l.*; "Sweetmeat, 6, 3256*l.*; "Surplice," 10, 3,005*l.*; "Touchstone," 17, 8915*l.*; "Voltigeur," 8062*l.*; "Weatherbit," 15, 4591*l.*; "Womersley," 9, 3355*l.*

AN INDIAN EXECUTION.—The private correspondence from India contains the following terrible account of an execution of mutineers at Ahmedabad:—

"You know, generally, what I am going to describe. It is the result of more than a week's continuous court-martial in which 18 men were sentenced to death. They suffered this morning.

"When I reached the ground the bugles were only sounding, and there was little to be seen but the gallows with 10 nooses, and

the miserable prisoners seated in a double row in front of it. I rode slowly past them, and could see no signs of emotion, except that one or two were very pale.

"The regiment in which the mutiny occurred was the first to take up its ground, opposite to the gallows. The other Native regiment drew up at right-angles to it, and the English regiments, behind the gallows, completed the third side of a square. Between them were four guns. At the fourth side were drawn up five guns, pointing outward, across the flat level. To these the sentenced men were to be bound. The area of the square was now covered with mounted officers, a few civilians, the General, and his staff.

"The whole 18 prisoners were marched before the Native regiments, and their offence and sentence read in a clear voice, which reached all spectators. This over, the last terrible preparations were commenced.

"The 10 mounted to their places on the drop, and stood there white and shadowy against the pale sky, but firm and quiet, their faces hidden in white caps. A firing party of 12 moved up to a spot within 20 yards of the place where I stood, facing outwards, as the guns did, but behind them, further back into the square. The three men who were to be shot were placed in front, and fearfully near them, not more than 12 paces from the muzzles of the muskets. They knelt known, their eyes were bandaged, and their hands tied. Meanwhile the doomed five had been marched to the five fatal guns. They were bound by the arms to the wheels, but their legs were free, and the end man—the only one whom I could entirely see

from my place on the flank—leaned his back against the muzzle, as loungers lean against a mantelpiece.

"I fixed my eyes intently on that man, not 50 yards away, and in a moment the signal was given. There was a roar, and the whizzing of a bullet, far away from the firing party; a bank of white smoke, and a jet and shower of black fragments, sharp and clear, which leaped and bounded in the air; this and a fearful sound from the spectators, as if the reality so far exceeded all previous fancy that it was intolerable; then a dead stillness.

"I walked straight to the scattered and smoking floor before the guns. I came first to an arm, torn off above the elbow, the fist clenched, the bone projecting several inches, bare. Then the ground sown with red grisly fragments, then a black-haired head and the other arm still held together. This was the man I had watched; close by lay the lower half of the body of the next, torn quite in two, and long coils of entrails twined on the ground. Then a long cloth in which one had been dressed rolled open like a floor cloth and on fire. One man lay in a complete and shattered heap, all but the arms; the legs were straddled wide apart, and the smashed body on the middle of them; the spine exposed; the head lay close by, too. The last body was that of a Native officer, who was the arch-fiend of the mutiny; he was a short man, with a cruel face. His head had been cut clean off, but the muscles of the neck had contracted round the throat like a frill. His face was half upturned and calm, the eyes shut. I saw no expression of pain on any of them. What had been

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his body lay on its face, the legs as usual not shattered, but all the flesh torn like cloth from a sharp angle in the hollow of the back, off and off, till it merged in one mangled heap.

"I turned next to the three who had been shot. One had been struck in the heart, and only bowed slowly over on his face. The others had been pistolled afterwards through the head. All I think, however, had been badly hit, as all were prostrate when I ran forward to the guns.

"And only now—there was so much more terrible—did I look up to the ten white figures slowly swinging and revolving over this scene of blood. I hope they died quickly, but the ropes were very short."

THE JEUFOSSE TRIAL.—A trial has recently taken place in France which attracted a great deal of attention in this country; partly because it seemed to disclose the existence, in the remote provinces of that empire, of a state of things which we had supposed had been swept away by the Great Revolution—of feelings partaking of the strong passions and vassal fidelity of the Middle Ages; and partly, because the mode of procedure before the French tribunal, the line of defence taken, and the grounds of acquittal, were altogether new to us.

The facts of the case, simply told, are these:—

Madame de Jeufosse is the widow of a cavalry officer, dwelling in her own château at the village of St. Aubin-sur-Gaillon; she has two sons and a daughter, Blanche, a young lady now about 19 years of age. With the family resided a governess named Laurence Thouzery, about one year older

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than Mademoiselle de Jeufosse, whose welfare should have been, equally with that of her own daughter, an object of the most anxious solicitude to this very aristocratic lady. Now, in the immediate neighbourhood lived a disreputable kind of French "squireen," named Guillot, a married man, between whom and the Jeufosse family a close intimacy arose. Madame de Jeufosse soon received notice from some good-natured friends that M. Guillot amused his leisure by making love to Mademoiselle Thouzery; but what of that? The girl was a governess, or humble companion, who was but following her natural destiny—it was not worth while making a rupture for *si peu de chose*. When Guillot, however, began to cast his eyes higher, even to that lofty region in which Mademoiselle Blanche was enshrined, the complexion of affairs was altered, and a little bloodshed became necessary to appease the indignation of the bygone Jeufosses and of their stern representative, the heroine of the present romance. It certainly does appear that for a lady who was so very sensitive on the point of honour, Madame de Jeufosse neglected the most ordinary precaution. She knew the character of this man Guillot, she knew that his various amours were the talk of the countryside, and that he had actually endeavoured to seduce a young lady under her own roof, and yet she permitted him to have free access to her daughter, to sit with her for hours at the piano, and so forth. The natural consequence of this negligence followed, a connection more or less intimate arose between Mademoiselle Blanche and M. Guillot. To what length this was car-

ried it is difficult to gather from the slipshod evidence adduced, consisting principally of the boasting and bragging of Guillot himself. There was, however, enough and more than enough, to justify the solicitude of a mother, and to kindle feelings of a yet more violent kind in the breasts of the young lady's brothers. Had either of these gentlemen called out M. Guillot and shot him in the open field, the judgment of the world could scarcely be one of unqualified condemnation. They, however, left the chief part in the drama to their mother, a lady who seems to have been cast in the Medea or Lady Macbeth mould. She called for her gamekeeper, Crepel; she adjured him to defend the honour of the Jeufosse family even by slaying. "You do not watch well enough!" said the lady of Jeufosse. "You do not remember the promise you made to my husband. You do not support the honour of his name and that of my children. You must put an end to the scandal of these visits at any cost!" After this "*sublime allocution*" Madame de Jeufosse is said to have added, "Fear nothing; the Procureur Impérial and the examining Magistrate have both told me that we can fire on those who act as this man does, and that even if death ensue we shall not be disquieted." Crepel loaded his double-barrelled gun, and proceeded to act on this strong suggestion.

On the 12th of June, about 10.30 P.M., Emile Guillot, accompanied by his servant, Gros, arrived at the enclosure of the park of Jeufosse. He entered the park alone, and approached a tree. At the bottom of this tree were two bricks, and between these bricks Guillot placed a letter, and was

making the best of his way to a clump of shrubs 26 yards distant. Before he reached the covert, Crepel, who had been watching his proceedings from behind a fir-tree, started from his ambush, and, calling out "Halt! you are dead!" took deliberate aim, and shot the trespasser. Although what had passed was well known in the château from the report of Crepel himself, who went straightway to the chamber of his lady, and informed her of what he had done, and from the alarm given by Gros, Madame de Jeufosse and her people let the poor wretch lie where he had fallen, and where he expired about half an hour after he had received his death-wound. For the deed thus committed, Madame de Jeufosse, her two sons, and the gamekeeper, were put upon their trial before the Court of Assizes of the Eure sitting at Evreux. The celebrated advocate M. Berryer conducted the defence. The two principal arguments employed were as follows:—It was said that by a particular article in the French Code, a person who trespasses on an enclosure at night does so at his own peril, and if he be slain in the course of his trespass so much the worse for him; but it is not murder. Again, M. Berryer urged that, according to law, any husband who detected his wife in criminal intercourse with her paramour, might slay them both on the spot. The law would have regard to the natural play of human passion upon such enormous provocation; but can it be said that the honour of her daughter is less dear to a mother than the honour of his wife—than his own honour—to a husband? This being so—and, according to M. Berryer's way of putting it, it was almost an *a*

fortiori case—Madame de Jeufosse was fully justified in planning and carrying out the assassination of Guillot, in retaliation for his offence. The jury, after a quarter of an hour's deliberation, took Madame de Jeufosse's view of the case, and returned a general verdict of acquittal.

The proofs offered of the complicity of the sons was certainly such as would not have been admitted in an English court. No evidence was given connecting either with the directions given to Crepel; but it was accepted as admissible testimony that Ernest, while partly intoxicated, had said, "If it be after Laurence (the governess), there shall be a duel; but if it be after my sister he shall be killed!" And that Alfred, before a magistrate, had exclaimed, "There are few good servants, and yet see how they are treated when they have done their duty! I should have done what he has done if I had been in his place." Crepel's defence abandoned the correlative ground of feudal duty, and took up a simpler position. He said that Madame de Jeufosse had told him to "give him a peppering," and that he had intended only to hit him in the legs. Madame de Jeufosse also thought it safer to adopt this mitigated view of her duty.

The proceedings had some serious incidents. Madame Guillot was present, in picturesque mourning, and was permitted to take a part in the proceedings. A witness, M. Delaze, testified to the boastings of M. Guillot of his intimacy with Blanche; and added that Madame Guillot had once told him that her husband had seduced the daughter of a gamekeeper. "What you say is horrible!" exclaimed Madame Guillot. "Say

so if you please," answered the witness, "the truth is always horrible to those whose interest it is not to hear it." "What you say is an infamous falsehood," cried Madame Guillot.

On the other side, numerous witnesses narrated such instances of Guillot's licentiousness and boastful character—it is clear that he was, emphatically, "no gentleman"—as to raise much disgust.

The President, on the whole, took the lenient view of the case, putting it to the jury, that, as we should phrase it, the intent was merely to do "grievous bodily harm." The Jeufosse family evidently had the public opinion with them. The strong and uncompromising address of M. Berryer, was interrupted by frequent plaudits; and the verdict of acquittal was received with loud shouts.

WRECKS IN 1857.—The modified returns made by the Board of Trade under the Merchant Shipping Act, now present a great variety of useful information with regard to wrecks; such as the nationality of the ships, their tonnage and description, the nature of their cargoes, the points of disaster, insurances, &c.; together with the usual map which presents in so striking a manner to the eye the fatal spots along our coast.

The total number of wrecks and casualties on the coasts of the United Kingdom during the year was 1143, with a tonnage of 218,570 tons, with crews numbering 9819. Of these ships 890 were British, 33 colonial, 213 foreign, 7 unknown. 172 were under 50 tons, 321 under 100 tons, 473 under 300 tons, 114 under 600 tons, 43 under 900 tons, 7 under 1200 tons, 13 of 1200 tons and upwards. Of

casualties other than collisions 384 involved total loss, 482 serious damage. Of 277 collisions 53 involved the total loss of the vessels, and 224 serious damage.

Of these disasters 281 occurred in January, 64 in February, 166 in March, 76 in April, 33 in May, 34 in June, 33 in July, 75 in August, 66 in September, 135 in October, 94 in November, 86 in December.

The most fatal localities were the Dudgeon Sand 5, the Goodwins 18, Gunfleet Sands 5, Herd Sands 10, Holm Sands 10, the Long Sands 18, Middleton Sands 8, Scroby Sands 8, Shipwash Sand 5.

The total number of lives lost in 1857, as far as can be ascertained, was 532; the numbers in 1856 having been 521. The number of lives saved out of 2206 imperilled was 1674, of whom 398 were rescued by life-boats, 512 by luggers, coast-guard boats, and small craft, 507 by ships and steam-boats, 243 by assistance from shore with rocket and mortar apparatus, 8 by individual exertion.

The disasters by which the greatest loss of life was incurred were, the *Aerial*, of Whitby, lost at sea, 11 lives; *Amelia*, of Whitby, wrecked in Runswick Bay, 10 lives; *Earl of Carrick*, steamer, wrecked at Peel, 13 lives; 5 fishing vessels at Portnochie, &c., 42 lives; *Ontario*, of Shields, on the Barber Sands, 23 lives; *Sophia*, steamer, collision off Dungeness, 12 lives; *St. Lawrence*, of Shields, wrecked at Hartlepool, 10 lives; *Sully*, of Bordeaux, wrecked in Carnarvon Bay, 15 lives; *Victory*, Margate lugger, Kingsgate, 9 lives; *Viola*,

steamer, wrecked on the Goodwin Sands, 17 lives; *Zolieveid*, of Amsterdam, wrecked at Threddlethorpe, 10 lives; *Zorgalia*, of Amsterdam, wrecked at Mablethorpe, 10 lives.

Sixty-six life-boats—beside those belonging to private persons, institutions, and corporations—are maintained by the Royal National Life-boat Institution. The rocket and mortar apparatus transferred to the Board under the Act have been put into a state of complete efficiency. £5020 has been expended during the year in providing the means of preserving life (including life-boats), and in rewards for meritorious services.

THE WEATHER.—The high average temperature which had marked the summer quarter, was continued throughout the autumn to the end of the year. In November and December the temperature fell, at Greenwich, to

46° and 45°, being 3° and 6° above the average. The average of the whole quarter has only been exceeded twice during 86 years, viz. in 1831 and 1847. The state of the air indicated much humidity, but the rain which fell was considerably below the average; although on the 22nd October there was a tremendous down-pour over Norfolk, Cambridge, Hertford, Middlesex, Buckingham, Surrey, and Sussex. In some places the rain-gauge indicated that three inches had fallen within 24 hours. The season was particularly propitious to the operations of the harvest; and the country remained green almost to Christmas. At Ryde fuchsias and strawberries were in bloom in December, and raspberries were picked on the 20th. At Gloucester the primrose and Christmas rose were in bloom on the 11th December.

Return of the Number and Nature of the accidents and injuries to life and limb which have occurred on all the Railways open for Traffic in England and Wales, Scotland, and Ireland, respectively from the 1st of January to the 31st December, 1857.

	Killed.	Injured.
Passengers killed or injured from causes beyond their own control	25	631
Passengers killed or injured from their own misconduct or want of caution	23	15
Servants of companies or of contractors killed or injured from causes beyond their own control	18	39
Servants of companies or of contractors killed or injured from their own misconduct or want of caution	75	34
Other persons killed or injured in crossing at level crossings	25	5
Trespassers	54	14
Suicides	6	—
Miscellaneous	10	—
Total from all causes	236	738
England and Wales	190	691
Scotland	24	41
Ireland	22	6

Collisions between passenger trains	8
Collisions between passenger trains and other trains or engines	26
Passenger trains or portion of trains getting off the rails	9
Passenger trains running into sidings or off their proper line, through points being wrong	16
Axles or wheels of machinery of engines attached to passenger trains, breaking or getting out of order	2
Axles or wheels of carriages of passenger trains breaking	4
Couplings breaking	1
Bursting of boilers of engines of passenger trains	1
Trains running into stations at too high a speed	1
Carriages catching fire	2
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Total accidents to passenger trains	63
Total accidents to goods and mineral trains	15
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Grand total to all trains	78
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Length of railway open on the 31st December, 1857	Miles 9091
Ditto on the 31st December, 1856	8708
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Increase of mileage during the year	383
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APPENDIX TO CHRONICLE.

The MINISTRY, as it stood at the meeting of Parliament on the 3rd February, and at the meeting of the new Parliament on the 30th April, 1857.

IN THE CABINET.

First Lord of the Treasury	Right Hon. Viscount Palmerston.
Lord Chancellor	Right Hon. Lord Cranworth.
President of the Council	Right Hon. Earl Granville.
Lord Privy Seal	Right Hon. Earl of Harrowby.
Home Secretary	Right Hon. Sir George Grey, bt.
Foreign Secretary	Right Hon. Earl of Clarendon.
Colonial Secretary	Right Hon. Henry Labouchere.
War Secretary	Right Hon. Lord Panmure.
Chancellor of the Exchequer	Right Hon. Sir George Cornewall Lewis, bt.
First Lord of the Admiralty	Right Hon. Sir Charles Wood, bt.
President of the Board of Control	Right Hon. Robert Vernon Smith.
President of the Board of Trade	Right Hon. Lord Stanley of Alderley.
Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster	Right Hon. Matthew Talbot Baines.
Postmaster General	His Grace the Duke of Argyll.
	Most Hon. Marquess of Lansdowne.

NOT IN THE CABINET.

General Commanding-in-Chief	H.R.H. the Duke of Cambridge.
Paymaster of the Forces and Vice-President of the Board of Trade	Right Hon. Robert Lowe.
First Commissioner of Works and Public Buildings	Right Hon. Sir Benjamin Hall, bt.
Attorney-General	Sir Richard Bethell, knt.
Solicitor-General	Right Hon. Jas. Archibald Stuart Wortley.
Judge-Advocate-General	Right Hon. Charles Pelham Villiers.
Chief Commissioner of the Poor Law	Right Hon. Edward Pleydell Bouverie.
President of the Board of Health	Right Hon. William Monnell.
Vice-President of the Committee of Privy Council for Education	Right Hon. William Francis Cowper.

SCOTLAND.

Lord Advocate	Right Hon. James Moncreiff.
Solicitor-General	Edward Francis Maitland, esq.

IRELAND.

Lord Lieutenant	Right Hon. Earl of Carlisle.
Lord Chancellor	Right Hon. Maziere Brady.
Chief Secretary	Right Hon. Edward Horsman.
Attorney-General	Right Hon. John David Fitzgerald.
Solicitor-General	Jonathan Christian, esq.

QUEEN'S HOUSEHOLD.

Lord Steward	Right Hon. Earl Spencer.
Lord Chamberlain	Most Hon. Marquess of Breadalbane.
Master of the Horse	His Grace the Duke of Wellington.
Mistress of the Robes	Duchess of Sutherland.

THE FOLLOWING CHANGES TOOK PLACE DURING THE YEAR.

Sir Henry Singer Keating, knt., to be Solicitor-General, *vice* Right Hon. J. S. Wortley, resigned.
 The Right Hon. Henry Arthur Herbert to be Chief Secretary for Ireland, *vice* the Right Hon. Edward Horsman, resigned.
 Henry George Hughes, esq., to be Solicitor-General for Ireland, *vice* J. Christian, esq., made a Judge.
 The Earl of St. Germans to be Lord Steward of the Household, *vice* Earl Spencer, deceased.

SHERIFFS FOR THE YEAR 1857.

ENGLAND.

Bedfordshire . . .	Sir George Robert Osborne, of Chicksands Priory, bart.
Berkshire . . .	Richard Benyon, of Englefield Park, Reading, esq.
Buckinghamshire . . .	Philip Wroughton, of Ibstone, esq.
Camb. and Hunts . . .	Sir John Hen. Pelly, of Warnham Ct., Horsham, Sussex, bt.
Cheshire . . .	Wm. Atkinson, of Ashton Hayes, near Kelsall, esq.
Cornwall . . .	Sir Henry Onalow, of Hengar, bart.
Cumberland . . .	Chas. Featherstonhaugh, of Stafffield Hall, esq.
Derbyshire . . .	Wm. Hatfield de Rodes, of Barlborough Castle, esq.
Devonshire . . .	Sir Massey Lopes, of Maristow, bart.
Dorsetshire . . .	Hastings Nathaniel Middleton, of Bradford Peverell, near Dorchester, esq.
Durham . . .	William Beckwith, of Silksworth House, esq.
Essex . . .	John Fras. Wright, of Kelvedon Hall, esq.
Gloucestershire . . .	Richard Rogers Coxwell Rogers, of Dowdeswell, near Cheltenham, esq.
Herefordshire . . .	Robert Biddulph, of Ledbury, esq.
Hertfordshire . . .	William Reid, of the Node, Codicote, esq.
Kent . . .	John Savage, of St. Leonard's, West Malling, esq.
Lancashire . . .	Charles Towneley, of Towneley, esq.
Leicestershire . . .	Edward Chatterton Middleton, of Loughborough, esq.
Lincolnshire . . .	George Knollis Jarvis, of Doddington Hall, esq.
Monmouthshire . . .	Thomas Gratex, of Court St. Lawrence, esq.
Norfolk . . .	Andrew Fountaine, of Norford, esq.
Northamptonshire . . .	Wm. Harcourt Isham Mackworth Dolben, of Finedon Hall, esq.
Northumberland . . .	Wm. Henry Charlton, of Healeside, esq.
Nottinghamshire . . .	Richard Milward, of Thurgarton Priory, esq.
Oxfordshire . . .	Viscount Dillon, of Dytechley.
Rutlandshire . . .	Ayscough Smith, of Braunston, esq.
Shropshire . . .	Sir William Curtis, of Cainham Court, bart.
Somersetshire . . .	Sir Arthur Hallam Elton, of Cleveland Court, bart.
Staffordshire . . .	Hon. Edward Swynfen Jervis, of Little Aston, near Lich- field.
Southampton, Co. of . . .	Wm. Chas. Humphreys, of Elm Lodge, Burlesdon, near Southampton, esq.
Suffolk . . .	John Geo. Weller Poley, of Boxted Hall, esq.
Surrey . . .	John Labouchere, of Broome Hall, Dorking, esq.
Sussex . . .	Richard Curteis Pomfret, of Rye, esq.
Warwickshire . . .	Hy. Spencer Lucy, of Charlcoate House, esq.
Westmoreland . . .	Rd. Luther Watson, of Eclerigg, Windermere, esq.
Wiltshire . . .	Alfred Morrison, of Fonthill, Giffard, esq.
Worcestershire . . .	Edward Vincent Wheeler, of Kyrre House, esq.
Yorkshire . . .	Sir Joseph Radcliffe, of Rudding Park, bart.

ELECTED BY THE LIVERY OF LONDON.

London and Middlesex .	{ William Lawrence, esq., Ald.
	{ William Fernley Allen, esq.

WALES.

Anglesey	John Thomas Roberts, of Ucheldre, esq.
Breconshire	Jas. Price Wm. Swynne Holford, of Buckland, esq.
Carmarvonshire	Jas. Edwards, of Benarth, esq., M.D.
Carmarthenshire	Chas. Morgan, of Alltgyog, esq.
Cardiganshire	Jno. Propert, of Blaenpistill, near Cardigan, esq.
Denbighshire	Jno. Edw. Madocks, of Glan-y-wern, Denbigh, esq.
Flintshire	Rob. Wills, of Plasbellin, esq.
Glamorganshire	Evan Williams, of Duffrynfrwd, esq.
Montgomeryshire	Maurice Jones, of Fronfraith, esq.
Merionethshire	Jno. Nanney, of Maesyneuadd, esq.
Pembrokeshire	Sir Jno. Jas. Hamilton, of Fishguard, bart.
Radnorshire	Thos. Evelyn, of Corton, esq.

IRELAND.

Antrim	Robert Grimshaw, Whitehouse, Belfast, esq.
Armagh	George Dunbar, The Palace, Armagh, esq.
Carlow	Arthur Kavanagh, Borris House, Kilkenny, esq.
Carrickfergus T.	John Legg, Glin Park, Carrickfergus, esq.
Cavan	Theophilus Clemens, Rakenny, Tullyvin, esq.
Clare	Fran. McNamara Calcutt, St. Catharine's, Ennistymon, esq.
Cork	John Wallis, Drishane Castle, Millstreet, esq.
Cork City	John Nicholas Murphy, Clifton, Cork, esq.
Donegal	Sir Fred. Heygate, Ballarina, Newtown Limavady, bart.
Down	John Andrews, Comber, esq.
Drogheda Town	Francis Brodigan, Peltown House, Drogheda, esq.
Dublin	Hon. Richard Gilbert Talbot, Ballinclea House.
Dublin City	Hon. Geo. Handcock, Merriion Square, Dublin.
Fermanagh	Hon. Major Crichton, Knockballymore, Clones.
Galway	James Galbraith, Cappard, Gort, esq.
Galway Town	Peter Sarsfield Conign, Kelleen Farm, Galway, esq.
Kerry	Edward Hussey, Dingle, esq.
Kildare	Harvey Lewis, Kilkullen, esq.
Kilkenny	Michael Den Keatinge, Woodagift, Freshford, esq.
Kilkenny City	James Sullivan, Coal Market, esq.
King's County	John Lucas, Mount Lucas, Philipstown, esq.
Leitrim	William Richard Ormsby Gore, Derrycarne, esq.
Limerick	Major George Gavin, Kilpeacon, Limerick.
Limerick City	Capt. Michael Gavin, Barrington Street, Limerick.
Londonderry	William Edward Scott, Hillsborough, Londonderry, esq.
Longford	George Evers, Minard, Newtownforbes, esq.
Louth	Matthew O'Reilly Dease, Charleville, Dunleer, esq.
Mayo	Capt. Fitzgerald Higgins, Westport.
Meath	John A. Farrell, Moynalty, esq.
Monaghan	Plunkett Kenny, Moyles, Inniskean, esq.
Queen's Co.	Hon. James Butler, Lamberton Park, Maryborough.
Roscommon	John Talbot, Mount Talbot, Athleague, esq.
Sligo	John Wingfield King, Fortland Basky, esq.
Tipperary	Edward J. P. Lalor, Long Orchard, Templemore, esq.
Tyrone	William F. Black, Leelop, Omagh, esq.
Waterford	Thomas Garde, Garryduff, Youghal, esq.
Waterford City	William Fitzgerald, Newpark, Waterford, esq.
Westmeath	Howard Fetherstonhaugh, Bracklyn, esq.
Wexford	Percy L. Harvey, Kyle, Wexford, esq.
Wicklow	Thomas Acton, Westacton, Rathdrum, esq.

BIRTHS.

1857.

JANUARY.

1. In Osnaburgh-terrace, Regent's-park, the lady of Lieut.-Col. Cunliff Owen, R.E., a son.
2. In the apartments of the Dowager Countess of Cavan, in Hampton Court Palace, the Hon. Mrs. Lambert, a son.
— At Hampton Court Palace, the Hon. Mrs. Bradshaw, a son.
3. At Gibraltar, the lady of Capt. F. Macbean, 92nd Highlanders, a son.
— At Edinburgh, Lady Teignmouth, a dau.
4. At Paris, the lady of Lieut.-Col. Stopford Claremont, a dau.
8. At Whitfield Hall, Northumberland, the lady of the Rev. John A. Blackett Ord, a dau.
— In Chesterfield-st., Mayfair, Lady Whichcote, a dau.
9. At the Deanery, Worcester, the lady of the Rev. Herbert Peel, a son.
— At the Hôtel de Lille et d'Albion, Paris, the wife of Capt. Latham, R.E., a son.
10. At Killinane House, co. Carlow, the lady of H. P. Steele, esq., Dep.-Lieut. and J. P. of Dorset, a dau.
11. In Gloucester-square, the lady of Col. Moncrieff, Scots Fusilier Guards, a son.
— At Buenos Ayres, Lisbon, the lady of Capt. Robb, R.N., H.M.S. *Cerberus*, a son.
12. At Priors Lee Hall, Shropshire, the lady of T. Ellwood Horton, esq., a son.
— At Cumner Vicarage, Berks, the Hon. Mrs. Charles F. O. Spencer, a dau.
13. At Clovelly Court, the seat of her father, Lady Drummond, a son.
14. At the Lodge, Kandy, the lady of Sir William Carpenter Rowe, Chief Justice of Ceylon, a son.
15. In Park-st., the lady of Col. Cartwright, Grenadier Guards, a dau.
— At Dundas Castle, N.B., Mrs. Adam Dundas, a son.
16. At Mootcharoe, Bengal, the lady of H. Campbell Raikes, esq., Bengal Civ. Serv., a dau.
17. At Drayton Villa, Leamington, the lady of the Col. Wm. Hy. Vicars, a dau.
17. In Eaton-square, the lady of D. Jones, esq., M.P., of Pantglas, a son.
18. In Cambridge-st., Hyde Park-square, the Hon. Mrs. W. Knox Wigram, a son.
— At Maretimo, near Dublin, the Marchioness of Kildare, a son.
19. At Blithfield, Staffordshire, the Lady Bagot, a son.
21. In Bealeston-square, the lady of Capt. Curtis, late 12th Lancers, a son.
22. At Grafton Lodge, Salep, the lady of Capt. G. Kenyon, R.N., a dau.
25. In Wilton-crescent, the lady of Hy. Lowther, esq., M.P., a son.
26. The Dowager Lady Blake, a son.
— At St. Andrew's Parsonage, Red River, in the Diocese of Rupert's Land, the lady of the Ven. Archd. Hunter, M.A., a son.
— In Grosvenor-place, the lady of R. B. Sheridan, esq., M.P., a son.
— At Warley Barracks, Essex, the wife of Lieut.-Col. Hay, a dau.
27. In Charles-st., the lady of Col. T. Wood, a son.
29. At Galatz, the wife of Maj. Stokes, R.E., Her Majesty's Commissioner on the Danube, a dau.
30. At Cole Horton Hall, Leicestershire, the lady of Sir George Beaumont, bart., a dau.
— At Darcy Lever Hall, Bolton-le-Moors, the lady of the Rev. E. J. Belling, a dau.
31. In Gloucester-square, Hyde Park, the Lady Elizabeth Arthur, a dau.

FEBRUARY.

1. At Shenly Lodge, Hert's, the lady of Sir Arthur Halkett, bart., of Pittsburg, a son.
— At Methven Castle, Mrs. Smythe, a dau.
3. At Lucknow, the lady of Captain Haynes, Milit. Sec. to the Chief Com., a son.
7. In St. James's-square, Lady Lyttelton, a son.
— In Belgrave-square, the lady of the Hon. W. H. Wyndham Quin, a son.
8. At Ness Castle, near Inverness, Lady Saltoun, a dau.
— At Knocklofty House, Clonmel, the Countess of Donoughmore, a dau.
10. At Edinburgh, Lady Leith, a dau.
— At Clifton House, Winchester, the lady of Col. Norcott, C.B., a dau.
— At Oxford, the lady of Dr. Bulley, President of Magdalen, a son.

BIRTHS.

11. At St. Andries, Lady Aeland Hood, a dau.

— At West Ashling, near Chichester, the lady of Col. William Napier, a dau.

12. In Grosvenor-place, Lady Skipworth, a son.

13. At Hongkong, the lady of H. S. Parkes, esq., H.B.M.'s Consul, a dau.

— In the Close, Salisbury, the lady of the Rev. John Ellis, M.A., Head Master of the Cathedral School, a dau.

14. In Charles-st., Berkeley-square, the Lady Emily Kingscote, a son.

15. At Ayott St. Lawrence, Lady Emily Cavendish, a dau.

17. At Vaage, in Norway, the lady of B. J. Blackwell, esq., of Ampney Park, Gloucestershire, a dau.

19. At the Rectory, Clapham, the lady of the Rev. W. H. Wentworth A. Bowyer, a dau.

— In Carlton House-terrace, the lady of the Count of Bernstorff, Prussian Ambassador, a dau.

21. In Wilton-st., Belgrave-square, the Hon. Mrs. Rowland Winn, a dau.

22. The lady of the Rev. Baden Powell, a son.

— In Eaton-square, Mrs. Fotherstonhaugh, of Bracklyn Castle, Ireland, a son.

23. At Welfield, Cramond, N.B., Mrs. George W. Balfour, a dau.

— At Berry Hill, Notta, the Lady of Sir Edward Walker, a dau.

24. At Halifax, Nova Scotia, the lady of Lieut.-Col. Robinson, R.R., a son.

25. At Waltham Abbey, the lady of Lieut.-Col. Askwith, R.A., a dau.

— In Park-st., Grosvenor-square, the Lady Elisor Cavendish, a son.

26. At Ohaddington Rectory, Lady Emma Cust, a son.

— At Chelsea, the lady of Col. Clark, Com. Royal Military Asylum, a son.

— At the Grange, Farnham, the lady of Lieut.-Col. Clark Kennedy, C.B., Assist.-Quartermaster Gen. at Aldershot, a son.

27. At Eagle Lodge, Old Brompton, Mrs. Tom Taylor, a dau.

28. At Berrington Hall, Hereford, the Lady Rodney, a son.

— At the Grange, Bedale, the Hon. Mrs. T. J. Monson, twin sons.

2. In Conduit-st., the Countess of Macclesfield, a son.

4. In Eaton-place, the Countess of Ducie, a son.

7. At Hawstead House, near Bury St. Edmunds, the lady of H. C. Metcalfe, esq. (late 91st Regt.), a dau.

8. At Oudalore, Presidency of Madras, the lady of J. Murray Grant, esq., Native Infantry, a dau.

— At Cirencester, Lady Gifford, a son.

9. In Lowndes-st., the lady of Col. Goulburn, Grenadier Guards, a dau.

— In Charles-st., Lowndes-sq., the Lady Anne Sherson, a dau.

— At Southsea, the lady of Capt. Harris, R.N., of H.M.S. *Illustrion*, a dau.

10. At Blackheath, the lady of Cap. G. A. Halsted, R.N., a dau.

— At Hulland Hall, Ashbourne, Derbyshire, the lady of J. Wright, esq., a son.

14. At 29, Upper Brook-st., the lady of D. C. Majoribanks, esq., M.P., a dau.

15. The lady of R. Whitby, esq., of Cresswell Hall, Staffordshire, a son.

— At St. Leonards-on-Sea, the lady of Lieut.-Col. Shakespear, a dau.

17. At Kingston Grove, Oxon, the Hon. Mrs. Caulfield Pratt, a son.

19. In Hill-st., the Hon. Mrs. Hy. Wentworth Foley, a son.

21. The Viscountess Somerton, a dau.

22. At Fort George, N.B., the lady of Lieut. Sir Lionel Smith, bart., 71st Regt., a son.

— At Agra, the lady of the Hon. Robert A. J. Drummond, Bengal Civ. Serv., a son.

24. At Government House, St. Christopher, the Hon. Mrs. Hercules Robinson, a dau.

25. At Cleveland House, Prestbury, Glouc., the lady of the Rev. Morton Shaw, Rector of Rougham, Suffolk, a dau.

— At Rangiora, Canterbury, New Zealand, the lady of Charles Obins Torlesse, esq., a son.

27. In Lowndes-st., the Hon. Mrs. H. Spencer Law, a dau.

28. In Park-st., Grosvenor-square, the lady of Col. Newton, Coldstream Guards, a son.

— In Eaton-terrace, Lady Mary Reade, a son.

31. At the Dockyard, Devonport, Lady Plumridge, a son.

MARCH.

1. In Onslow-square, the lady of Capt. the Hon. F. Maude, R.N., a dau.

— In Hyde Park-square, the lady of Samuel Laing, esq., M.P., a dau.

BIRTHS.

APRIL.

1. In Montague-place, Russell-square, the lady of the Rev. E. Bayley, Rector of St. George's, Bloomsbury, a dau.

2. In Athole-cres., Edinburgh, Lady Agnes More Nisbett, twin sons.

4. At East Barsham, Norfolk, the Hon. Mrs. Delaval Astley, a son.

— At Rendcomb Park, Gloucestershire, the lady of David Fullerton, esq., a son.

5. At Great Malvern, Worcestershire, the lady of E. H. Knatchbull-Hugessen, esq., M.P., a son.

6. In Portland-place, Lady Augusta Mostyn, a son.

8. At Canford Vicarage, Lady Louisa Ponsonby, a dau.

— In Eaton-square, Lady Sophia Tower, a son.

— In Lyall-st., Belgrave-square, the Hon. Mrs. Hamilton Beckett, a son.

— In Great Cumberland-st., the Hon. Mrs. Fred. Chichester, a son.

— At Shottisbrooke Park, Berks, the lady of George H. Haslewood, esq., a dau.

— At Melbourne, Victoria, Lady Barkly, a son.

10. At Dover, the lady of Capt. Noble, R.N., a son.

— Lady Georgina L. M. Oakley, Wick-war Rectory, Gloucester., a dau.

11. In Brook-st., the Countess of Cork and Orrery, a dau.

— At Heron Court, Bugeley, Staffordshire, the lady of Joseph Robert Whitgreave, esq., a dau.

13. In Abercromby-place, Edinburgh, the lady of Alexander J. Dennistoun Brown, esq., of Balloch Castle, Dumbar-ton, a son.

15. At Northwood House, St. John's Wood, the lady of Mr. Serj. Bellasis, a dau.

— At Evington, Kent, the lady of Sir Courtney Honywood, bart., a son.

18. At Cudalore, Presidency of Madras, the lady of Patrick Grant, esq., Civ. Serv., a son.

— In Upper Mount-st., Dublin, Lady Burke, a dau.

20. At Barrakpore Cantonment, near Calcutta, the lady of Maj.-Gen. Hearsey, C.B., a son.

21. At Spa, Belgium, the Hon. Mrs. Harbord, a dau.

— At Christchurch Park, Ipswich, the lady of Cs. Austin, esq., of Brandeston Hall, Suff., a dau.

21. At Farmhill, Mayo, Lady Ht. Lynch Blome, a son.

— At Windlestone Hall, Durham, Lady Eden, a dau.

22. In Eaton-place, Lady Catherine Weyland, a dau.

24. At Calcutta, the Hon. Mrs. Edmund Drummond, a son.

25. At Didlington Park, Norfolk, the lady of W. A. Tyssen Amhurst, esq., a dau.

27. At Norfolk House, the Duchess of Norfolk, a dau.

30. At Cornham Court, Lady Methuen, a dau.

— In Carlton-gardens, the lady of James Whatman, esq., M.P., a dau.

— At Bradfield, near Cullompton, the Hon. Mrs. Walrond, a dau.

MAY.

1. At Norton Vicarage, the Hon. Mrs. Clements, a dau.

— At East Sheen, the Hon. Mrs. Adolphus Liddell, a son.

— At Swarcliffe Hall, Yorkshire, the lady of John Greenwood, esq., M.P., a son.

2. At Bracondale, Lady Henrietta Harvey, a dau.

4. In Portman-square, Lady Augusta Fiennes, a dau.

6. In Grosvenor-square, Viscountess Milton, a son.

— At Leamington, the lady of Maj.-Gen. Windham, a dau.

8. At Medina Villas, Brighton, the lady of Capt. J. Lort Stokes, R.N., F.R.G.S., a son.

9. At Ernespie, near Castle Douglas, N.B., the lady of J. S. Mackie, esq., M.P., a son.

— At Washington Rectory, the lady of the Hon. and Rev. L. W. Denman, a son.

10. In Adelaide-cres., Brighton, the lady of Capt. Farquhar, R.N., a dau.

11. At Court House, Cannington, Somersetshire, the Hon. Mrs. Clifford, a son.

12. At Lyndhurst, the lady of Lieut.-Col. Lushington, C.B., a son.

— At the Charterhouse, the lady of the Rev. Dr. Elder, a dau.

15. At Buckridge House, near Teignmouth, the lady of Charles Stirling, esq., a dau.

18. At Carisbrooke Lodge, Durdham

BIRTHS.

Park, Glouc., the lady of Alfred Chilcott, esq., a son.

19. At Speke Hall, Lancashire, the lady of R. Watt, esq., a dau.

21. At Bellefield House, Parson's-green, Middlesex, the lady of Hy. Brinsaley Sheridan, esq., M.P., a son.

22. At Roorkee, North West Provinces, India, the lady of Captain MacLagan, Bengal Engineers, Principal of Thomason College, a son.

— At Clifton, Lady Isabella C. Grant, a son.

24. At Roehampton, the Hon. Mrs. Biber, a son.

25. At Hongkong, Georgiana, the lady of H. Tudor Davies, esq., Chief Magistrate, a son.

26. At St. Leonards-on-Sea, the Marchioness of Queensbury, twin daughters, still-born.

— In Chester-square, the lady of Col. Steel, C.B., Coldstream Guards, a dau.

31. In Westbourne-terrace, Hyde Park, the wife of Maurice Ja. O'Connell, esq., of Lakerview, Killarney, Kerry, a son:

JUNE.

2. At Abbotaford, Mrs. Hope Scott, a son.

3. In Chesham-place, the lady of Charles W. Grenfell, esq., M.P., a son.

4. At Weston Hall, Yorkshire, Mrs. Christopher H. Dawson, a son.

— At Bulmershe Court, Reading, Lady Catherine Wheble, a son.

— In Southwick-crescent, Hyde Park, the lady of C. Darby Griffith, esq., M.P., a dau.

5. At Woodalee, near Brighton, the lady of Dr. H. R. Madden, a dau.

7. At Quebec, Canada East, the lady of Maj.-Gen. Trollope, C.B., a son.

8. At Southborough, Kingston-on-Thames, the lady of Sir Fred. Currie, bart., a son.

10. In Eccleston-square, the Hon. Mrs. Fred. Hobart, a son.

— At Ness Cottage, Notting-hill, the lady of C. J. Bayley, esq., Governor of the Bahamas, a dau.

13. At Talacre, Flintshire, the Hon. Lady Mostyn, a son.

— In Belgrave-square, the Hon. Mrs. Horatio FitzRoy, a dau.

— The lady of Sir Godfrey J. Thomas, bart., a son.

14. In Eaton-square, the lady of Frank Crossley, esq., M.P., a son.

— In Onslow-square, the Hon. Mrs. Newdigate Burne, a dau.

16. At Gorchamby, the Countess of Verulam, a dau.

17. At Corfu, the lady of Major Vesey, 46th Regt., a dau.

18. At Halifax, Nova Scotia, the lady of Lieut.-Col. Ingall, 62nd Regt., a dau.

— At Grimston Garth, Yorkshire, the lady of Marmaduke J. Grimston, esq., a dau.

20. In Upper Seymour-st., Lady Lavinia Dutton, a son.

22. In South Audley-st., Lady Olivia Ossulston, a dau.

— At Crondall, Farnham, the lady of Capt. the Hon. L. Addington, a dau.

23. At Littleton Rectory, near Chertsey, the Hon. Mrs. G. R. Gifford, a son.

— In Lowndes-square, the Countess of Antrim, a son.

— At Durpark, Devon, the Lady Francis Lindsay, a son.

— At Cothill, Glamorganshire, Mrs. Richards, widow of R. Priest Richards, esq., of Plasnewydd, near Cardiff, a dau.

24. At Radstock Rectory, Mrs. Horatio Nelson Ward, a dau.

25. In Belgrave-square, the lady of the Right Hon. Sidney Herbert, M.P., a son.

28. At Rugby, the lady of the Rev. O. T. Arnold, a dau.

Lately, at Redesdale, near Dublin, the residence of her father, the Archbishop of Dublin, the lady of C. B. Wale, esq., of Shelford, Cambs., a dau.

JULY.

3. At Gartnagrenach House, Argyllshire, the lady of Major.-Gen. D. Cuninghame, E.I.C.S., a dau.

4. At Cheepna, after great privation and suffering in escaping from Fryabad, the lady of Capt. W. D. Morgan, 22 Bengal N. I., a dau.

— In Chester-st., Belgrave-square, the Lady Burghley, a dau.

— At Wrenbury Hall, Nantwich, the lady of Major Starkey, a son.

6. In Gloucester-terrace, Hyde-park, the lady of Lieut.-Col. F. C. Fitzgerald, a dau., still-born.

7. At Ickworth, the Lady Arthur Hervey, a dau.

8. At Dartmouth House, St. James's-park, the lady of Henry Woods, Esq., M.P., a dau.

BIRTHS.

10. At Warsaw, the lady of Brig.-Gen. Mansfield, a son.

11. At the Hermitage, Sandgate, the lady of Lieut.-Col. J. R. Heyland, Military Train, a son.

— At Weymouth, the lady of Lieut.-Col. Stewall, of Kilbriann Castle, Cork, a dau.

12. In Grosvenor-place, the Lady Adela Goff, a son.

15. In Hamilton-place, Piccadilly, Countess Vane, a dau.

16. In Carlton-gardens, Viscountess Goderich, a dau.

18. At Dundrum, co. Tipperary, Viscountess Hawarden, a dau.

19. At Hanworth Rectory, the lady of the Rev. Oswald J. Crosswell, a dau.

— At the Royal Hospital, Haslar, Mrs. S. C. Dacres, lady of Capt. S. C. Dacres, R.N., C.B., a son.

— In Portland-place, the lady of Sir John V. H. Anson, bart., a son, still-born.

21. At Cambridge, the lady of the Rev. J. W. Donaldson, D.D., a dau.

— In Eaton-square, Lady Georgiana Gordon Robow, a dau.

— In Dublin, the lady of Col. Colingwood Dickson, C.B., a son.

22. At Wood-street House, Bapchild, Kent, the lady of W. Lake, esq., a son.

— At Longdon, Staffordshire, the lady of W. H. Chetwynd, esq., a son.

23. At Wimbledon Park, the Lady Hermione Graham, a dau.

— At Aynho Park, the Lady Charles Pelham-Clinton, a son.

— At Marlow House, Kingston-on-Thames, Mrs. T. Rolls Hoare, a son.

24. At Brettenham Park, Suffolk, the lady of Joseph Parker, esq., a son.

— At Rutland Gate, the Countess of Munster, a son.

— At Upper Seymour-street, the lady of H. S. Scobell, esq., of the Abbey, Pershore, a son.

25. At the Roorkee College, N. W. Provinces, Bengal, the lady of Lieut. G. J. Chesney, B.R., a son.

— At Wollaton Rectory, Notts, the Hon. Mrs. Charles James Willoughby, a dau.

— At Knaith Hall, Gainsborough, the lady of J. D. Sherston, esq., a son.

— At Gisborne Park, the Lady Ribblesdale, a son.

26. At Malta, the lady of Lieut.-Col. Archibald Ross, R.E., a dau.

27. At Bucksbridge, Wendover, the lady of Lieut.-Col. Edward J. Watson, a son.

— At Elliston House, St. Bonwell's, the Hon. Mrs. Dalrymple, a son.

— At Benares, the lady of the Rev. Clement F. Cobb, Principal of Jay Narain's College, a son.

28. At Arncliffe, the lady of R. Dundas, esq., a son.

29. In Westbourne-terrace, the lady of J. P. Willoughby, esq., M.P., a dau.

— At Blackwall Hall, Chesham, the lady of the Rev. Joseph Matthews, a dau.

— At Gibraltar, the lady of Maj.-Gen. W. Frake Williams, a dau.

— The lady of H. Spencer Percival, esq., a dau.

30. At Leytonstone House, Essex, the lady of T. Powell Buxton, esq., a son.

— At Woolwich, the lady of Col. Franklyn, C.B., R.A., a son.

31. In South-st., the Hon. Mrs. Francis Stewart Wortley, a son.

— At Perristone, Herefordshire, the lady of Capt. Yorke, R.N., a son.

AUGUST.

1. At Westbury, near Clifton, the lady of Col. Montagu M'Murdo, a dau.

— In Hanover-square, Viscountess Hardinge, a son.

2. At Dromeland, Clare, the Lady Inchiquin, a son.

— At the Elms, Taplow, Bucks, Mrs. H. C. Ibbitson, a son.

3. At the Château of Middachten, near Arnheim, Netherlands, the lady of Maj.-Gen. Bentinck, a son.

4. At Upper Brook-st., Grosvenor-square, the lady of C. Penraddocke, esq., a dau.

5. At Cresselley, near Pembroke, the Lady Catherine Allen, a son.

6. The Lady Frederick Fitzroy, a son.

— At Quebec, the lady of Lieut.-Col. A. Lowry Cole, C.B., 17th Regt., a dau.

7. In Sussex-place, Hyde-park, the lady of Serjeant Shee, a dau.

8. In Grosvenor-square, Lady Foley, a dau.

— In Eaton-place, Lady Colville, a dau.

— At Garswood, near Warrington, Lady Gerard, a son.

9. At Chiddingtons Rectory, the lady of Colonel Barker, C.B., R.A., a son.

BIRTHS.

9. In the Residency at Lucknow, the lady of Capt. Barwell, a son.
10. At Acton Hall, Newport, Salop, the lady of Capt. Eytton, a dau.
— At Pross Hall, Shropshire, the lady of Lieut.-Col. Percy Hill, Rifle Brigade, a dau.
— At Hitcham Rectory, Suffolk, the lady of Dr. Hooker, F.R.S., a dau.
11. In Eaton-square, Lady Troubridge, a son.
12. At Syston-court, Gloce., Mrs. F. Newton Dickenson, a dau.
— In Eldon-square, Reading, the lady of Col. Sir Richmond Shakespeare, Resident at Baroda, E.I., a dau.
— In Eccleston-terrace, the lady of Lieut.-Col. Evelyn, a son.
15. At Leigh Court, the lady of Lieut.-Colonel Bright, of twins, a son and a dau.
16. At Eggesfield House, Brentford, the lady of Capt. J. P. Nixon, 25th Regt. of Bombay N.I., Assist.-Agent to the Governor-General for the States of Rajpootana, a son.
— At Cumberland-lodge, Windsor, the Lady Mary Hood, a son.
— At Hagley Park, Hereford, the lady of J. P. R. Radcliffe, esq., a dau.
— At Cranmer Hall, Norfolk, the lady of Sir Willoughby Jones, bart., a son.
17. At Castellan Villa, Barnes, the Hon. Mrs. Fred. Fitzmaurice, a son.
— At West Wratting Park, Cambridgeshire, Lady Watson, a dau.
18. In the Fort, Agra, the widow of the late Rev. Geo. W. Coopland, M.A., H.E.I.C.S., Chaplain, killed in the mutiny at Gwalior, a son.
— In Ennismore-place, Hyde-park, the Hon. Mrs. Alfred Sartoris, a son.
— In Sussex-square, Hyde-park, the lady of Robert Hanbury, esq., M.P., a son.
— At Brighton, the lady of J. G. Dodson, esq., M.P., a dau.
— At Wear House, Exeter, Lady Duckworth, a dau.
— At Kilbelin, the lady of the Hon. H. M. Monckton, 3rd King's Lt. Drag., a son.
— At Templemore Priory, Lady Carden, a son.
— At North Bunaton, the lady of the Rev. W. H. Gurney, a son.
— At Ritstone Hall, the lady of J. Dent Dent, esq., a son.
19. At Ramsbury, the lady of the Rev. E. Meyrick, a dau.
20. At Greenford, the lady of Dr. R. G. Latham, M.D., a son.
21. In Norfolk-street, Park-lane, the lady of George Alan Lowndes, esq., of Barrington Hall, Essex, a son.
— At Badgbury, Lady M. Hope, a son.
23. At St. Leonards-on-sea, Lady Elizabeth Douglas, a son.
25. At Chipwood, Melrose, the lady of C. Mackinnon, esq., a son.
— At the High Elms, Hampton Court, the Hon. Mrs. Edmund Petre, a dau.
26. In Upper Berkeley-st., the Countess de Lalaing, a son.
27. In John-st., Berkeley-square, Lady Mary Windsor Clive, a son.
— At the Park, near Manchester, the lady of R. N. Phillips, esq., M.P., a dau.
28. The lady of H. R. Ryre, esq., of Shaw House, Berks, a dau.
— At the Close, Salisbury, Mrs. E. Wyndham, a dau.
30. At Dowdeswell, the lady of C. Rogers, esq., a son.
— At Niton, Amesbury, Lady Poore, a dau.
— At Ballylin, King's County, the Hon. Mrs. Ward, a son.
31. At Barnes, Surrey, the lady of Lieut.-Col. Simmons, C.B., a dau.
— At Meen Glas, Donegal, the Viscountess Lifford, a dau.
— At Montreal, the lady of Col. Munro, C.B., 36th Regt., a son.
— In the Residency at Lucknow, the widow of Lieut. Alexander J. Dashwood, 48th B.N.I., a son.

SEPTEMBER.

1. At St. Margaret's, Rochester, the lady of the Rev. Robert Whiston, a dau.
— At Penleigh House, Westbury, Wilts, the lady of William Beckett Turner, esq., a son.
2. At Wivenhoe Hall, Essex, Lady Champion de Crespigny, a dau.
— In Lower Berkeley-st., Lady Anora Williams Wynn, a son.
— At Grey Abbey, Lady Charlotte Montgomery, a son.
— At St. John's Wood, the lady of Maj. F. B. Wardroper, a dau.
— At the Royal Arsenal, Woolwich, the lady of Maj. Vandeleur, Roy. Art., a dau.
4. In St. James's-place, the Hon. Mrs. Edward Jervis, a son.

BIRTHS.

6. In George-st., Edinburgh, the lady of Alex. Mitchell Innes, esq., Ayton Castle, Berwick, a son.

7. The lady of Lieut.-Col. T. Addison, 2nd (Queen's Royals) Regt., a dau.

— At Oxford-terrace, Mrs. H. L. Hussey, a dau.

— At Bridlington, the lady of the Rev. H. F. Barnes, a son.

8. In Bryanston-square, the Hon. Mrs. Charles Lennox Peel, a son.

— At Springhill, Ireland, the lady of Lieut.-Col. L. Conyngham, a son.

10. In Portman-square, the Hon. Mrs. Adderley, a son.

— At Kirby Mallory, the Hon. Mrs. Russell, a son.

— At Harrowgate, the lady of Lieut.-Col. Whittingham, C.B., a dau.

11. At Keit Hall, Jamaica, the lady of his Excellency Charles H. Darling, esq., of twins, son and dau.

— At Sarawak, Borneo, Mrs. Brooke, a son.

— At York, the lady of the Hon. and Rev. Frank Sugden, a dau.

— In Grosvenor-place, Bath, the lady of Lieut.-Col. Guyon, Bengal Army, a son.

— At Colney Parsonage, Herts, the lady of Maj. H. P. Yates, Roy. H. Art., a son.

13. At St. Croix, West Indies, the lady of Frank R. Newton, esq., a son.

— In Chester-square, Lady Rachel Butler, a son.

14. In Eaton-place, the lady of Capt. the Hon. Walter Devereux, R.N., a dau.

15. In Spike Island, the lady of Maj. Hammeraley, a dau.

16. At Bragborough Hall, Northants., the lady of D. Buchanan, esq., a dau.

17. The Hon. Mrs. J. Townshend Boscawen, a dau.

— At Frascati, Black Rock, co. Dublin, the lady of J. Plunkett, esq., a son.

18. In Grosvenor-place, Lady Raglan, a son.

19. At Bowerswell, Perth, the lady of John Everett Millais, A.R.A., a son.

— In Hyde Park-gate, the lady of Mr. Richard Ker, M.P., a dau.

20. At Acton Reynald, Shropshire, the lady of Sir Vincent Rowland Corbet, bart., a dau.

— At Hartham Park, Corsham, Wilts, the lady of Capt. J. B. Dickson, R.N., a dau.

22. At Casewick, Lady Trollope, a son.

22. At Fairfield, the lady of Lieut.-Col. Lindsell, a son.

23. At Balls Park, Herts, Lady Elizabeth St. Aubyn, a son.

24. In Eccleston-square, Lady Elizabeth Cust, a dau.

25. At Riseholme, near Lincoln, the lady of the Bishop of Lincoln, a dau.

— At Helmingham Hall, Suffolk, the lady of J. Tollemache, esq., M.P., a dau.

26. At Oxtou, Devon, the wife of Maj.-Gen. Studd, a son.

27. In Grosvenor-place, the Lady Caroline Ricketts, a son.

— At Tixover Hall, Rutland, the lady of Richard Lamb, esq., of Arwell Park, Durham, a son.

— At Bargany, N.B., the Viscountess Dalrymple, a son.

28. At Petersfield, the lady of J. Bonham Carter, esq., M.P., a son.

29. At Bombay, the lady of Commodore Wellesley, Commander-in-Chief of the Indian Navy, a dau.

30. At Worthing, the lady of Lieut.-Col. G. Holt, a dau.

OCTOBER.

2. At the British Legation, Santiago de Chiloé, the Hon. Mrs. Harris, a dau.

— At Prideaux-place, Cornwall, the Hon. Mrs. Charles Prideaux Brune, a dau.

— At East Molesey, Surrey, the lady of James Brotherton, esq., Receiver-General of Inland Revenue, a dau.

— In Westbourne-terrace, Hyde-park, Lady Walker, a son.

— At Sudbury Rectory, Derbyshire, the lady of the Rev. Frederick Anson, a son.

3. In Eaton-place South, the Hon. Mrs. Charles Spring Rice, a dau.

— The Baroness de Robeck, a dau.

5. At Hodnet Rectory, Salop, Mrs. R. H. Cholmondeley, a son.

6. At Gorstage Hall, Cheshire, the lady of Henry R. Daglish, esq., a son and heir.

7. In Portman-square, the Hon. Mrs. Townley Mitford, a son.

— At Haslegrave House, Castle Cary, the lady of the Rev. A. St. John Mildmay, a dau.

9. The lady of the Rev. John Romney, of Whitestock Hall, a son.

— At Oulton Park, Cheshire, the lady of H. Reginald Corbet, esq., a son.

10. At Elsham House, the lady of Maj. A. Gosset, a son.

BIRTHS.

11. At Geneva, the lady of T. Hargreaves, esq., of Arborford Hall, Bucks, a dau.

— At Dieppe, the lady of Maj. B. G. MacGregor, a son.

12. At Nynce Tal, Mrs. Watson, widow of the late William Christian Watson, esq., of the Bengal Civil Service, a son.

— At Moor Hill, Harewood, Lady Louisa Lascelles, a son.

13. At the Grange, Castle Connell, the lady of Maj. the Hon. David Fraser, a son.

— At the Dell of Kiehliehuntly, the Hon. Mrs. A. Evans, a son.

16. At the Residency, Lucknow, the lady of the late Edward Powney Lewin, B.A., a dau.

— At Laugharne Castle, the lady of the Rev. C. J. Bowen, a son.

17. At Wimbledon, Countess Kerry, a dau.

— At Trabolgan, Lady Fermoy, a dau.

18. At Raton-pl., Mrs. P. Pleydell Bouverie, a son.

19. At the Royal Hospital, Dublin, Hon. Mrs. Colborne, a dau.

— At Park-st., the Hon. Mrs. T. Packenham, a son.

21. At Vernon-sq., Ryde, the lady of Maj. Pocock, a dau.

23. At Ardgowan, the Lady Octavia Shaw Stewart, a dau.

24. In Lowndes-sq., the Visctess. Malden, a son.

— In Warwick-st., the lady of Maj. Holden, a son.

25. At Gibraltar, the lady of Col. Savage, a dau.

26. At Withington Hall, Cheshire, the lady of the Hon. Carnegie R. J. Jervis, a dau.

— At Glossop Hall, Derbyshire, Lady Edward Howard, a dau.

28. At Llanwarne Rectory, the lady of the Rev. W. B. Maynors, a son.

29. In Hyde Park Gardens, the lady of Arthur Mills, esq., M.P., a son.

30. At Spencer House, the Countess Spencer, a son.

NOVEMBER.

1. At Thirsk, Yorkshire, Lady Cecilia Turton, a son.

— At Waterloo, near Liverpool, the lady of Maj.-Gen. Lawrence, a son.

2. In Mansfield-st., Cavendish-sq., the lady of W. Seymour V. Fitzgerald, esq., M.P., a dau.

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2. At Stratton Strawless, Norfolk, the lady of Lieut.-Col. H. FitzRoy, a dau.

— At Foelalit House, Lee, the lady of Col. Smith, Madras Engineers, a dau.

3. At Sunlaws, Roxburgh, Mrs. S. Kerr, a son.

— In Park-st., Grosvenor-sq., the Countess of Durham, a son.

4. In Montague-st., Portman-sq., the Hon. Mrs. Spencer Ponsonby, a dau.

5. In Mount-st.-crescent, Dublin, the lady of the late Col. W. Heathcote Tottenham, 12th Royal Lancers, a dau.

— At the Newarke, Leicester, the lady of Sir Mylles C. B. Cave, bart., a son.

7. In Portland-pl., Lady Isabel Bligh, a dau.

8. In Chester-st., Lady Frances Baillie, a dau.

9. At Swainston, Isle of Wight, the lady of Sir John Simeon, bart., a son.

10. At Saltmarshes, the lady of P. Saltmarshes, esq., a son.

11. At the Limes, Horsham, the Hon. Mrs. Robert Henley, a dau.

12. At Farnham, the lady of Lieut.-Col. S. Wood, C.B., a son.

— In Bryanston-sq., the Hon. Mrs. Parnell, a dau.

— Lady Roper, a dau.

13. At Tiverton, the lady of Col. Morris, B.A., a son.

— At Farcham, Hants, the lady of Lieut.-Col. F. D. Lumley, a son.

— At Crowcombe Court, Somersetshire, the lady of G. H. W. Carew, esq., a dau.

15. At Kensington Palace Gardens, the lady of C. Milward, esq., a dau.

— In Grosvenor-sq., Lady Charlotte Watson Taylor, a son.

16. At Tickhill Castle, the Countess of Scarborough, a son.

17. At Colombo, the lady of Capt. W. Driscoll Gosset, Surveyor-General of Ceylon, a son.

— The lady of Sir Charles Pigott, bart., a dau.

— At Shelford, near Cambridge, the lady of Lieut.-Col. Wale, a dau.

18. At Acton Burnell Hall, Salop, the Hon. Lady Smythe, a son.

— At Charlton, Blackheath, the lady of Lieut.-Col. Adye, C.B., B.A., a son.

19. At the Rectory, New Alresford, Hants, Lady Maria Brodie, a son.

— At Edinburgh, Lady Colebrooke, a dau.

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MARRIAGES.

19. At Castle Hill, Southmilton, Viscountess Ebrington, a son.

— At Armadale Castle, Isle of Skye, Lady Macdonald, a son.

20. In Chapel-st., Grosvenor-sq., the Hon. Mrs. William Colville, a son.

— At Kedleston Hall, Derbyshire, the Lady Scarsdale, a dau.

21. At Tabrecz, in Persia, the lady of Keith Edward Abbott, esq., Her Majesty's Consul-General, a son.

22. At Douglas, Isle of Man, the lady of Sir Henry O. R. Chamberlain, bart., a son.

23. In Chester-sq., the lady of Sir Justin Sheil, K.C.B., a son.

— In Grafton-st., New Bond-st., the lady of Maj.-Gen. Dunn, R.A., a son.

— At Elford House, Staffordshire, the lady of Col. Bagot, a son.

24. In Stanhope-st., Sussex-sq., the lady of Capt. Boyle, R.N., a son.

25. At Bombay, Lady Yardley, a son.

26. At Gibraltar, the lady of Capt. Sanford Preeling, R.A., Military Secretary, a son.

— At Pockeridge House, Corsham, the lady of A. Yockney, a dau.

28. At Hamilton-pl., the Lady C. Bankes, a son.

— At Portobello, Lady Campbell, of Barcaldine, a son.

16. At Frittenden, Lady Harriet Moore, a dau.

21. At Trafalgar, near Salisbury, the Countess Nelson, a son.

22. In Grosvenor-sq., the Countess of Lichfield, a son.

28. At Howick Grange, Northumberland, Lady Tancred, a son.

24. At Bedale Hall, Yorkshire, Mrs. Reginald Courtenay, a dau.

25. In Berkeley-sq., Lady Wenlock, a son.

26. At Phoebe Cottage, Crabtree, near Plymouth, the lady of Capt. Hillyer, R.N., C.B., a dau.

27. At St. Andrews, the lady of Sir Charles M. Ochterlony, of Ochterlony, bart., a dau.

28. At Kinnaird, Dunkeld, the lady of Lieut.-Col. Bentinck, 7th Dragoon Guards, a son.

30. At Finborough, Suffolk, Lady Frances Pettitward, a dau.

— At Government House, Fredericton, New Brunswick, the lady of his Excellency the Hon. J. H. T. Manners Sutton, Lieut.-Governor, a dau.

31. At Watt Park, Rockbourne, Hants, the lady of Eyre Coote, esq., a son.

DECEMBER.

2. At Belgaum, the lady of W. H. Havelock, esq., B.C.S., a dau.

— Mrs. Gray, of Oakfield-terr., Glasgow, of four daus.

3. In Eaton-pl., the lady of Lieut.-Col. Benson, H.M.'s 17th Lancers, a dau.

4. At Magdalene Lodge, Cambridge, the lady of the Hon. and Rev. Latimer Neville, a son.

— At Colebrook Park, Monmouthshire, the lady of W. W. Manning, esq., a dau.

5. At Thornton-le-Street, near Thirsk, the Lady Greenock, a dau.

6. In Park-st., Grosvenor-sq., the lady of William Hervey Woodhouse, esq., of Irnham Park, Lincolnshire, a dau.

9. In Grosvenor-sq., the Lady Charles L. Fitz-Roy, a son.

— At Chevet, Lady M. Swinnerton Pilkington, a son.

11. At Highnam Court, Gloucester, the lady of T. Gambier Parry, esq., a dau.

13. In Halkin-st. West, the Hon. Mrs. Edward Wingfield, a dau.

MARRIAGES.

JANUARY.

1. At St. Marylebone Church, the Rev. J. Henry Kirwan, Fellow of King's College, Cambridge, to Francis, dau. of the late Vice-Admiral Dacres.

— At Middleham, Yorkshire, the Rev. James Alexander Birch, Rector of Middleham, to Martha Elizabeth, dau. of the late Lupton Topham, esq., of Middleham House.

3. At the British Embassy, Paris, the Rev. David Kay to Caroline Harriet Clementina, dau. of the late Sir William Hoste, bart., K.C.B.

6. At St. Paul's Church, Malta, Capt. Arthur Nixon, Rifle Brigade, to Emily Winfreda, daughter of Rear-Admiral the Hon. Sir Montague Stopford, K.C.B.

8. At St. Matthew's, Denmark Hill, Charles Liveing, esq., of Denmark Hill, to Elizabeth, dau. of the late Vice-Admiral William Young.

— At St. James's Catholic Church, Manchester-sq., William Silla, esq., to

MARRIAGES.

Ellen Adèle, dau. of Commissary-General Sir Randolph Isham Routh, K.C.B.

8. At Belgaum, Bombay Presidency, William Henry Havelock, esq., son of Lieut.-Col. Havelock, killed at Rhamnuggur, to Augusta Caroline, dau. of Dr. Waller.

12. At Dover, Major Griffin Nicholas, to Fanny, dau. of the late John Scriven, esq., of Sandgate, Kent.

14. At Adelaide, South Australia, James Carisbrooke Lyon, esq., to Jane Catherine, dau. of the Rev. Dr. MacDonnell, Provost of Trinity College, Dublin, and sister to Sir Richard Graves MacDonnell, C.B., Governor of South Australia.

15. At the parish church, Leamington, Capt. Sanderson, R.N., to Alice Mary, dau. of George Woodroffe Franklyn, esq., M.P.

— At St. Michael's Church, Pimlico, William Sandford Pakenham, esq., to Henrietta Constantia, dau. of Col. Sir William Verner, bart., M.P.

— At St. Paul's, Knightsbridge, Sir Edward Colebrooke, bart., to Elizabeth Margaret, dau. of John Richardson, esq., of the Kirklands, Roxburghshire.

20. At Bombay, Major-General Woodburn, C.B., to Eliza, dau. of A. Y. Howison, esq., of Hyndford, Lanarkshire.

— At St. Pancras Church, T. H. Butler Fellowes, esq., R.N., to Constance Fanny, dau. of Charles S. Hanson, esq., of Constantinople.

— At Buckfastleigh, South Devon, Major William Gordon Cameron, Grenadier Guards, to Helen Colebrooke Mary, dau. of the late General Sir John Hunter Littler, G.C.B.

— At St. George's Church, Hanover-sq., Major the Hon. William James Colville, Rifle Brigade, to Georgiana Mary, dau. of Evan Baillie, esq., of Dochfour, and Lady Georgiana Baillie.

— At St. James's Church, Lieut.-Col. Henry Gooch, to Frances Elizabeth, dau. of the late Robert Knight, esq., of Barels, Warwickshire.

21. At St. Paul's Church, Valetta, Edward Holland, esq., M.P., to Francis Maria Hunter, dau. of the late Samuel Christian, esq., of Malta.

22. At Enfield, Francis Clare Ford, esq., First Attaché to Her Majesty's Legation at Lisbon, to Anna, dau. of the Marquis Garofalo.

— At Malmesbury Abbey, Arthur Belairs Harries, esq., of Pembroke Dock, to

Ashfield, dau. of Thomas Luce, esq., M.P. for Malmesbury.

22. At Blunham Church, the Rev. William Gaskell Rouse, M.A., of Christ Church, Oxon, to Gertrude Maria Grace, dau. of Sir Charles Gillies Payne, bart., of Blunham House, Bedfordshire.

— At Edensor, George Allcard, esq., of Burton Close, near Bakewell, to Victoria, dau. of Sir Joseph Paxton, M.P., of Chatsworth.

23. At Waleot Church, Bath, Boscawen Trevor Griffith, esq., of Trevalyn Hall, Denbighshire, and late of the 28th Welsh Fusiliers, to Helen Sophia, dau. of Rear-Admiral Norwich Duff.

24. At St. John's, Lower Beeding, Capt. the Hon. Charles Keith Falconer, 4th Light Dragoons, to Caroline Diana, dau. of Robert Aldridge, esq., of St. Leonard's Forest, Horsham.

— At Warley House, near Halifax, Ernest Noel, esq., to Louisa Hope, dau. of Thomas Milne, esq., of Warley House.

— At the Catholic Chapel, Hethe, the Hon. Bryan Stapleton, of the Grove, Richmond, Yorkshire, to Mary Helen Alicia, dau. of J. T. Dolman, esq., of Souldern House, Oxon.

27. Frederick J. Colin Halkett, Capt. H.M.'s 71st Highland Light Infantry, to Helen Margaret, only child of the late James Fisher, esq.

28. At Genoa, the Marquis Henri del Carretto di Balestrino, late Chargé d'Affaires de Sardaigne à Naples, to Gertrude, relict of the late Captain F. Youlardent, and dau. of Sir George Anderson, K.C.B.

— At St. George's, Hanover-square, James Blair Grove, esq., R.N., to Francis Augusta, dau. of the late Sir Molyneux Hyde Nepean, bart., of Loders and Botherhampton, Dorset.

31. At Bideford, Edwin Risdon Davy, esq., of Palton, to Matilda, dau. of the late Capt. Sir Thomas Swinnerton Dyer, bart., R.N.

Lately. At the Church of the Holy Trinity, Westbourne-terrace, the Rev. Charles Henry Wainwright, B.A., to Emma Catherine, dau. of the Chevalier Tottie.

FEBRUARY.

3. At St. Jude's Church, Glasgow, Sir Henry Orlando Robert Chamberlain, bart., late of the 28th Royal Welsh Fu-

MARRIAGES.

siliers, to Marion, dau. of the late John Wilson, esq., of Dundyvan, Lanarkshire.

3. At St. George's, Hanover-sq., Sir Lionel M. Swinnerton Pilkington, bart., of Chevet, Yorkshire, to Isabella Elizabeth Georgiana, only child of the late Rev. Charles Kenleside.

4. At St. James's, Paddington, the Hon. and Rev. William Byron, to Mary Elizabeth, dau. of the Vice-Chancellor Sir Richard T. Kinnersley.

5. At St. George's, Hanover-sq., Lord Alfred Spencer Churchill, to the Hon. Harriett Louisa Bether Gough Calthorpe, dau. of Lord Calthorpe.

7. At the British Embassy, Paris, the Rev. James Fletcher, M.A., of Balliol College, Oxford, to Selina Jane Elizabeth, dau. of Sir Simeon Stuart, bart.

10. At St. John's Church, Richmond, Thomas Johnson, esq., of Halton Grange, Runcorn, to Louisa, dau. of Sir Thomas N. Reeve, of Richmond, Surrey.

— At St. George's, Hanover-sq., Rowland Hunt, esq., of Boreatton Park, Shropshire, to Florence Marianne, dau. of Richard Buckby Humfrey, esq., of Stoke Albany, Northamptonshire.

— At Brompton Church, the Hon. Richard Handcock, to the Hon. Louisa Matilda Harris, dau. of the late Lord Harris.

12. At St. George's, Hanover-square, Major-General Luard, C.B., to Elizabeth Hill, dau. of the late Rear-Admiral T. T. Tucker, C.B.

— At the Church of the Redemptorist Fathers, Clapham, Lord Killeen, son of the Earl of Fingall, to Elise Mary, dau. of Monsieur A. F. Rio, Chevalier of the Legion of Honour.

— At St. Luke's Church, Chelsea, the Hon. George Frederick William Yelverton, eldest son of Viscount Avonmore, to Louisa Lenox Prendergast, dau. of the late Guy Lenox Prendergast, esq., Member of Council, Bombay.

— At Allerthorpe, John George Bowes Thornton Hildyard, esq., to Caroline, dau. of Robert Denison, esq., of Waplington Manor, Yorkshire.

16. At the Private Chapel in Buckingham Palace, in the presence of the Queen and Prince Albert, Colonel Bidulph, Master of the Queen's Household, to the Hon. Mary Frederica Seymour, dau. of the late Mr. Frederick and Lady Mary Seymour, and late one of Her Majesty's Maids of Honour.

17. At Clifton, Eyre Coote, esq., of

West Park, Hants, to Jessie Mary, dau. of Maj.-Gen. H. Lechmere Worrall.

18. At St. George's, Hanover-square, Lieut.-Col. A. C. Bentinck, 7th Dragoon Guards, to Elizabeth Sophia, eldest dau. of Sir St. Vincent and the Hon. Lady Whitshed.

— At the Royal Bavarian Chapel, St. James's, George Frederick Meredith, esq., to Eliza, dau. of William Scholefield, esq., M.P.

19. At St. George's, Hanover-sq., P. C. Hanbury Williams, esq., to Lucy Anne, dau. of the late Robert Wheeley, esq., of the Pentre.

22. At Karani, in the Crimea, according to the rites of the Greek Church, and on the 30th May, at Christ Church, Regent's Park, Lieut.-Col. M. A. Bidulph, R.A., to Katherine Stamatti, dau. of Capt. Stephen Stamatti, K. of St. George, Commandant of Balaclava.

23. At St. George's, Hanover-sq., Peter Audley Lovell, esq., of Cole Park, Wilts, to Mary Jane, dau. of David Pugh, esq., M.P., of Llanerchydol, Montgomeryshire.

— At Leamington, Lieut.-Col. Blackburne, to Emma, widow of the late Viscount Hereford.

— At Paris, the Right Hon. William Monsell, M.P., to Berthe, dau. of the Comte de Montigny Boutainvilliers.

24. At St. George's, Hanover-sq., John Barrett Gurdon, esq., of Assington Hall, Suffolk, to Sophia Katharine Gambier, dau. of Charles Douglas Halford, esq.

— At St. Leonards-on-Sea, John Croker Pennell, esq., to Harriet, dau. of the late Sir William Follett.

26. At Wotton Fitzpaine, Col. Benbow, to Maria, dau. of the Rev. Andrew Tucker, M.A., Rector of Wotton Fitzpaine, &c.

MARCH.

2. At Ceylon, Col. Garvock, Assistant Quartermaster-General, to Blanche, dau. of the late Col. Clayton, Scots Fusilier Guards.

3. At Sealkote, Charles Alexander M'Mahon, esq., Madras N.I., Assistant Commissioner in the Punjab, to Elizabeth, dau. of the late Lieut.-Col. Head.

— At Tytherington Church, Gloucestershire, John Lloyd Davies, esq., M.P. for the Cardigan Boroughs, to Elizabeth Bluett, only child of the late Thomas Bluett Hardwicke, esq.

4. At Gunnersbury Park, near Chis-

APRIL.

wick, Baron Alphonse de Rothschild, of Paris, to Leonora, dau. of Baron Lionel de Rothschild.

6. At the Cathedral, Waterford, Capt. George Ricketts Roberts, esq., Bengal Army, to Harriett, dau. of the late Capt. Thomas Roberts.

10. At St. Paul's, Edinburgh, Capt. B. Lees, H.E.I.C.S., to Jannet Edmeston, widow of Capt. E. Stanley, 57th Regt.

17. At Clovelly Court, Capt. Davie Ferguson Davie, Grenadier Guards, to Edwina Augusta, dau. of Sir James and Lady Mary Hamlyn Williams.

19. At Nice, Lieut.-Col. Hume, commanding 95th Regt., C.B., and Chevalier de la Legion d'Honneur, to Emma, dau. of Joseph Sykes, esq., Raywell, Yorkshire.

21. At the Church of the Assumption, Warwick-st., Maj. the Hon. Henry Hugh Clifford, to Josephine Elizabeth, dau. of the late Joseph Antice, esq.

23. At Bordeaux, Kenelm Digby Wingfield, esq., to Mademoiselle Louise Gabrielle Sainte Marie, dau. of Monsieur A. Sainte Marie, of that city.

24. At Twickenham, Henry Smith, esq., of Billingham Hall, Norfolk, to Amelia Harriet, dau. of Col. Godfrey Greene.

25. At West Malling, John Philip Greene, esq., of Ceylon, to Jane Mary, dau. of the late Aretas Akers, esq., of Malling Abbey, Kent.

26. At Highgate, Major Algernon Brendon, R.A., to Elizabeth Atkinson, dau. of Josiah Wilkinson, esq.

— At the British Consulate, Nice, Sir David Brewster, K.H., F.R.S., D.C.L., to Jane Kirk, dau. of the late Thomas Purnell, esq., of Scarborough.

— At the British Embassy, Dresden, Henry Hyde Nugent Bankes, esq., to the Hon. Lalage Letitia Caroline Vivian, dau. of the late Lord Vivian.

— At Frankfort-on-the-Maine, Otto Ferdinand, Baron de Guttenburg Steinenhausen, to Katharine Clementina, dau. of the late Thomas Louis, esq., of the Bengal Civil Service.

— At Willesden Church, William Lansdowne Beale, esq., to Caroline, dau. of the late C. Geach, esq., M.P.

30. At St. James's Church, Piccadilly, Hedworth David Barclay, esq., of Eastwick Park, Surrey, to Caroline Agnes, widow of J. J. Calley, esq., of Burderop Park, Wilts, and dau. of Harry Brereton Trelawney, esq.

2. At Walcot Church, Bath, Lieut.-Col. Le Conteur, Coldstream Guards, to Mary Catherine, dau. of Alexander Low, esq., late of Criggie, Kincardineshire.

— At the Manse of Fyvie, Aberdeenshire, Capt. Thomas Jenkins, Madras Army, to Caroline E. M., only child of the late Capt. John Leslie, 42nd Highlanders.

13. At St. Paul's Cathedral, Calcutta, Sir James W. Colville, of Ochiltree, to Frances Elinor, dau. of J. P. Grant, esq., Bengal Civil Service.

14. At Pooeah, in Bengal, H. B. Simson, esq., of the Bengal Civil Service, son of G. Simson, esq., of Pitcherthie, Fifeshire, to Madge, second surviving dau. of Lieut.-Gen. Vincent, of the Bengal Army.

— At Westacre, the Hon. and Rev. John Harbord, to Caroline Penelope, fourth daughter—also, Somerville Arthur Gurney, esq., to Katherine Sarah, fifth daughter—of Anthony Hamond, esq.

— At Newton Purcell Church, William Wemyss Methven Dewar, esq., to Augusta, dau. of Mr. John and Lady Louisa Slater Harrison, of Shelswell Park, Oxon.

15. At St. George's, Hanover-square, Walter Long, esq., M.P., of Rood Ashton, Wilts, to Mary, Lady Bisshop, dau. of the late Admiral Sir James Hillyar, K.C.B., K.C.H.

— At St. James's, Paddington, Capt. Herbert, late 48th Regt., to Henrietta, dau. of Sir R. Gunning, bart., of Horton, Northamptonshire.

— At Ardaley, Maurice Jones, esq., of Fronfraith, Montgomeryshire, High Sheriff for that county, to Edith Marcia, dau. of John Micklethwait, esq., of Ardaley House, Yorkshire.

16. At Hunsinfoll, the Rev. Lovelace Tomlinson Stamer, M.A., of Long Melford, Suffolk, to Ellen Isabel, dau. of Joseph Dent, esq., of Ribston Hall, Yorkshire.

— At St. Mark's Church, Darling Point, Sydney, the Right Hon. George Edward, Lord Audley, to Emily, dau. of the late Col. Sir Thomas Livingstone Mitchell.

— At St. Mark's Church, Darling Point, Sydney, John Frederick, fourth son of the late Maj.-Gen. Mann, Royal Engineers, to Camilla Victoria, third dau. of the late Col. Sir Thomas Livingstone Mitchell.

MARRIAGES.

16. At the Church of Adamstown, Capt. Alcock, of H.M.'s 95th Regt., to Catherine Annette, dau. of Richard C. Browne Clayton, esq., of Adlington Hall, Lancashire, and Carrigbyrne Lodge, Wexford.

21. At Newnham, Gloucestershire, John Heyworth, esq., to Emily Henrietta, dau. of Henry Crawshaw, esq., of Oaklands Park, Gloucestershire.

— At St. James's, Paddington, Charles Goring, esq., eldest son of Sir Harry D. Goring, bart., of Highden, Sussex, to Eliza, dau. of the Rev. Capel Molyneux.

23. At St. Anne's Church, Dublin, the Rev. Beauchamp Stannus, to the Hon. Mabel G. Vesey Fitz-Gerald, dau. of the Very Rev. the Lord Fitz-Gerald and Vesey, Dean of Kilmore.

25. At Trinity Church, Chelsea, the Hon. Henry Blackwood, to Lady Amelia Capel, sister of the Earl of Essex.

— At Cornwood, Devon, Capt. George Parker, R.N., to Anne Elizabeth, only child of William Maconworth Praed, esq., of Delamore, near Ivy Bridge.

29. At St. George's, Hanover-sq., William Hope, esq., only son of the Right Hon. the Lord Justice Clerk, to Margaret Jane, dau. of B. C. C. Graham, esq., of Gartmoor and Finlaystone.

— At St. George's, Hanover-sq., Maj. Vincent Wing, Staff Battalion Dépôt, Parkhurst, to Gertrude Elizabeth, dau. of Lady Vane and the late Sir Francis Vane, bart.

— At All Saints' Church, Knightsbridge, Thomas C. Lealie, esq., to Henrietta Marion, dau. of the late Sir Robert Dalrymple Horn Elphinstone, bart., of Horn and Logie Elphinstone, N.B.

30. At St. Mary's Church, Grassendale, Capt. Inglefield, R.N., F.R.S., to Eliza Fanny, dau. of Edward Johnston, esq., Allerton Hall, near Liverpool.

MAY.

2. At St. James's, Piccadilly, Maj.-Gen. Henry Tod Tucker, C.B., to Maria Harriet, dau. of Sir Henry Allen Johnson, bart.

5. At Egham, Lieut. Salwey, R.N., to Eliza Constance, dau. of Col. Henry Salwey, of Runnymede Park, Surrey.

— At St. Nicholas Church, Brighton, Thomas E. Withington, esq., of Culcheth Hall, Lancashire, to Cecilia Jane, dau. of the Rev. E. Cardwell, D.D., Principal of St. Alban's Hall, Oxford.

6. At Connemara, John Wrixon Beggar,

esq., to the Lady Emily Catherine Hare, dau. of the late Earl of Listowel.

9. At St. George's, Hanover-sq., Lieut.-Col. Glynn, Rifle Brigade, to Ada, dau. of the late William Lea, esq., of Areley House, Worcestershire.

12. At Bromsberrow, Gloucestershire, William Stallard, esq., of Bromsberrow Court, to Sarah Emily, dau. of the late James Cooper, esq., of Saxville House, Worcester.

13. At Goodnestone Park, Kent, Narborough Hughes D'Aeth, esq., to Agnes Charlotte, dau. of the late Maj. Knight.

— At Hayes, Middlesex, Thomas Grey Fullerton, esq., to Euphemia Margaret Worsley, dau. of the Rev. Henry Worsley, LL.D.

— At Croydon, John Rolt, esq., M.P., of Osleworth Park, Gloucestershire, to Elizabeth, dau. of the late S. Godson, esq., of Croydon.

14. At St. George's, Hanover-square, Arthur Lionel Tollemache, esq., to Emily, dau. of the late Maj.-Gen. Sir Jeremiah Bryant, C.B.

18. At the Church of the British Embassy at Paris, Richard William Bulkeley, esq., eldest son of Sir Richard William Bulkeley, M.P., to Mary Emily, dau. of Henry Baring, esq., M.P.

19. At Croydon, the Rev. Henry Estridge, B.A. of Trinity College, Oxon, Curate of Christ Church, Ramsgate, to Mary Eleanor, dau. of the Rev. J. Drummond, and niece of Lord Lilford, and of the Bishop of Sodor and Man.

— In Dublin, John Hedley, esq., to Henrietta, dau. of Sir Thomas Butler, bart.

20. At Emmanuel Church, Camberwell, William Clay, esq., late Capt. in H.M.'s 37th Regt., to Caroline Julia, eldest sister of Sir Claude Chn. de Crepigny, bart.

23. At St. Paul's, Knightsbridge, Frederick Morton Eden, esq., eldest son of the Right Rev. the Bishop of Moray and Ross, to Louisa Anne, dau. of the late Vice-Admiral Hyde Parker, C.R.

25. At the Point Church, Aden, Capt. S. Thacker, 9th Regt. Bombay N.I., and Brigade-Major at Aden, to Harriett Emeline, dau. of Major Wilton, H.R.I.C.S.

— At Painstown Church, Lorenzo Wm. Alexander, esq., to Harriet, dau. of the late Col. Bruen, M.P.

— At Walcot Church, Bath, Henry Gawler, esq., barrister-at-law, to Caroline Augusta, dau. of the Rev. S. Philpot.

MARRIAGES.

26. At St. Paul's, Knightsbridge, Augustus Arthur Vansittart, esq., to the Hon. Rachel Irby, dau. of the Right Hon. Lord and Lady Boston.

— At St. Peter's Church, Eaton-sq., the Earl of Stradbroke, to Augusta, widow of Col. Bonham, of the 10th Hussars, and dau. of the late Sir Christopher Musgrave, bart.

— At Marylebone Church, Lieut. R. Gore, R. H. A., to Arabella, dau. of the late Edward Godfrey, esq., and of the Dowager Countess of Morton.

27. At St. George's, Hanover-square, Andrew Buchanan, esq., Her Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at the Court of Denmark, to the Hon. Georgina Eliza Stewart, dau. of the late, and sister of the present, Lord Blantyre.

28. At Ufford, Lieut.-Col. Edward William Derrington Bell, 23rd Royal Welch Fusiliers, V.C., and Knight of the Legion of Honour, to Alice, dau. of F. C. Brooke, esq.

29. At Drumcondra Church, county Dublin, Maj. Thomas Henry Somerville, late of the 68th Light Infantry, to Adelaide Eliza, dau. of the late Vice-Admiral Sir Josiah Coghill Coghill, bart.

30. At St. George's, Hanover-square, Count Aurelio Saffi, of Forti, Romagna, to Georgiana Janet, dau. of John Craufurd, esq.

— In Royal Circus, Edinburgh, Robert Foulis, esq., M.D., to Mary, dau. of James Stevenson, esq.

JUNE.

1. At Sidmouth, the Hon. William Arthur Hobart, son of the Right Hon. and Rev. the Earl of Buckinghamshire, to Marianne, dau. of the late R. K. Dawson, esq.

2. At Christchurch, Canterbury, New Zealand, Spencer Arthur, third son of the late Hon. and Rev. A. P. Percival, to Marianne, dau. of the late Rev. George Dunnage.

4. At the Chapel of the British Embassy, Paris, George Harris, esq., H.M.'s Consul-General at Venice, to Ellen Henrietta, dau. of Daniel Magniac, esq.

— At Banwell, Capt. Law, to Harriette Ellen Blachley, dau. of the Rev. W. H. Turner.

9. At St. James's Church, Piccadilly, Capt. H. Byng, R.N., of Quendon Hall,

Essex, to Mary, dau. of the late Lieut.-Col. Gubbins, C.B.

9. At All Souls', Langham-pl., the Rev. Edward Spooner, to Octavia, dau. of Sir Edward Mosley, bart.

— At Looock Church, the Hon. George Augustus Hobart, son of the Earl of Buckinghamshire, to Jane, dau. of Sir John Wither Awdry.

10. At Kelvedon Hatch, Essex, the Rev. Almeric John Churchill Spencer, to Isabella Elizabeth, dau. of the Rev. F. A. S. Fane, of Priors.

11. At St. Bride's Church, Liverpool, the Rev. Dr. Bateson, Master of St. John's College, Cambridge, to Anna, dau. of J. Aikin, esq.

— Frederick Webb, esq., Herefordshire, to the Hon. Miss Fienes, dau. of Lord Saye and Sele.

18. At St. Nicholas, Glamorganshire, George Richard Browne, esq., Capt. 88th Connaught Rangers, to Louisa, dau. of Admiral Sir George Tyler, K.H.

15. At Gibraltar, the Rev. J. A. Crozier, M.A., Chaplain to the Forces, to Frances Elizabeth, dau. of the late William Frederic Chambers, M.D., K.C.H., Physician in Ordinary to the Queen.

16. At St. George's, Hanover-sq., Capt. Thomson, King's Dragoon Guards, to Fanny Julia, dau. of Sir Henry Ferguson Davie, bart., M.P.

— At St. John's Episcopal Chapel, Edinburgh, Capt. Fellows, R.N., to Hannah, only child of the late Harry Gordon, esq.

17. At St. John's Church, Paddington, Maj. Rickman, 77th Regt., to Mary Pulsford, dau. of the Right Hon. W. G. Hayter, M.P.

30. At East Budleigh, Devon, the Rev. George Dacre Adams, to Elizabeth Agnes, dau. of the late Rev. Charles J. Pat-
trick.

— At Beddington Church, Surrey, the Rev. G. M. G. Jolley, M.A., to Adeline, dau. of the late G. Gwilt, esq.

JULY.

2. At Trinity Church, Westbourne-ter., Charles John Worthington, esq., to Margaret Helen Georgina, dau. of the late James Cruikshank, esq., and the Lady Anne Letitia Cruikshank.

— At Claremont, Cape of Good Hope, the Rev. Edward Glover, M.A., to Sophia Louisa Gray, dau. of the Lord Bishop of the diocese.

MARRIAGES.

2. At Kells, co. Kilkenny, James Langrishe, esq., to Adela de Blois Eccles, of Gloucester-terrace.

4. At the Cathedral of Armagh, George Gabriel Stokes, esq., Fellow of Pembroke College, and Lucasian Professor in the University of Cambridge, and Secretary to the Royal Society, to Mary Susanna, dau. of the Rev. Thomas Romney Robinson, D.D., F.R.S.

8. At the Church of the Holy Trinity, the Rev. Frederick Manners Stopford, B.A., to Florence Augusta, dau. of A. Saunders, esq.

— At the Cathedral, Barbados, Maj.-Gen. Sir Josias Clötte, C.B. and K.H., commanding Her Majesty's forces in the Windward and Leeward Islands, to Anne Woolcombe, daughter of Thomas Louia, esq.

11. At St. Mary Magdalene, Lord Robert Gascoigne Cecil, M.P., to Georgina Caroline, dau. of the late Hon. Baron Alderson.

— At Heaton-Mersey, near Manchester, the Rev. John Booker, M.A., to Sophia Katharine Lee, dau. of the Right Rev. Lord Bishop of Manchester.

13. At St. James's, Piccadilly, Col. N. R. Brown, to the Hon. Mary A. Abercromby.

— At Kensington, Swynfen Jervis, esq., of Darlaston Hall, Staffordshire, to Catherine, dau. of F. Daniell, esq.

14. At St. James's, Paddington, Capt. Desborough, R. Art., to Eliza Mary, dau. of Lady Sarah Maitland and the late General Sir Peregrine Maitland, G.C.B.

— At St. George's, Hanover-square, John Capel Philips, esq., of Heath House, to the Hon. Esther Flower, dau. of Viscount Ashbrook.

— At St. Mary Abbott's, Kensington, the Rev. George Howard Wilkinson, B.A., to Caroline Charlotte, dau. of Lieut.-Col. Des Vœux.

— At St. Saviour's Church, Paddington, Capt. Randolph Blomfield, R.E., son of the late Right Rev. Lord Bishop of London, to Fanny F. Freer, dau. of Noah Freer, esq.

16. At St. George's, Hanover-square, W. Bowyer, esq., to Ellen Sarah, dau. of Shirley Woolmer, esq., of the Middle Temple.

— At Budleigh, the Rev. H. Martin, to Wilhelmina, dau. of E. H. Mortimer, esq., late of Greene Park, Bath.

— At Great Billing, Northampton, George Frederick Browning, esq., to

Marian Georgina, dau. of C. C. Elwes, esq.

16. At the parish church, Camberwell, the Rev. John Gore Tipper, B.A., to Anna, dau. of the late Right Rev. M. S. Alexander, D.D., late Bishop of Jerusalem.

— At St. Margaret's Church, Westminster, the Hon. Edward William Douglass, fourth son of the Earl of Morton, to Augusta Anne, dau. of the late Right Hon. George Banks, M.P.

— At Rischolme, near Lincoln, the Rev. William Frederick John Kaye, only son of the late Bishop of Lincoln, to Mary Jackson, daughter of the present Bishop.

— Lieut.-Col. Lord Burgherah, C.B., Coldstream Guards, eldest son of the Earl of Westmoreland, to Lady Adelaide Ida Curzon, dau. of Earl Howe.

20. At St. Paul's, Knightsbridge, Lady Mary Yorke, dau. of the Earl of Hardwicke, to Mr. Craven, of the 1st Life Guards.

21. At Rangoon, William Farze Grey, esq., M. Art., and Assistant to the Commissioner of Pegu, to Laura, dau. of Maj.-Gen. James Bell, commanding Pegu Division.

— At All Saints' Church, Knightsbridge, the Hon. Ashley Ponsonby, son of the late Lord de Mauley, to the Hon. Louisa Gordon, dau. of Lord and Lady Henry Gordon, and Maid of Honour to Her Majesty.

— At Trinity Church, Marylebone, the Hon. W. T. H. Fox Strangways, late H.M. Envoy Extraordinary to the Germanic Diet, to Sophia Penelope, dau. of Sir Robert Sheffield, bart.

— At Vale Royal, Cheshire, the Right Hon. Lord Berners, of Keythorpe, Leicester, to the Hon. Miss Cholmondeley, dau. of the late Lord Delamere.

23. At St. Peter's, Eaton-sq., Col. the Hon. George Cadogan, C.B., son of the Earl Cadogan, to Emily, dau. of Lieut.-Gen. Sir Frederick Ashworth.

— At St. Mary's, Bryanstone-square, John Riley, esq., of the Inner Temple, to Mary Margaret Elizabeth, dau. of John Laurie, esq., M.P.

— At Barbados, Henry Clement de la Poer-Beresford, esq., 69th Foot, A.D.C., to Matilda, dau. of his Excellency Francis Hincks, esq., Governor-in-Chief of the Windward Islands.

— At Long Breby, Montagu Williams, esq., of Woodland House, Dorset, to Sophia, dau. of the Rev. L. Foot.

MARRIAGES.

24. At St. George's, Hanover-square, William Hope Vere, esq., of Craigie Hall and Blackwood, N.B., to Lady Mary Boyle, sister of the Earl of Cork and Orrery.

— At St. Andrew's Chapel, Dunmore, Major Godby, R.A., to Jane, dau. of the late Robert Graham, esq., M.D.

28. At St. Thomas's Church, Winchester, Charles Henry Dowker, Capt. 1st Royals, to Caroline Crofton, dau. of Col. Willis, commanding the Royal Artillery at Gibraltar.

— At Cassillis, Ayrshire, George Ferguson, esq., to Georgina Grace, dau. of the late Archibald Buchanan, esq.

29. At Beckenham Church, Kent, Capt. Robert Anstruther, Grenadier Guards, eldest son of Sir Ralph A. Anstruther, bart., of Balcaakie, N.B., to Louisa, dau. of Rev. W. Marshall, B.D.

— At Wells, H. J. T. Jenkinson, esq., barrister, to Miss M. Harkness, dau. of the late Rev. R. Harkness, Vicar of East Brent.

30. At Christ Church, Nelson, New Zealand, the Hon. Henry John Tancred, M.L.C., to Georgiana Janet Grace, dau. of the Hon. Major Richmond, M.L.C.

— At Hyde Church, Winchester, the Rev. Sumner Wilson, son of the Rev. Dr. Wilson, and nephew of the Archbishop of Canterbury and the Bishop of Winchester, to Agnes, dau. of James Theobald, esq., of Winchester.

AUGUST.

1. At Reigate Church, Reginald F. D. Palgrave, esq., to Grace, dau. of the late Richard Battley, esq.

4. At Dublin, Col. C. A. Edwards, 18th Royal Irish, to Ada, dau. of the late R. Morrison, esq., of Dublin.

— At Colney, Norfolk, Maj. D. E. Hoste, C.B., Roy. Art., to Mary, dau. of Joseph Scott, esq., of Colney.

— At St. Mary's, Bryanston-square, Gowran Charles Vernon, esq., son of the Right Hon. Robert Vernon Smith, M.P., to Caroline, dau. of the late N. Fazakerley, esq., M.P.

— At St. James's, Piccadilly, Henry Lee Steere, esq., to Elizabeth Mary, dau. of Lord and Lady Charles Fitzroy.

— At Addlestone Church, Lieut.-Col. Temple, of Potter's Park, Surrey, to Celia Anne, dau. of the late Peter Horrocks, esq.

6. H. Salusbury Milman, esq., Fellow of All Souls' College, Oxford, to Matilda Jane, dau. of the late E. Grove, esq., of Shenstone Park, Stafford.

— At St. James's Church, Viscount Stormont, only son of the Earl of Mansfield, K.T., to Emily Louisa, dau. of the late Sir John Atholl MacGregor, of MacGregor, bart.

— At St. Andrew's Episcopal Chapel, Kelso, James Grant Suttie, esq., eldest son of Sir George Grant Suttie, of Preston Grange, and Balgone, bart., to Lady Susan Harriet Innes Ker, dau. of the Duke of Roxburghe, K.T.

— At Clifton, Edward Burnes Holland, esq., Bombay Engineers, to Eliza Jane, daughter of the late Lieut.-General Whish.

— At Timony Park, Tipperary, Hugh Hamon Massey O'Grady, esq., of Castlegarde, Limerick, to Zillah, dau. of the late John Hutchinson, esq.

— At Weston-super-Mare, T. Ward, esq., to Margaret, daughter of the late Michael W. Barnes, esq.

— At Stoke Damerel, Devon, Col. Armstrong, Roy. Art., to Mary, widow of Capt. C. Deane, 5th Fusil.

— At St. George's, Hanover-square, H. J. Baillie, esq., M.P., to Clarissa, dau. of the late G. Rush, esq., of Elsenham Hall.

— At Southampton, J. W. O. Bryen Hoare, to Cecilia, daughter of the late James Ede, esq., of Bridgeway Castle, Hants.

8. At St. George's Cathedral, Madras, Edward Nugent Norton, esq., 18th Regt. M.N.I., to Helen, dau. of the Rev. R. Hepworth, Cheltenham.

12. At St. George's, Hanover-square, the Right Hon. Frederick Peel, son of the late Sir Robert Peel, to Miss Shelley, dau. of John Shelley, esq.

— At Ingestre, Stafford, the Marquess of Lothian, to Lady Constance Talbot, dau. of Earl Talbot.

13. At Spanish-place, John Hugh Smyth Pigott, esq., of Brockley Hall, Somersetshire, to Blanche Mary, dau. of H. Arundell, esq.

— At Barham, the Rev. Charles Hughes D'Aeth, to Annetta Francis, dau. of the late Gen. Sir Henry T. Montrésor, K.C.B. and G.C.H.

— At the Catholic Church, St. John's Wood, Lewin Benthall Bowring, esq., Bengal Civil Service, to Mary Laura, dau. of the late Admiral the Hon. Sir John Talbot, G.C.B.

MARRIAGES.

18. At the Chapel of the Charterhouse, the Rev. Frederick Young, M.A., Rector of Pett, near Hastings, to Anne, dau. of the Ven. W. H. Hale, Archdeacon of London and Master of the Charterhouse.

— At Hasland, near Chesterfield, Alfred, son of Lieut.-Col. Olivier, of Potterne, Wilts, to Mary, dau. of Archdeacon Hill.

— At St. James's Church, Granville Robert Henry Somerset, eldest son of the late Lord Granville Somerset, to Emma, dau. of Sir George Dashwood, bart.

— At Addlestrop House, Gloucester, the Right Hon. Lord Saye and Sele, of Broughton Castle, Northampton, to the Hon. Caroline, dau. of the late Lord Leigh, of Stoneleigh Abbey.

— At Denton, Lieut.-Col. Reeve, to Frances, dau. of Sir Glynne Karl Welby, of Denton Hall.

— At Boxted, the Rev. F. Champion de Crespigny, to Rosabelle, relict of T. M. Wythe, esq., of Middleton, Norfolk.

19. At Vienna, at the Church of St. Augustine, according to the rites of the Roman Catholic Church, and afterwards at the British Embassy, by the Rev. P. J. Butt, Vincenz Ignatz Leander Nicholas Adolf Alois Manz Ritter von Mariensee, to Lucy Agnes, third surviving dau. of William Edwin Oldham, esq., of Manchester.

— At Broxbourne, Herts, C. Hamilton Hoskins, to Hannah, dau. of the late Adm. D. H. O'Brien, of Yew House, Hoddesdon.

20. At White Lackington, in the county of Somerset, the Rev. E. B. Evelyn, of Wotton, Surrey, to Emma, dau. of the Rev. F. C. Johnson, of White Lackington.

— At Watton Church, Herts, Rowland Smith, esq., of Sacombe Park, to Constance, dau. of the late Lord Granville Somerset.

— At Lois Weedon, Sir Sitwell Beresby Sitwell, bart., of Remshaw, Derbyshire, to Louisa Lucy, dau. of Col. the Hon. H. H. Hutchinson.

— At St. Lawrence, Kent, Capt. John Henry Blackburne, Roy. Art., son of the Lord Justice of Appeal in Ireland, to Elizabeth, dau. of A. Crofton, esq., J.P.

22. At Dyrham, Gloucestershire, Capt. Douglas Robinson, 72nd Highlanders, to Matilda Scott, dau. of the Rev. Wm. S. Robinson.

— At St. George's, Hanover-square, Lord Ashley, eldest son of the Earl of

Shaftesbury, to Lady Harriet Chichester, only dau. of the Marquess of Donegal.

26. At Stedham Church, near Midhurst, the Rev. George John Ridsdale, nephew of the Marquess Townshend, to Mary, only child of John Stoveld, esq.

27. At Hatfield, Herts, Charles Theophilus, son of the late Sir Theophilus Metcalf, bart., to Ellen Georgiana Babington, dau. of the late Rev. Benjamin Peile.

— At St. Marylebone Church, the Hon. and Rev. John Horatio Nelson, to Susan, dau. of the late Lord Charles Spencer Churchill.

29. At St. Michael's, Chester-square, Francis Grant Hartwell, esq., to Eliza Sophia, dau. of the late Henry Every, esq., of the 1st Life Guards.

31. At Llandegai Church, Lieut.-Col. James Macnaghten Hogg, 1st Life Guards, eldest son of Sir James Weir Hogg, bart., to Caroline Elizabeth Emma, dau. of Col. the Hon. R. G. Douglas Penant, M.P.

SEPTEMBER.

1. At Christchurch, St. Marylebone, John Humfryes Parry, esq., Sergeant-at-law, to Elizabeth Mead, dau. of Edwin Abbott, esq.

— At Kelso, N.B., James Robertson Turnbull, esq., to Ada, dau. of the late Sir C. A. Leslie, bart.

3. At St. Mary's, Charlton, the Hon. James Henry Legge Dutton, son of Lord Sherborne, to Susan Elizabeth, dau. of James Block, esq.; and at the same time, Francis Layborne Popham, esq., to Elizabeth, dau. of James Block, esq.

8. At Monkstown Church, county Dublin, Charles Augustus Francis Paget, Lieut. R.N., son of Lord William Paget, to Emily Anna, dau. of Robert S. Palmer, esq., of Gloucester-terr., Hyde Park.

— At Trinity Church, Marylebone, Major Thomas de Courcy Hamilton, V.C., 68th Light Infantry, grandson of Lord Kingsale, to Mary Anne Louisa, dau. of Sir William Baynes, bart.

10. At the Catholic Chapel, Llanarth, John Hellyer Tower, esq., of Teignmouth, to Mary Louisa Herbert, dau. of the Lady Harriet Jones and of the late John Jones, esq.

— At the Episcopal Church, Dumfries, Mortimer Percy, son of Andrew Mortimer and Lady Emily Drummond, to

MARRIAGES.

Kimmeline Fanny, dau. of the Rev. Francis George Rawlins.

12. At St. George's, Hanover-sq., Capt. Frederick Nassau Dore, 20th Regiment, to Grace Amelia, dau. of the late Jonathan Thompson, esq.

16. At St. Peter's, Barbados, Major Bellairs, 49th Regiment, Knight of the Legion of Honour, to Emily Craven, dau. of William Barton Gibbons, esq.

22. At Tenby, Capt. Edward Smyth Mercer, 94th Regiment, son of the late Col. Mercer, Commandant of Royal Marines, to Rosalind Agnes, dau. of Sir C. Nightingale, bart.

23. At Fivemiletown, Hugh Montgomery Archdall, esq., late Capt. 52nd Light Infantry, to Elizabeth, dau. of the late Sir H. Stewart, bart.

24. At St. George's, Hanover-square, Comm. Henry Harvey, R.N., son of Vice-Adm. Edward Harvey, Comm.-in-Chief at the Nore, to Eunice Eliza Truscott, niece of the late Rear-Adm. W. W. Henderson, C.B., K.H.

— At Otterington, the Rev. Dr. le Maistre, to Frances Charlotte, dau. of the late Sir C. Dodsworth, bart.

— At St. George's, Hanover-square, Alfred Plantagenet Frederik Charles Somerset, esq., son of the late Lord John Somerset, to Adelaide Harriet, dau. of Rear-Adm. Sir George and the Hon. Lady Brook Pechell.

28. At Kingston-upon-Thames, George Arbuthnot, esq., to Louisa Anne, dau. of the late Lieut.-Gen. Sir Richard Jones, K.C.B.

— At Twickenham Church, the Hon. Algernon Gray Tollemache, to Frances Louisa, widow of George Halliday, esq., of Bridgefield, and dau. of the late Hon. Charles Tollemache.

— At Bassaleg Church, Monmouthshire, Lord Francis Conyngham, B.N., M.P., to Georgina Charlotte, dau. of Sir Charles Morgan, bart.

29. At Malpas, Monmouthshire, Charles B. Fox, esq., of Malpas, to Louisa Emma, dau. of the late Hon. and Rev. Charles Douglas and the Lady Isabella Douglas.

30. At the Military Chapel, Royal Hospital, Dublin, Capt. Alexander George Montgomery Moore, to the Hon. Jane Colborne, dau. of Gen. Lord Seaton, G.C.B.

Richard Pfolliott Elliot, esq., to Mary Milborough, dau. of Maj.-Gen. Huyshe, C.B.

3. At St. George's, Hanover-sq., Henry Arthur William Herve, son of the late Lord William Herve, to Mary, dau. of the late Henry Cox, esq.

8. At Cantley, the Hon. William George Eden, Attaché to Her Majesty's Legation at Stockholm, and son of the Bishop of Bath and Wells, to Lucy Walbanke, dau. of John Walbanke Childers, esq.

— At Westleigh, William Withers Bramstone Beach, esq., of Oakley Park, Hants, M.P. for North Hants, to Caroline Chichester, dau. of the late Col. A. Cleveland.

— At Grasmere Church, James Carter Shepherd, esq., of Ambleside, to Elizabeth S. A. Bradshaw, dau. of the late Rev. Sir Richard le Fleming, bart.

13. At Thelwall Church, Cheshire, John Backhouse, esq., late H. B. M.'s Vice-Consul at Amoy, to Anne, dau. of the late Peter Nicholson, esq.

15. At Riverhead Chapel, Wilbraham Egerton, esq., to the Lady Mary Amherst, dau. of Earl Amherst.

— At Twickenham, Capt. Gardiner, 94th Regiment, to Mary Georgina, dau. of the late G. Barnard, esq.

17. At St. James's, Piccadilly, John Broadhurst, esq., to Florence Georgina Toscana Cumming, dau. of the late Gen. Sir Henry Cumming.

— At Marylebone, Sir William Henry Don, bart., to Emily, dau. of John Sanders, esq.

21. At the Roman Catholic Chapel, Warwick-street, and afterwards at St. George's, Hanover-sq., Capt. Edmund de Feyl, of the Austrian service, to Augusta Clementina Graham, dau. of Sir Bollingham Graham, bart.

— At Beauchief, Derbyshire, the Rev. Charles Audley Assheton Craven, to Elizabeth Mary, dau. of the late Rev. W. Broughton Smith, M.A., Beauchief Abbey.

22. At Otterhampton, John Jeffery Guy Evered, esq., to Mary, dau. of the Rev. John Jeffery, D.D.

— At Ringwood, the Hon. Henry Curzon, son of Earl Howe, to Eleanor, dau. of Col. Swinburne.

23. At St. James's Church, Westminster, the Rev. Gerrard A. Perren, of Trafford Hall, Chester, to Elizabeth Massey, dau. of Vice-Adm. Provo W. P. Wallis.

OCTOBER.

1. At St. Mary's Church, Weymouth,

MARRIAGES.

27. At St. John's, Notting Hill, William L. Horley, esq., of Hoddesdon, Herts, to Wilhelmina Susan, dau. of Lieut.-Col. Hadden, R.E.

28. At Branston, Henry Wright, esq., to Lucy Sophia, dau. of the Hon. A. Leslie Melville.

NOVEMBER.

3. At C  tel Church, Guernsey, Major Lennox, R.A., son of Lord and Lady George Lennox, to Amy, dau. of Joshua Priault, esq.

— At Nainee Tal, Bazet W. Colvin, esq., C.S., to Mary Eliza, dau. of Col. Graham, Bengal Army.

— At Inchinan, Renfrew, the Hon. Hercules Langford Boyle Rowley, to Louisa Jane, dau. of Arch. Campbell, esq.

4. At Wiesbaden, Charles Uhde, esq., of Handschusheim, Grand Duchy of Baden, to Olympia, dau. of Sir Alexander Cockburn Campbell, bart.

— At Marylebone Church, the Rev. Harry Lambert, to Harriet Frances, dau. of Gen. Sir J. Lambert, G.C.B.

9. At Bradgate Park, Viscount Strangford, to Margaret, dau. of John Kincaid Lennox, esq.

10. At Trinity Church, Marylebone, the Rev. Richard Cockburn Kindersley, Vicar of Bramford Speke, Devon, to Georgina Anne, dau. of C. Kindersley, esq.

— At St. George's, Hanover-square, Priestly, son of Lee Birch, esq., of Loxley Park, Staffordshire, to Dora, dau. of Sir Henry Bold Hoghton, bart.

11. At Ancaster Church, Henry O. Nethercote, to Charlotte Frances, dau. of Charles Allix, esq.

12. At St. George's, Hanover-sq., Maj. Fitzgerald, son of Lord William Fitzgerald, to Charlotte Georgina, only child of Henry, son of the late John Trevanion Bettsworth.

— At Scarborough, the Rev. Fredk. George Blomfield, M.A., eldest son of the late Lord Bishop of London, to Anne, dau. of Charles Brooke, esq.

18. At Leamington Priory, George F. Hewson, esq., M.D., of Warwick House, Cheltenham, to Martha, dau. of the late Rev. S. Jocelyn Otway.

24. At St. James's, Paddington, the Right Rev. John Bowen, LL.D., Lord Bishop of Sierra Leone, to Catharine Butler, dau. of the late Very Rev. the Dean of Peterborough.

24. At East Clandon, Surrey, Francis W. Fitzhardinge Berkeley, M.P., to Georgina, only dau. of Col. Holme Sumner, of Hatchlands, Surrey.

25. At the British Chapel, St. Petersburg, Frederic Hill, esq., H.M.'s Vice-Consul at St. Petersburg, to Mary Blanche, eldest dau. of C. Eastland de Michele, esq.

26. At Great Yarmouth, the Rev. Henry Colton Arden, of Longcroft, Staffordshire, to Lydia, second dau. of the late Rear-Adm. Hills.

— At St. John's Episcopal Church, Edinburgh, Frederick Pitman, esq., Writer to the Signet, to Anna Sitwell, eldest dau. of John Tait, esq.

— At the Cathedral, Manchester, Samuel Armitage, esq., to Henrietta, fourth dau. of James Kirshaw, esq., M.P.

— At the Cathedral, Toronto, Henry Edward Bennett, to Louisa Birchall, dau. of the Hon. Chief Justice Macaulay.

DECEMBER.

1. At St. George's, Hanover-sq., Dudley H. Ryder, esq., to Georgiana Emily, second dau. of John Hales and Lady Caroline Calcraft.

2. At St. James's, Piccadilly, Major M. H. Dowbiggin, to Frances Ann, only dau. of Col. Frazer.

— At St. Mary Abbots, Kensington, the Rev. John Croker Barrow, to Emily Jane, eldest dau. of the late James Nathaniel Merriman, esq.

2. At St. Peter's, Dublin, Capt. R. Caulfield, 7th Madras Cavalry, to Caroline Harriette, dau. of W. Magill, esq.

5. At Trinity Church, Marylebone, George Ward Hunt, esq., of Wadenhoe House, Northamptonshire, to Alice Eden, dau. of the Right Rev. the Bishop of Moray and Ross.

8. At Downe, Kent, Robert Birkbeck, esq., to Mary Harriett, dau. of Sir John William Lubbock, bart.

— At St. Mary's, Melcombe Regis, William Henry Purcell Weston, esq., to Alda Gertrude, dau. of Sir John Heaketh Lethbridge, bart.

— At St. George's, Hanover-sq., the Rev. Frederick Paget Wilkinson, to Jane Ellen, dau. of Sir John Powlett Orde, bart.

— At Crondall, Hants, George Slater Booth, esq., M.P., to Lydia Caroline,

daughter of the late George Birch, esq.,
H.E.I.C.S.

10. At Leighton, Montgomeryshire, the
Rev. George Richard Turner, to Emily
Murray, dau. of the late John Edwards,
esq.

— At Crossmolina Church, the Hon.
Algernon Moreton, Capt. 3rd Light
Dragoons, to Anna Jane, dau. of Thomas
Paget, esq.

— At Christchurch, Cork, Ernest
Augustus Hawker, esq., to Frances Mary,
dau. of the late Maj. Henry Jackson
Close, 9th Lancers.

15. At Brighton, Henry Jordan Thornhill,
son of the late George Thornhill,
esq., M.P., to Elizabeth Julia, dau. of
the late Maj. Goldie.

— At Wimpole, Cambridgeshire, Susan
Amelia, dau. of the Hon. and Ven. Arch-
deacon Yorke, to Charles Hambro, esq.,
son of the Baron Hambro, of Milton
Abbey, Dorset.

17. At St. George's, Hanover-sq., the
Hon. William D. Mortimer Best, son of
Lord Wynford, to Caroline, dau. of Mr.
and Lady Georgiana Baillie.

— At Hordle Church, the Rev. Cle-
ment Hammond Goesset, of West Tisted,
Hants, to Lucinde Elizabeth, dau. of
Rear-Adm. Symonds.

— At Brighton, the Ven. W. Der-
rington Ikin, Archdeacon of Apping, and
incumbent of Ballachulish, Argyll, to
Elizabeth, dau. of J. W. Morton, esq.

24. At Monkstown Church, county
Dublin, George William, son of the Rev.
K. E. Maunsell, of Port Eyre, Galway, to
Alice, dau. of Gen. Sir Michael Creagh.

28. At Mallow, Capt. James Harwood
Rocke, to Phillippa Maria, dau. of Sir
Denham Jephson Norreys, bart., M.P.

29. At St. George's, Hanover-square,
Hastings C. Huggins, esq., of the Inner
Temple, to Catherine Emily, dau. of the
late James Hora, esq.

— At Edinburgh, the Hon. George
Deas, one of the Senators of the College
of Justice, to Dame Sally Outram, dau.
of the late Joseph Outram, esq.

31. At Ickleton, Cambridgeshire, the
Rev. William Lempriere Lewis, to Eliza-
beth Alicia Maria, dau. of the late Hon.
Algernon Herbert.

DEATHS.

1857.

JANUARY.

1. At Castle Archdall, co. Fermanagh,
aged 88, Col. Archdall.

— At Newington, Edinburgh, Made-
line, only dau. of the late Col. George
Hessing, and wife of Maj.-Gen. John
Geddes, K.H.

2. At Surbiton Hill, Anne, wife of
Charles Pressley, esq., Chairman of the
Board of Inland Revenue, Somerset House,
London.

— At Clayton House, Bucks, Eliza,
wife of Sir Harry Verney, bart.

— At Hampton Court Palace, aged 57,
Henry Joseph St. John, son of George
Richard, third Viscount Bolingbroke.

3. In New Zealand, aged 23, Henry,
second son of Sir Wm. Lawson, bart., of
Brough Hall, Yorkshire, unfortunately
drowned while endeavouring to save the
life of his servant.

4. At Freston Lodge, Ipswich, aged 76,
Edward Beaumont Venn, esq., Deputy-
Lieut. for the county of Suffolk.

5. Aged 61, Mary, wife of Capt. Thos.
Gyll, R.N., of Grove Lodge, Pulteney
Road, Bath.

— At Montagu-sq., aged 70, Lieut.-
Col. Close, late of the 4th Madras Native
Cavalry.

6. At Plas Hoel, Carmarthenshire,
Maj.-Gen. Thomas S. Trafford.

7. At Exeter, aged 55, George Gran-
ville Kekewich, esq., Judge of the County
Court of Cornwall.

8. At Windsor-terrace, Plymouth, aged
74, Rear-Admiral Robert Henley Rogers,
third son of the late Sir Frederic Leman
Rogers, bart.

— At the residence of her son-in-law,
John Clavering, esq., Newcastle-on-Tyne,
aged 72, Elizabeth, relict of Maj.-Gen.
Innes, C.B.

— At Brighton, Ellen Treason, wife of
Col. C. Dickson.

— At East Sutton-place, near Maid-
stone, Sir Edmund Filmer, bart., M.P.
Sir Edmund was representative of an
ancient Kentish family, and was the son
of Capt. Filmer, and nephew and heir-
at-law of the Rev. Sir John Filmer, bart.,

DEATHS.—JAN.

whose title and property he inherited. The late Sir Edmund Filmer was born in 1809; and in 1831 married Miss Helen Munroe, daughter of D. Munroe, esq., of Quebec, Canada. He succeeded his uncle in the baronetcy in 1884, and in March, 1838, on the resignation in his favour of his half-brother, Sir W. Geary, bart.,—who had been elected in conjunction with Mr. T. Law Hodges at the general election in 1837,—he was returned M.P. for West Kent, which he continued to represent till the time of his death.

9. At Upper Brook-st., aged 61, the Lady Elisabeth Steele.

— At Bath, Georgiana Katherine Neville, widow of the late George Neville, esq., Shelbrook Park, Yorkshire.

11. At Wolford Vicarage, Warwickshire, aged 85, Margaret, relict of the Rev. George Wheeler, and sister of Sir Compton Domville, bart.

— At Westbourne-terr., Hyde Park, aged 69, John Fownes Luttrell, esq., of Dunster castle, Somersetshire.

— At Wolvey, Major Baldwin, one of the heroes of the Peninsular war.

— At Hampton Court Palace, the Hon. Mrs. Bradshaw.

12. Dr. Eli Smith, the oldest member of the American Mission at Beirut. At the time of his death he was engaged on the translation of the Scriptures into Arabic.

18. At St. Leonards-on-Sea, Maj.-Gen. William Cox, K.H. He was a very distinguished officer, having served in the old 95th at Copenhagen, and throughout the whole of the Peninsular war, from 1808 to 1814, receiving three severe wounds during the war. In the Caffre war of 1835 he had the command of a division under Sir Benjamin D'Urban, and was subsequently employed in Canada, during the insurrection.

14. At Tullogher, co. Kilkenny, Rear-Admiral Clement Milward, 1846. He entered the navy in 1798; and was severely wounded in an attack at Point à Pitre, Guadaloupe. In 1797, he witnessed the surrender of Trinidad. In October of that year he was Acting Lieutenant of the *Favourite* sloop, Capt. Lord Camelford, and during that service he handed the pistol to Lord Camelford on the occasion when Lord Camelford shot Lieut. Peterson, of H.M.S. *Woodwich*, for mutinous conduct at English Harbour, Antigua. In 1799, he assisted at the capture of Surinam, and was appointed Acting Lieutenant of the *Surinam*, a prize corvette

of 20 guns, and was confirmed in that rank the 8th of July, 1800. In 1805, being Lieutenant of the *Phaeton*, 38, in company with the *Harrier* sloop, he was engaged for two hours with the French 84-gun frigate *Sémillante* and several batteries at the entrance of the Straits of St. Bernardin's, Philippine Islands. He served at the reduction of Martinique; and as Commander and Captain was frequently engaged with the enemy; and had an active share in the expedition against New Orleans.

15. At Bombay, Dr. Straker, C.B., Physician-General to the Bombay army, in which service he had been upwards of 33 years.

16. At Hackthorn, aged 70, Augusta Amcotts, of Amcotts and Kettlethorpe, in the county of Lincoln, wife of Col. Robert Amcotts, of Hackthorn, in the same county.

— At Bryan House, Blackheath, aged 87, Mary, widow of Mr. Serjeant Williams, K.B., and mother of the Hon. Mr. Justice Vaughan Williams.

17. At his residence, Westbourne-terr., aged 66, Sir George William Anderson, K.C.B.

The deceased was the son of Mr. Robert Anderson, a merchant of London, where he was born in 1791. Having passed through Haileybury College, he entered the civil service of the Honourable East India Company in the Bombay Presidency in 1804, and in 1809 became Assistant to the Accountant-General; he served afterwards for several years as Registrar to the Court of Adawlut. Having passed through several subordinate offices with success and approbation, he was appointed Senior Judge of the Sudder Dewance, 1838; and India Law Commissioner at Calcutta in 1855. This legal position, however, was not well suited to his practical and administrative capacity, and in 1838 he was appointed a member of Council and Chief Judge of the Sudder Adawlut; he took his seat March 8, 1838. He succeeded to the Governorship of Bombay upon a vacancy which occurred in 1841, and held that post *ad interim* until June, 1842; his tenure of office being purposely prolonged "under particular circumstances," in order to give the Presidency a longer enjoyment of his practical business habits and administrative talents. These services were not unnoticed by Her Majesty's Government, and in February, 1849, he was appointed to the Governorship of the Mauritius, which he held till the autumn of

the following year, when he was transferred to the more important post of Governor of Ceylon. He resigned his command and retired from public life in the spring of 1855, when he finally returned to England. Sir George William Anderson received the honour of knighthood for his services in 1849, and was made a K.C.B. (civil) in 1850. He was twice married, and has left behind him a large family.

17. At his residence, Albany-st., Regent's Park, London, aged 74, George Butler, esq., late Secretary to Her Majesty's Board of Ordnance, Pall Mall.

18. At Brighton, aged 80, Maria, widow of John, last Earl of Carhampton.

— At her residence, Sea Grove House, Dawlish, aged 75, Mary, the wife of Gen. Truscott, H.R.I.C.S.

19. At his residence, Odiham, Hants, aged 58, Charles William Short, esq., formerly Lieut.-Col. in the Coldstream Guards. He entered the army in 1814, and was present with the regiment at the battle of Quatre-Bras, on the 16th of June, 1815, and at the battle of Waterloo on the 18th. It is well known how the Brigade of Guards distinguished itself in the defence of Hougoumont. He continued in France with the army of occupation, and went through the campaign; but with that campaign his active service ceased. During the remainder of his military life, however, he threw himself with characteristic activity and energy into the cause of progress and improvement in the sphere in which his lot was cast, and published several treatises on military subjects.

20. At Knolton Hall, Overton, Flintshire, aged 58, Lieut.-Col. Ebenezer Jones, J.P. for Flint, and Deputy-Lieutenant for Denbigh.

— At the Grove, near Sevenoaks, aged 85, Frances, widow of Sir Alexander Crichton, knt., M.D., F.R.S., &c.

21. In Hanover-sq., London, aged 59, Sir Robert Barlow, bart., one of the Judges of the Native Supreme Court of Judicature at Calcutta, fourth son of the late Sir G. Hillary Barlow, bart., G.C.B.

22. At Ramsgate, aged 77, Grace Calander, relict of Adm. Sir Murray Maxwell, K.C.B.

— At Wyfold Court, Oxon, George David Donkin, esq., the only son of the late Gen. Sir Rufane Shawe Donkin, K.C.B.

24. At Pimlico, aged 60, Dr. Medhurst, the eminent missionary, having landed from China only three days before,

in a state of extreme exhaustion. Dr. Medhurst was first appointed to China in 1816, and consequently spent 40 years in that important portion of the missionary field, in which he became the worthy successor of Dr. Morrison.

24. At Whitehill, Chester-le-Street, aged 83, John Cookson, esq., Deputy-Lieut. and J.P. for the county of Durham. He was the head of one of the oldest and most respectable families connected with the commerce of Newcastle.

25. At the Abbey House, Glastonbury, the Dowager Lady Lethbridge.

— At Aston Abbott's House, near Aylesbury, aged 40, Ann, wife of Rear-Adm. Sir James Clark Ross.

26. At Grosvenor-sq., the Hon. Clara Louisa Vaneck, second dau. of the Right Hon. Lord Huntingfield.

— At Torquay, aged 84, the Right Hon. Wm. Henry Dawnay, seventh Viscount Downe in the peerage of Ireland, and a baronet of England.

He was the eldest son of the Rev. William Henry, the sixth Viscount, by his wife Lydia, only daughter of the late John Heathcote, esq., of Connington Castle, Huntingdonshire. He married in 1843, Mary Isabel, fourth daughter of the late Hon. and Right Rev. Dr. Bagot, Bishop of Bath and Wells, by whom he leaves issue. Lord Downe was educated at Christ Church, Oxford. He was elected M.P. for Rutlandshire in 1841, and continued to retain his seat in the Commons up to January, 1846; and succeeded to the family honours on the demise of his father in the May of that year. From the time of his succeeding to the title and a portion of the estates held by his father, his course has been one of unvarying and unwearied beneficence; founding new churches, rebuilding those that were fallen or decayed, benefiting poor livings by building parsonages and adding to their endowments, erecting schools in different villages, and improving the comfort of labourers on his estates by healthful and commodious cottages. Of these good works the parish churches at Sessay and at Danby, in the North Riding, and at more than one village in the neighbourhood of Cowick, his ancestral estate in the West Riding, will be abiding monuments.

— At Paris, the Princess Lieven. Her father (General Benckendorf) was one of the German *coterie* in which the Czar Alexander I. delighted; her brother was the Imperial Aide-de-Camp, and soon after

his chosen Minister of Police. So connected and so patronized, the Lievens obtained the Prussian Embassy at the close of 1807 or the beginning of 1808; and to this they remained accredited from 1808 to 1812—for it was notorious that Madame de Lieven carried on an extensive business and official correspondence with her mother-in-law, who enjoyed the full confidence of the Romanoff family, with her brother, the favourite aide-de-camp of the Czar, and even with the Czar himself. When the French invasion of Russia put an end to nearly all intercourse between the Courts of St. Petersburg and Berlin, Monsieur and Madame de Lieven were sent to London to represent the Court of the Czar, somewhere towards the close of 1812. Madame Lieven soon made herself agreeable in London society by her talents and accomplishments, and not a little aided her husband, and Pozzo di Borgo and Genta, who came on a special service from Austria between 1812 and 1814. With the peace, however, came the conflict of interests and intrigues, and from 1815 to 1834 Madame de Lieven was much too *remuante* and intriguing to be regarded with favour by English statesmen and politicians of any party. During the struggles for Greek independence, she did as much as in her lay to foster the enthusiasm of young and old in England for the Greek cause, with the view of making it subservient to the weakening of Turkey and the aggrandizement of Russia. In 1827, again, she was busy in the domestic intrigues of the time; and after the death of Canning and the battle of Navarino, the sympathies of this intriguing woman, and of the Court represented by her and her husband, lay with his bitterest opponents. In Ireland, however, the Russian Embassy played a distinct and separate game. In that country there were not wanting adroit Russian agents to announce to the Roman Catholic agitators that the Czar sympathised with their sufferings and their wrongs. Madame de Lieven was also active in the discussions touching the Reform Bill, and the establishment of Belgium as a kingdom. Notwithstanding all Russian male and female efforts, both measures were, however, conducted to a happy issue. Soon after the labours of the Conference of London, Monsieur and Madame Lieven were recalled to St. Petersburg. Monsieur de Lieven was appointed Governor and Tutor of the Czarewitch (now Emperor), and with that Imperial Prince made the tour of a great

part of Southern Europe. At Rome he was seized with a sudden illness, of which he died on the 10th of January, 1839. After the decease of her husband, Madame de Lieven could not remain idle. She established herself in Paris in 1839 and 1840, in a large and handsome mansion, and congregated about her the chief political and literary celebrities of France. In her boudoirs the principal business of the Russian Embassy was done. She had her correspondents and her *affidés* in every part of Europe, and the information obtained from them was forwarded either to her brother, the Minister of the Russian Police, the General Aide-de-Camp Benkendorf, or directly to the Czar himself. After the fall of Louis Philippe, Madame de Lieven removed her diplomatic activity to Brussels; but returned as soon as possible to Paris, the great focus of all intrigue. There can be no doubt that the Princess Lieven played a very important part in the secret diplomacy of her time, and that the sphere of her activity extended to England. But that her meddling had any very important effect, particularly in this country, may very well be doubted.

27. At 9, Park-crescent, aged 69, Sir Edward Hall Alderson, knt., one of the Barons of Her Majesty's Exchequer.

He was the eldest son of the late Mr. Robert Alderson, barrister-at-law, and Recorder of Norwich, by the daughter of Mr. Samuel Hurry, of Great Yarmouth, where he was born in the year 1787. Having received his early education at Bury school and at the Charterhouse, he proceeded to Caius College, Cambridge, where he closed a brilliant career as an undergraduate by taking his degree in January, 1809, as Senior Wrangler and Smith's prizeman, and Senior Chancellor's Medalist; thus obtaining the all but singular reward of the very highest honours which that University has to bestow for classical and mathematical attainments.

He was called to the bar by the Inner Temple in 1811, and for several years went the Northern Circuit. He became well known in his profession by his joint editorship with Mr. Barnewall of the King's Bench Reports, between 1815 and 1820. He never held a seat in Parliament, but perhaps on that very account had leisure to earn even a higher reputation as a legal junior, and to secure a very extensive practice as a chamber counsel. While still wearing a stuff gown, he was promoted, in 1830, to the Court of Com-

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mon Pleas as an additional Puisne Judge, and on that occasion received the honour of knighthood. He was transferred from that Court, however, in 1834, to a puisne judgeship in the Court of Exchequer, where for many years he was second to the late Mr. Baron Park. They were the two great legal luminaries of that Court, and they delivered judgment in many important cases with great learning; for instance, he took a very prominent part in leading the discussion and sifting the evidence in the Gorham case, when it came before the three superior Courts, and in the question as to the liability of Mr. Alderman David Salomons to legal penalties for attempting to vote in the House of Commons, without having taken the usual oaths "upon the true faith of a Christian."

Baron Alderson bore in his profession the character of a careful, learned, and conscientious Judge, though his mind was naturally inclined to take a rather hard and dry view of the question at issue, and to strip it, almost to a fault, of extraneous matter. His intercourse with the members of the Bar was uniformly courteous and friendly, and his good-humour and perhaps over-frequent jocoseness made him generally popular. In 1823 he married a daughter of the Rev. Edward Drewe, by whom he had a large family.

27. At Hoole House, Cheshire, aged 86, Eliza, widow of Gen. Sir John Delves Broughton, seventh Baronet, of Broughton Hall, Staffordshire, and Doddington Park, Cheshire, and eldest dau. of the late Philip Egerton, esq., of Egerton and Oulton Park, Cheshire.

— At Elgin, N.B., Mrs. Coull, relict of James Coull, M.D., of Ashgrove, and dau. of the late Sir Alexander Dunbar, bart., and the Hon. Lady Dunbar, of Northfield and Duffus.

28. At Upcot House, near Taunton, Lieut.-Gen. Sir Nathaniel Thorn, K.C.B., K.H., Colonel of the 3rd Foot, the last of the Duke of Wellington's staff officers.

Sir Nathaniel Thorn accompanied the Buffs to the Peninsula in 1808, where he commanded the light company of his regiment at the battle of Talavera. From March, 1810, until the termination of that war in 1814, he acted as Assistant-Quarter-Master-General of the 2nd Division of Infantry, and was present at the battle of Busaco, first siege of Badajoz, battle of Albuera, actions at Arroyo de Molino and Almaraz, battles of Vittoria, the Pyrenees, and Nivelle, battles of the

Nive on the 9th and 13th of December, in the latter of which he was wounded. General Thorn was also in the action of Garris, battle of Orthes, action of Aire, and battle of Toulouse. He embarked with the troops from Bordeaux to Canada in July, 1814, as an Assistant Quarter-master-General, and was present at the affair of Plattsburg. He had a horse killed under him at Albuera, another in the action at the pass of Maya, and a third in the action of the 13th of December, 1813, near Bayonne. He received the war medal with ten clasps. He obtained the colonelcy of the Buffs in July, 1854.

28. At Earl's Gift, county of Tyrone, aged 65, the Hon. and Rev. Charles Douglas, brother to the Earl of Morton, and of the Hon. Col. Pennant, M.P.; and on Tuesday, Feb. 3, the Lady Elizabeth Ash, sister to Col. Pennant and the deceased.

— At Holne Cot, William Wingfield Yates, of Holne Cot, Devon, formerly of Parkfields, Staffordshire, esq.; eldest son of John Yates, of Barlaston Hall, Staffordshire, esq., by his wife Harriott, daughter and co-heiress of Wingfield Wildman, esq.

Mr. Yates was educated at the Royal Military College at Marlow, and at the age of 16 obtained his commission as Ensign in the 47th Foot, and served with that regiment through the greater part of the Peninsular war. He was a most active officer;—he brought up Sir Lowry Cole's Division (the 4th) to join Lord Hill on the retreat to Madrid, riding 200 miles over the most difficult country to effect that object. He was present at the siege of Tarifa, siege of Cadiz, battle of Barossa, the surrender of Tarragona to Marshal Suchet, and many small affairs. In a foraging party on the banks of the Douro he was severely wounded, and at Vittoria he was so dangerously wounded in both legs as to be incapacitated for further service. For his meritorious services he received a medal, with clasps for Barossa and Vittoria.

Mr. Wingfield Yates married, in 1817, Cecilia, daughter of John Peel, of the Pastures House, Derbyshire, esq., by whom he had a numerous family.

30. At Exeter, aged 72, Capt. Gichard. This veteran officer, who was a native of Cornwall, died after severe and protracted suffering, from wounds received in the service of his country. He served with the 4th King's Own at the capture of Copenhagen in 1807, on the expedition to

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Sweden in 1808, and subsequently to Portugal under Sir John Moore, including the advance into Spain, retreat to and battle of Corunna; the expedition to Walcheren in 1809; Peninsular campaigns of 1812, 13, and 14, including the reduction of the forts of Salamanca, battle of Salamanca, capture of Madrid, siege of Burgos, action at Villa Muriel (slightly wounded), battle of Vittoria, siege and capture of San Sebastian, attack upon the heights after crossing the Bidassoa, battles of Nivelle and Nive, in which latter he was severely wounded in the left thigh by a musket shot. He had received the war medal with six clasps.

80. At Southsea, Gen. Jones, R.M. This gallant officer was in Lord Howe's action of "the glorious 1st of June," 1794, in the *Valiant*, Capt. Pringle; in Sir Robert Calder's fleet, when the *Valiant* chased three frigates and took *La Gloire* and *Gentile*; in the *Revolutionnaire* in Lord Bridport's battle of the 23rd June, 1795; in the night action when the *Revolutionnaire* took *l'Unité*, and in several other dashing engagements: he was three times the first to board the ships of the enemy; and was wrecked in the *Magnificent* on the coast of France.

— At his residence, the Knapp, Charlton Kings, Gloucestershire, aged 53, Robert Curry, esq., brother of the late Adm. Curry, esq.

81. At the residence of her brother, Geo. Barker, esq., Brompton-sq., London, aged 43, Anne, wife of the Hon. Heys Turnour, brother of the Earl of Winter-
ton.

Lately, Edward Joseph Canning, esq., the last male representative of the ancient Catholic family of the Cannings, of Foxcote, who trace their descent in an unbroken line up to an ancestor of the celebrated William Cannynge, the "pious founder of St. Mary Redcliffe Church in Bristol." A member of the family of Cannings, of Bishops Cannings, in Wilts, settled in Bristol as early as the reign of Edward II., and the family which he founded there was the most opulent and influential of the merchants of that city during the 14th and 15th centuries. William Cannynge was six times Mayor of Bristol between 1360 and 1390, and represented Bristol in six successive Parliaments. His son and heir was also member for the city, and served twice as Mayor. His second son became Lord Mayor of London; and his third son, William, having been several times Mayor of his

native city in the reign of Edward IV., founded the noble church of St. Mary of the Redcliffe, and, taking holy orders in his old age, retired to Westbury-on-Trym, where he established a College of Canons Secular, and where he ended his days. His tomb is still shown in St. Mary Redcliffe Church, and is justly regarded with pride, even by the Protestant Bristolians. A nephew of this great and good man obtained the property of Foxcote by marriage. From him the estate descended through a direct line of 11 generations to the late Robert Canning, esq., on whose death the property was left to his niece Eliza, the wife of Mr. Philip Henry Howard, of Corby Castle. Mr. Edward Joseph Canning was the only surviving son of Thomas Canning, esq., uncle of the gentleman just named. Mr. Canning having left no issue, the family of the Cannings of Bristol is said to be extinct.

Lately. At her residence, Woolwich Common, aged 80, Lady Webb, widow of Sir John Webb, C.B., K.C.H., late Director-Gen. of the Ordnance Medical Department.

Lately. At Hexham, aged 110, John Bell. Old John married early in life, and had 10 children, 8 of whom are now living; 41 grandchildren; 60 great grandchildren; and 2 great-great-grandchildren, both of them now living. Old John Bell, although brought up as a farmer, carried his kegs across the Borders, a noted smuggler, and could tell of his exploits and narrow escapes both by flood and fell.

FEBRUARY.

1. At Betchworth House, Surrey, the Hon. Jane, widow of the Right Hon. Henry Goulburn, and sister of Lord Rokeby.

2. At Worcester, aged 60, Ann, relict of Michael Thomas Sedler, esq., M.P.

— At Hastings, aged 77, Major Cloose, R.A., eldest brother of the Dean of Carlisle.

— At East Harling, aged 107, Mr. Daines, cooper and basket-maker, leaving nine sons and daughters, and eighty grandchildren. He retained his faculties to the last.

— At Belton House, East Lothian, aged 71, Rear-Admiral James Hay.

3. At Albano, 14 miles from Rome, of gastric fever, the Rev. Robert Isaac Wilberforce, son of the late William Wilber-

force, esq., M.P. for Yorkshire, and brother to the Bishop of Oxford.

3. At Earlsgriff, Lady Elizabeth Hamilton Ash, wife of William Hamilton Ash, esq., of Ashbrook, and sister of the Earl of Morton.

4. At Thurles, Ireland, aged 72, the Most Rev. Michael Slattery, titular Archbishop of Cashel, and Bishop of Emly. Being first intended for the profession of the law, he entered Trinity College, Dublin, at the age of 15. Having, however, soon resolved on devoting himself to the priesthood, after a distinguished course through the University, he entered the college of Carlow, where he was ordained priest in the year 1809, and was soon after appointed Professor of Philosophy.

After having discharged the duties of a parish priest in various parishes with distinguished zeal, he was elected by the voice of the Irish prelates, in the year 1833, to the important office of President of the Royal College of St. Patrick, Maynooth, which he held for only nine months, when he was called to the hierarchy of Ireland on the demise of the late Most Rev. Dr. Laffan, then Archbishop of Cashel. As a prelate of the Catholic Church Dr. Slattery, beside his practice of the Christian virtues common to all denominations, deserves praise for his efforts to improve the social condition of Ireland; by discountenancing faction-fights, party processions, and those illegal combinations which have wrought so much evil to that country. He opposed the Bequest Acts, the Queen's Colleges, and the Ecclesiastical Titles Act, and did his utmost to promote the Roman Catholic University in Ireland.

— Richard Henry Beaumont, esq., of Whitley Hall, near Huddersfield, and of Clarence Lodge, Roehampton.

5. At her residence in Manchester-sq., aged 83, Charlotte, widow of Col. Collins, formerly Resident at the Court of Lucknow.

7. At his hotel in Brussels, aged 65, Philip Felix Balthazar Otho Ghislain Count de Mérode, Marquis de Trelon, Minister of State, Member of the Chamber of Representatives, Commander of the Order of Leopold (Grand Cordon, July 21, 1856), Grand Cross of the Order of Christ, decorated with the Iron Cross, Officer of the Legion of Honour, Ancient Member of Congress and of the Provisional Government, and Minister of War, of Foreign Affairs, and of Finance; born at Maestricht, April 13, 1791.

Count Felix de Mérode took a very pro-

minent share in the revolution in Belgium in 1830. As one of the leaders of that national and religious movement, his activity and patriotism, and his efforts to inspire the spirit of independence into all around him, were conspicuous. As a member of the Provisional Government and of the National Congress, he shrank from no sacrifice of toil or fortune to secure the liberties of Belgium; but his disinterestedness was most clearly shown by his opposition to the endeavours of his friends to place him at the head of the Government, and to procure for him the crown.

7. At his residence, Clarges-st., London, aged 67, Thomas Fitzherbert, esq., of Norbury Manor, Derbyshire, and Swynerton Park, Staffordshire.

Thomas Fitzherbert, esq., who was the tenth of his family that has held the lordship of the manor of Swynerton, and the 26th in direct succession from the first of his name who held the manor of Norbury, was the eldest son of the late Basil Fitzherbert, esq., of Swynerton, by Elizabeth, youngest dau. and co-heiress of the late James Windsor-Heneage, esq., of Cadeby, in the county of Lincoln, and Gatecombe, Isle of Wight. He was born January 21, 1789, and succeeded to the family estates on the death of his father in November, 1799. In July, 1809, he married Mary Anne Sophia, dau. of the late John Palmer Chichester, esq., of Arlington Court, near Barnstable, by whom he had an only son. Of this ancient family, which came into England with the Conqueror, which has maintained its adherence to the old faith of Rome through all changes, and which has possessed its estates at Norbury since 1125, was the famous lawyer Sir Anthony Fitzherbert, author of the treatise *De Natura Brevium*. The unfortunate Mrs. Fitzherbert, so well known and so much pitied from the secret marriage with George the Fourth, was widow of the uncle of the gentleman now deceased.

8. Killed in a cavalry charge, while Acting Brigade Major of Cavalry, at the battle of Khoo-ab, in Persia, Augustus Charles Frankland, Lieutenant 2nd Regiment Bombay European Light Infantry.

— At Sheringham, Norfolk, the Hon. Charlotte Upcher, widow of Abbot Upcher, esq., and eldest dau. of the late Lord Berners.

9. Of consumption, at Margaret-st., Cavendish-sq., Major Scrope Reynett Berdmore, late 20th Regt. He served during the Crimean campaign.

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9. At Eserick Rectory, York, aged 91, Sarah Beltina Lawley, eldest and sole surviving child of the late Sir Robert and Lady Lawley, of Canwell Hall, Staffordshire.

— At Charlotte-sq., Edinburgh, aged 23, Ella Maria, wife of Sir George H. Leith, bart.

— At Derby, aged 45, the Rev. Thos. Arthur Scott, B.A., 1835, M.A., 1838, Clare Hall, Cambridge, grandson of Thos. Scott, the commentator on the Scriptures.

10. At Lochryan House, Stranraer, N.B., aged 82, Gen. Sir J. A. A. Wallace, bart., K.C.B., Col. of the 88th Connaught Rangers. He was at the siege of Seringapatam, the reduction of Minorca, in the campaign in Egypt, and at some of the engagements in the Peninsula.

11. Aged 20, Reginald Aymer Lucy, fourth son of the late George Lucy, esq., of Charlecote Hall, Warwickshire.

— At Chenies Rectory, aged 23, Alfred John, son of Lord Wriothesley Russell.

— At his house, Blandford-sq., Regent's Park, aged 75, Charles Shadwell, esq., of Gray's Inn, brother to the late Vice-Chancellor of England.

12. At Valley, Saint David's, aged 18, Sir Godwin Phillips, bart. By the death of Sir Godwin Phillips the baronetcy so long attached to the Picton estate, the oldest in Wales, is extinct.

14. At Upper Grosvenor-st., aged 64, the Rev. Arthur Atherley, Vicar of Heavitree, Exeter, and prebendary of Chichester. He was the eldest son of the late Arthur Atherley, esq., many years M.P. for Southampton, and the Lady Louisa Kerr, dau. of the fifth Marquess of Lothian.

15. Aged 80, Lieut.-General Sir John Owen, K.C.B., late Adjutant-General of the Royal Marines.

16. The Hon. and Rev. Francis Howard, M.A., Rector and Vicar of Swords, Dublin.

— At Banwell, Somerset, aged 69, Maj.-Gen. Chas. Blachley, R.H.A.

17. Aged 69, the Very Rev. William Rowe Lyall, D.D., Dean of Canterbury.

He was the son of John Lyall, esq., of Findon, co. Sussex, and a younger brother of the late George Lyall, esq., for many years one of the representatives in Parliament of the City of London, and for some time Chairman of the East India Company. He was born in London on the 11th of February, 1788. At the age of 17 he entered Trinity Col-

lege, Cambridge, where he obtained a scholarship; and he graduated as B.A. in 1810. He was ordained in 1812 to the curacy of Fawley, in Hampshire.

During his residence at Fawley, he contributed to the "Quarterly Review" two articles on the Philosophy of Dugald Stewart, which obtained unusual attention. Three or four years afterwards he was appointed to the editorship of the "British Critic." In 1817 he was appointed Chaplain to St. Thomas's Hospital, and not long after was nominated Assistant Preacher at Lincoln's Inn. In the same year he married Catharine, youngest dau. of the late Joseph Brandreth, esq., M.D., of Liverpool, who survives him, and by whom he has left no issue.

In 1820 Mr. Lyall was applied to by the late Archbishop Howley, then Bishop of London, and by Mr. (afterwards Bishop) Blomfield, to undertake the management of the "Encyclopædia Metropolitana," which valuable work he conducted for some years. In 1822 he was appointed Examining Chaplain to the Bishop of London, and in the following year was inducted to the small living of Weeley, in Essex.

On his appointment to the archdeaconry of Colchester, in 1824, Mr. Lyall quitted London, and only returned to it for the delivery of his Warburtonian Lectures on the Prophetic Evidences of Christianity.

In 1841, at the earnest solicitation of the Archbishop, he accepted the archdeaconry of Maidstone, which had then just been constituted, and in 1842 he was instituted to the rectory of Great Chart, near Ashford, which he held for a period of ten years. In 1845, on the translation of Dean Bagot to the bishopric of Bath and Wells, he was appointed to the deanery of Canterbury, upon the recommendation of Sir Robert Peel. The offer of this preferment was conveyed to him in a letter which did equal honour to the motives and to the discrimination of that great statesman.

The death of Dean Lyall resulted from a paralytic seizure in 1852; and for the last few months of his life he had lost the power of speech, and had sunk into a state of complete physical debility; but his final summons did not come till the 17th of February, a few days after he had entered upon his 70th year.

17. At Bolton, aged 75, the Rev. John Collinson, Rector of Bolton, and Ho.

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Canon of Durham; Bampton lecturer in 1813; author of some esteemed works on theological and ecclesiastical subjects.

18. At Bridgewater House, St. James's, aged 57, the Right Hon. Francis, first Earl of Ellesmere of Ellesmere, Salop, Viscount Brackley of Brackley, Northampton, a Knight of the most noble Order of the Garter, Lord Lieutenant and Custos Rotulorum of the County Palatine of Lancaster, Lieutenant-Colonel of the Lancashire Yeomanry, a Deputy-Lieutenant for the county of Sutherland, a Vice-President of the Literary Fund, one of the Council of King's College, London, and a trustee of the National Gallery.

The Earl, who was born January 1, 1800, was the second son of George Granville, Marquess of Stafford, afterwards Duke of Sutherland; whose father, the preceding Marquess, had married Louisa, daughter, and eventually co-heir, of Scroope, first Duke of Bridgewater, to whose magnificent estates the Earl just deceased succeeded at the decease of his father in 1833, when he assumed the surname and arms of Egerton alone, in the place of his patronymic of Leveson Gower. He received his early education at Eton, and at Christ Church, Oxford. In 1822, Lord Francis Leveson Gower, as he was then styled, was returned to Parliament as member for the pocket borough of Bletchingley, and commenced his public career in the Commons as a Liberal Conservative, and a warm supporter of Mr. Canning and his party. He had, however, at an earlier date, displayed a taste for literature and the fine arts; and long before he had risked the broad glare of publication, he had printed for private circulation some poems which were at least respectable. He then published a translation of "Faust," accompanied by free and spirited versions of popular lyrics selected from the works of Goethe, Schiller, Burger, Salis, and Korner, which passed through several editions before he resolved to withdraw it from further circulation.

In 1828 Lord Francis Leveson Gower was sworn a member of His Majesty's Privy Council, and not long afterwards accompanied the late Marquess of Anglesey to Ireland as Chief Secretary. From July to November, 1830, he held the office of Secretary-at-War, under the latter part of the Ministry of the Duke of Wellington. From 1826 to the dissolution in 1834, he sat for the county of Sutherland. In the December of the

latter year he was chosen for the Southern Division of Lancashire, which he continued to represent down to his elevation to the peerage in 1846. Lord Francis Egerton, though a high member of the Tory party, was a man of large and liberal views, and had advocated an unrestricted commerce many years before Sir Robert Peel adopted the policy of free trade; he warmly supported the project of establishing the University of London; and actually carried on one occasion a motion for the endowment of the Roman Catholic clergy in Ireland.

In the year 1839 he proceeded in his own yacht to the Mediterranean and the Holy Land. The results of his observations he afterwards published in the form of notes to his poem entitled the "Pilgrimage." This volume was afterwards reprinted, but it has been withheld from further circulation for many years. In the few years previous and subsequent to this date, Lord Ellesmere published his "Mediterranean Sketches," and printed for private circulation several poems, among which the best known are "Donna Charitea;" "Blue-Beard, a Parody;" the "Siege of Vienna," and the "Paria," together with "The Mill," and a "Monody on the Death of the Duke of Wellington."

He married, in 1822, Harriet Catherine, eldest dau. of Mr. Charles Greville, and granddaughter of the late Duke of Portland, by whom he has left five sons and two daughters.

18. At Queenstown, aged 39, the Countess of Huntingdon. This amiable and greatly respected lady was the only surviving child of the late Mr. Richard Power, of Clashmore, formerly M.P. for Cork County.

20. At Hinton St. George, Somersetshire, the Hon. Amias Poulett, aged 22, youngest son of Earl Poulett.

— At Lupton, Devon, aged 53, Elizabeth, wife of Sir J. B. Y. Buller, bart., M.P. The deceased lady was eldest dau. of Mr. Thomas Wilson Patten, and sister of Mr. John Wilson Patten, M.P. for Lancashire.

— At East Cliff, Dover, Edward, Earl of Castle Stuart.

— At Camberwell, Archer Ryland, esq., barrister-at-law, Bench of Gray's Inn, and Senior Common Pleader of the Corporation of London.

22. At Harewood House, near Leeds, aged 59, the Right Hon. Henry Lascelles, third Earl of Harewood.

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The deceased was born on the 11th of June, 1797. He married in July, 1823, Lady Louisa Thynne, second dau. of the second Marquess of Bath. Her ladyship and a large family survive him. The noble Earl was educated at Christ Church, Oxford. He entered the army in 1814. He was at the battle of Waterloo, and was slightly wounded there. He retired on half-pay in 1820. As the Hon. Mr. Lascelles, he represented the borough of Northallerton for some years in Parliament. He was a Conservative in politics. His lordship succeeded to the earldom on the death of his father, the second Earl, in 1841, and was appointed Lord Lieutenant of the West Riding on the death of Lord Wharnclyffe, in 1846. His lordship died 28 days and a half after suffering a fracture of the skull, and other injuries, from his horse falling while following the Bramham-Moor foxhounds.

22. At Clifton, aged 61, Henry Bush, esq., J.P. and Deputy-Lieut. for the county of Gloucester, of Littlefield House, Clifton, and Ashton Lodge, Gloucestershire. Mr. Bush was formerly engaged in extensive trade at Bristol; but having retired on an ample fortune, he applied himself to the duties of the magistracy, and of a useful citizen. In these he gained the respect and affection of his fellow-citizens so well, that on the day of his funeral the flags of various churches and of the shipping in the port were half-masted in token of the respect in which he was so widely held.

23. At his residence, Grosvenor-sq., London, Sir Compton Domville, bart. He was a son of Mr. Charles Pocklington, formerly M.P. for the county of Dublin. His father assumed the name of Domville on inheriting the property of his maternal uncle, the Right Hon. Sir Compton Domville, and his cousin, Lord Santry, in the Irish peerage.

25. At Woolwich, John Taylor, able seaman, R.N., a few hours after receiving information that the honour of the Victoria Cross had been conferred on him. He had previously received medals for the Kaffir and Burmese wars, the Sebastopol medal with all the clasps, the French Legion of Honour, and the medal for meritorious conduct. The Victoria Cross was awarded him for having conveyed a wounded soldier from the trenches before Sebastopol at the imminent risk of his own life.

26. Aged 56, Lady Lambert, wife of Sir H. J. Lambert, bart., of Aston House,

near Tetworth, Oxfordshire, daughter of the late Hon. E. Foley.

28. At Hill House, West Bromwich, aged 71, Capt. James Eaton, R.N. He was one of the few surviving officers who had shared in the glorious victory of Trafalgar, when his vessel, the *Téméraire*, Captain Harvey, was the second ship of the weather-line, which was led by Nelson in the *Victory*.

— At the Vicarage, East Budleigh, Devon, aged 72, Elizabeth, widow of Gen. Sir George Pownoll Adams, K.C.H.; and last surviving dau. of the late Sir Wm. Elford, bart.

— At Ranston, Dorset, aged 76, the Lady Elizabeth Mary Baker.

Lately. At Orleans, aged 83, the Marquise Dowager of Rochejacquelin. This lady was well known for her loyalty and her devotion to her husband during the war of La Vendée. On one occasion she commanded a regiment herself.

Lately. At Geneva, aged 85, General Osterman Tolstoy, one of the most distinguished officers in the Russian army. He was aide-de-camp to Alexander I., and lost his left arm at the battle of Kulm, in 1818.

MARCH.

1. At Harold's Cross, Dublin, aged 35, the Hon. Charles R. Pakenham, *alias* Father Paul Mary, of the order of the "Passionists." He was son of the late, and brother of the present, Earl of Longford, and nephew of the late Duchess of Wellington. The Hon. Charles Reginald Pakenham was born on the 21st September, 1821. He accompanied Her Majesty to Ireland on the occasion of her first visit to that country, as one of her aides-de-camp, being then an officer in the Guards. He resigned the profession of arms on the occasion of his conversion to the Catholic faith a few years since, and joined the order of the "Barefooted Clerks of the Most Sacred Passion of our Lord Jesus Christ." On the opening of the "Retreat of Blessed Paul of the Cross," founder of the order of "Passionists" in Harold's Cross, last year, he was appointed rector of the house.

— At Walworth Castle, at an advanced age, Mrs. Aylmer, widow of Gen. Aylmer.

— In Curzon-street, May Fair, London, aged 75, Dr. John Robert Hume, C.B., one of Her Majesty's Commissioners in Lunacy, and for many years private phy-

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acian to his grace the late Duke of Wellington.

2. At Herne Bay, the Hon. Edward Thomas Howell, Lord Thurlow. His lordship, who was the third Baron, succeeded to the title in 1829. He was born in 1814, and married, in 1836, the only daughter of Peter Hodson, esq., who died in 1840.

3. At Cavendish-sq., London, aged 60, Lieut.-Gen. Felix Calvert, C.B., Col. of the 90th Regt.

4. At his chambers, Queen's-bench-walk, Temple, Mr. Serjeant Wilkins, the popular advocate.

— At the residence of his father, Stonehouse Court, Gloucestershire, aged 26, Nathaniel Summers Marling, esq.

5. At Tatterford Rectory, Norfolk, aged 68, the Hon. and Rev. Adolphus Augustus Turnour.

— At Gloucester-place, Portman-sq., aged 66, Henry Buckland, esq., of Albany-street, Regent's Park, brother to the late Dean of Westminster.

6. At Norbiton Hall, Kingston-upon-Thames, aged 70, Robert Henry Jenkinson, esq., Lieutenant of Dover Castle; cousin of the first Earl of Liverpool. He married, in 1824, Harriet, daughter of William Baker, esq., M.P. for Herts.

— At Finchley, aged 72, Henry Pouncy, esq.

7. At her house, in Marlborough-buildings, aged 89, Lady Bateman, widow of Sir Hugh Bateman, bart., of Hartington, and only daughter of the late John Gisborne, esq., of St. Helen's, Derby.

9. At Duff House, N.B., aged 80, the Earl of Fife. The deceased, James Duff, Earl of Fife, Viscount Macduff, and Baron Braco, of Kilbryde, co. Cavan, in the peerage of Ireland, also Baron Fife in that of the United Kingdom, was eldest son of Alexander, third Earl, and was born Oct. 6, 1776. He married, Sept. 9, 1799, Maria Caroline, second daughter of Louisa, Countess of Dysart, and Mr. John Manners. By that amiable lady, who died in 1805, he had no issue. In early life he greatly distinguished himself in the Spanish army, holding the rank of major-general in that service. He was wounded at the battle of Talavera in 1809, and again more severely at the attack of Fort Matagorda, near Cadiz, in the following year. He succeeded his father in 1811, and was subsequently appointed Lord Lieutenant of Banffshire.

11. At Ladbroke-sq., Frances Anne, wife of Thomas Melladew, youngest

daughter of the late Admiral Sir Ross Donnelly, K.C.B., and sister of the Baroness Heurteloup, and of the late Lady Audley.

11. At Rodney-terrace, Cheltenham, aged 81, Maj.-Gen. George Nicholls, late of H.M.'s 66th Regt.

18. At Knowle House, near Sevenoaks, the Right Hon. Earl Amherst, aged 83, a Privy Councillor and G.C.H.

William Pitt Amherst, Earl Amherst of Aracan, in the East Indies, Viscount Holmesdale, co. of Kent, Baron Amherst of Montreal, co. of Kent, in the peerage of the United Kingdom, was eldest son of Lieut.-Gen. William Amherst, brother of Jeffrey, first Lord Amherst, by Elizabeth, daughter of Mr. Thomas Patterson. He was born on the 14th of January, 1778, and succeeded to the barony on the death of his uncle Jeffrey before-named, in August, 1797. He was twice married: first, in 1809, to Sarah, daughter and co-heir of Andrew, second and last Lord Archer, and widow of the fifth Earl of Plymouth, who died in May, 1838, and by whom his lordship had surviving issue; and secondly, on the 25th of June, 1839, Lady Mary Sackville, eldest daughter and co-heir of John Frederick, second Duke of Dorset, widow of Other Archer, sixth Earl of Plymouth, by which lady he left no issue.

His lordship had been a Lord of the Bedchamber to Kings George III. and IV. and William IV. He was one of the Canada Commissioners, and early in 1816 was appointed Ambassador Extraordinary to the Emperor of China. He left England in the *Alceste* in February of that year on his mission. On reaching the precincts of the imperial palace at Peking, and refusing to submit to the humiliating ceremonies of the Emperor's court, he was refused admission to the presence of the Emperor, and his mission was thus rendered useless. On his return in the *Alceste*, Captain Murray Maxwell, he was wrecked off the island Pulo Leat, from which he proceeded, accompanied by the late Rt. Hon. Sir Henry Ellis, in the boats of the wrecked ship, to Batavia, then recently conquered by the British under Lord Minto. He and his shipwrecked companions there met with a safe asylum, and the remainder of the crew were rescued from the island on which the ship had been lost. In 1817, on his return to England, he visited the Emperor Napoleon at the island of St. Helena, and was honoured with several

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interviews by that illustrious captive. He subsequently was appointed Governor-General of India, and for his services there was, in 1826, created Earl Amherst and Viscount Holmesdale. The deceased peer was afterwards selected as Governor-General of Canada, but never proceeded on his mission. Since his second marriage, in 1839, his lordship had led a retired life, rarely interfering in politics, chiefly directing his attention to the welfare of the poor on his estates in Kent.

13. At her residence, Evercrech House, near Shepton Mallet, aged 68, the Right Hon. Anne Sarah, Dowager Lady Talbot de Malahide.

Her ladyship was the daughter and co-heiress of the late Samuel Rodbard, esq., of Evercrech, and was married in 1804 to James, third Lord Talbot de Malahide, of Evercrech House, and of Malahide Castle, co. Dublin, who succeeded to the Irish peerage on the death of his elder brother in 1849, and died in the year following.

14. At Bushire, Major-General F. Stalker, commanding the expeditionary field force in the Persian Gulf. General Stalker had conducted the operations against Bushire with great skill and success, and might have looked for high honours and rewards. Nor had anything occurred in the condition of his force or the prospects of the campaign to detract from the credit he had acquired. On the morning of the fatal occurrence, General Stalker had risen in good spirits and had made his customary arrangements for the business of the day. He seemed somewhat weary and to suffer from the effects of the hot wind. After breakfasting in the mess tent, he retired to his own; and, taking advantage of the momentary absence of his aide-de-camp, shot himself. It is supposed that the peculiar heat of the weather on those coasts, which has so remarkable an effect on the bodily and mental constitution of Europeans, had had its effect on General Stalker; beside the sensation of weariness produced in the body, his mental faculties were at the same time excited by the requirements of his post and enervated by the climate; and the duties and responsibilities which had fallen to him seemed to him to be overwhelming.

Within a short period of the death of General Stalker, Commodore Ethersey, who had been mentioned in the despatches of Admiral Leeke for his activity

in the naval part of the expedition, also shot himself. The cause of this officer's death was certainly an overwhelming sense of responsibility. It was clear from memoranda found among his papers that for more than two months his mind had been distracted by his duties, and the suicide of General Stalker acted contagiously on his excited mind.

15. At the residence of his son-in-law, at Staindrop Hall, Durham, aged 60, Robert Grant, esq., of Monymusk, for many years Convenor of the county of Aberdeen and Deputy-Lieut., younger son of the late Sir Archibald Grant, bart.

— At Cheltenham, in his 79th year, Rear-Admiral Thomas Whinyates. Rear-Admiral Whinyates entered the navy in 1793, and served as midshipman of the *Veteran*, commanded a boat at the capture of the French frigate *Bienvenue*, and was present at the storming of Fort Royal, Martinique, in 1794; of the *Robust*, in Bridport's action in 1795; and in Warren's action in Donegal Bay, in 1798. He was promoted to the rank of commander, May 16, 1805, and appointed, in March, 1807, to the *Frolic*, a new brig of 384 tons, mounting 16 32-pounder carronades and two long sixes, in which vessel he proceeded to the West Indies. On October 18, 1812, while on his passage home in convoy, he fell in with, and in an action of 50 minutes was captured by, the United States' sloop of war *Wasp*, Capt. Jones, measuring 434 tons, and armed with 16 32-pounder carronades, and two brass long 12-pounders, and two brass 4-pounders. The *Frolic*, before the contest, had been severely damaged in a gale. Her crew, debilitated in health, consisted of 92 men (including one passenger, an invalided soldier) and 18 boys; while the crew of the *Wasp* amounted to as many as 135 able-bodied men and three boys. The British in the action sustained a loss of 15 seamen and marines killed, and their commander, two lieutenants, and 43 seamen and marines, wounded; the Americans of 8 killed and about the same number wounded; one of the lieutenants and the master were mortally hurt. On the same day the *Wasp* was captured, and the *Frolic* retaken by the *Poictiers*, 74, who allowed Captain Whinyates to continue in command of his brig until he reached Bermuda. The court-martial which assembled to try him declared that he had done all that could be done in her defence, and most honourably acquitted him.

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15. At Hempriggs House, co. Caithness, aged 89, the Right Hon. Lady Duffus. Her ladyship was Janet, eldest dau. of the late George Mackay, esq., of Big-house, N.B., and was married in 1786 to Benjamin, fifth Lord Duffus, in the Scottish peerage. The barony of Duffus, which was forfeited in the Scottish rebellion of 1715 by the third Lord, was restored by Act of Parliament in 1826.

17. At Brighton, Henry Hugh O'Donel Clayton, esq., formerly of the 2nd Regt. Life Guards, second son of Maj.-Gen. Sir Wm. Robt. Clayton, bart.

— At Paris, aged 74, Sir John Kenward Shaw, bart., late Col. of the West Kent Militia, and of Kenward, in the co. of Kent.

18. At Lyons, aged 55, Caroline Doyle, of Cotham Lawn, Bristol, a member of the Society of Friends, widow of Thomas Doyle, youngest dau. of the late Joseph Storrs Fry.

— At Wimpole-st., Vice-Adm. Sir Joshua R. Rowley, bart., of Tendring Hall, Suffolk.

19. At Edinburgh, after a long illness, which had for some time paralysed his limbs, William Henry Playfair, esq., architect, who, more than any other, has filled the Scottish capital with monuments of his genius. Mr. Playfair was born in London, in July, 1789. His father was an architect of note in his day, although his reputation has long been obscured by the brighter eminence of his son; and his uncle was the celebrated mathematician and natural philosopher, Professor John Playfair.

21. At his lodgings, Torquay, after a lingering illness, the Rev. W. Scoresby, one of the earliest explorers of the Arctic regions.

William Scoresby was born at Whitby, in Yorkshire. His father was one of the most daring and successful seamen in the northern whale fishery, when that service was among the chief sources of the commercial wealth of the nation, and one of the best nurseries for the British navy. Young Scoresby early accompanied his father in his voyages, and from his youth was inured to the hardships and perils of the Arctic seas. It was when he was chief mate of his father's ship, the *Resolution* of Whitby, in 1806, that he sailed to the highest latitude then reached by navigators. On three occasions, in the month of May of that year, the *Resolution* was in $80^{\circ} 50' 28''$, $81^{\circ} 1' 53''$, and $81^{\circ} 12' 42''$; and once the ship was

as far north as $81^{\circ} 30'$, the nearest approach to the pole at that period authenticated. None of the earlier navigators had professed to reach beyond 81° north latitude. Sir Edward Parry, in his celebrated boat expedition, during his fourth voyage, in 1827, arrived at $82^{\circ} 45'$, the furthest point yet reached. Young Scoresby remained in the whaling service after his father's death, and he had performed voyages in twelve successive seasons when he published his account of "The Arctic Regions," one of the most interesting records of maritime adventure that has ever been written. The work appeared in 1820, the year after Sir Edward (then Lieutenant) Parry proceeded on his first Arctic voyage, with the *Hecla* and *Griper*. Captain Scoresby's narrative of early Arctic voyages, and of the progress of discovery, is one of the best popular accounts that have appeared on the subject; and the scientific details of the work, as well as the story of personal adventure, attest his admirable fitness for the service in which he had so long been engaged. The chapter on the Hydrography of the Greenland Seas was an important contribution to scientific and geographical knowledge; and the notices of the Meteorology and Natural History of the Arctic Regions have formed the basis of most of the subsequent researches in these departments. His definitions of the terms used by the whalers in describing the various forms of ice have been universally adopted in scientific treatises on the subject. He was the first also to attempt scientific observations on the electricity of the atmosphere in high northern latitudes; and the results of his experiments, made with an insulated conductor, eight feet above the main-top-gallant mast-head, connected by a wire with a copper ball attached by a silk cord to the deck, are still regarded with interest from the novelty and ingenuity of the observations.

After his retirement from active service at sea, Captain Scoresby resolved to enter into holy orders; and after holding appointments in less congenial localities, he found in the maritime town of Hull a sphere which afforded full scope for his benevolent efforts for the social and spiritual welfare of sailors. In his personal exertions and professional duties he was active and unwearied; and his published "Discourses to Seamen" exhibit the earnestness and kindness with which he laboured in his new vocation for

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the good of the service in which he had passed his earlier years.

In the progress of Arctic exploration, Dr. Scoresby continued to take the deepest interest. Although he had from the first thought that the attempts to find a north-west passage to the Chinese seas were unprofitable for any political or commercial object, he considered that the scientific results justified all the risk and expense of the expeditions; while, even in regard to financial returns to the nation, the establishment of the Davis' Strait Whale Fishery, and of the trade of the Hudson's Bay Company, had far overbalanced the expenditure of national money in the early voyages of discovery.

The scientific career of Dr. Scoresby in the latter years of his life is well known. The "Edinburgh Philosophical Journal," and various scientific periodicals, were enriched by occasional contributions from his pen on a variety of subjects of natural history and meteorology. To the observation of magnetical phenomena he had long devoted his closest attention, and his "Magnetical Investigation," published at intervals from 1839 to 1843, and the concluding volume in 1848, contain a vast amount of valuable materials for philosophical induction. His reports to the British Association, and his numerous observations on the influence of the iron of vessels on the compass, were connected with inquiries of the utmost practical importance to navigation. It was in prosecuting these researches, and with a view to determine various questions of magnetic science, that Dr. Scoresby undertook a voyage to Australia, from which he returned last year, with his constitution much enfeebled from the arduous labours to which he had subjected himself. His name will be ever remembered with honour among those who, by their character and their services, have sustained the reputation and extended the influence of the British name by the peaceful triumphs of science and humanity.

Dr. Scoresby was a Fellow of the Royal Societies of London and Edinburgh, and a Corresponding Member of the Institute of France.

21. At the advanced age of upwards of 80, the Rev. Dr. Symons, Vicar of St. Martin, Hereford, late Fellow of St. John's College, Oxford.

Having recently undertaken the temporary duty at the parish church of Pilham, Lincolnshire, he was about to proceed by the railway from that place to Gains-

borough, and in his over-anxiety to catch the train, he so exerted himself that upon taking his seat in the carriage he appeared completely exhausted, and in a few minutes, giving a deep-drawn gasp, his head fell on his breast, and the breath of life fled.

In early life he accompanied the forces to Spain and Portugal, as chaplain, under the command of the late Sir John Moore, was present at the battle of Corunna, and early on the following morning, in the grey morning light (and not by torch-light, as has been so beautifully stated by a poetic licence), read the funeral service over the remains of his brave and lamented commander.

21. At Belville House, Cornwall, aged 20, Elizabeth Annealey Grenfell, wife of Joseph Simons, esq., and only child of the late William Tregarthan Symons, esq., of Wendron and Tregarthan.

22. At Stonehouse, aged 82, Henry Monaton Ommanney, esq., Adm. on the Reserved Half-pay List.

24. The Lady Caroline Graham, second dau. of James, third and late Duke of Montrose.

25. At Tunbridge Wells, the Lady Susan Maria Hotham.

— At Sierra Leone, the Rt. Rev. John William Weeks, D.D., Lord Bishop of Sierra Leone, having only returned on the 17th from visiting the stations of the Yoruba Mission of the Church Missionary Society. Mr. Weeks was for some years an active and zealous missionary stationed in that part of the globe previously to being appointed to the vacant see. The climate, however, at length impaired his health, and he found it necessary to return to England for its restoration. Having recovered his former state of strength and vigour, he became minister of St. Thomas's Church, in the Waterlooad, Lambeth, a most depraved neighbourhood, where his Christian efforts proved most successful, and his amiable disposition and general benevolence won for him almost universal esteem. Here he continued to labour for some time with unwearied diligence, until the Government about three years since offered him the Bishopric at Sierra Leone, which he at once accepted, and shortly afterwards departed upon his voyage to the future scene of his ministry, in which happy and glorious work he has now finished his course, and gone to his reward.

26. At Brympton House, Somersetshire, the seat of her daughter, Lady Geor-

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giana Fane, Jane, Dowager Countess of Westmoreland. She was relict of John, tenth Earl of Westmoreland, who died on the 15th of December, 1841, and dau. of H. H. Saunders, esq., M.D., and with her sister, the late Viscountess Melville, co-heiress and grandniece of Adm. Sir Charles Saunders, K.B.

26. At Dublin, aged 49, John Mitchell Kemble, esq., a distinguished Anglo-Saxon scholar and archaeologist.

He was the eldest son of Charles Kemble and Thérèse Decamp, both names of high repute in dramatic annals, and nephew of Mrs. Siddons and John Philip Kemble. He was educated partly by Dr. Richardson (author of the Dictionary of the English Language), and partly at the Grammar School, Bury St. Edmunds, which he quitted with an exhibition in 1826, for Trinity College, Cambridge. At Cambridge he was distinguished by his varied information, which even then had taken an historical turn. After leaving the University in 1829, much of Mr. Kemble's time was spent in Germany and Spain. In the former country his society was courted by the most accomplished scholars and philologists—viz. Professors Ast and Thiersch at Munich, and the brothers Grimm, at Göttingen. He very early indeed displayed his taste for the study of the Anglo-Saxon language and literature.

His edition of "Beowulf," and the "Traveller's Song," &c., and his lectures on Anglo-Saxon language and literature at Cambridge, together with his reviews of "Jäkel" in the "Foreign Quarterly Review," and his contributions to the *Museum Philologicum*, gave the first indications of his profound acquaintance with the principles of Teutonic philology. The reputation which these works obtained for him at home and abroad was confirmed and extended by his edition of the "Saxon Charters," *Codex Diplomaticus*, and by his "History of the Saxons in England." During his last residence in North Germany, from July, 1849, to May, 1855, Mr. Kemble devoted himself with indefatigable energy to the study of the civil and military antiquities of the Teutonic races, more especially their funeral ceremonies. For this purpose, during the spring, summer, and autumn months of 1854, he superintended extensive excavations on the Luneburg Heath, and the adjacent districts.

During the same period he collected from the archives of the State Paper Office at Hanover the materials for the work

which, after his return to England in 1855, he published, under the title of "State Papers and Correspondence Illustrative of the Social and Political State of Europe from the Revolution (1688) to the Accession of the House of Hanover."

As a writer, Mr. Kemble's style was marked by terseness and vigour, often by rich and sustained eloquence; as a speaker in public, and lecturer, he was at once ready and emphatic, fully informed, and yet clear and concise; as an investigator of the past, no horizon was too wide for his searching glance, no fact or phenomenon too obscure for his notice. And though he made no pretensions to what is commonly called classical scholarship, yet few scholars were more variously acquainted with Greek and Latin authors, especially with those of the later period.

27. At Basing Park, aged 65, Caroline, wife of Jos. Martineau, esq., and sister of the late Sir Edward Parry.

— At Williamstown, Victoria, where he had gone to make an official inspection, and was murdered by the convicts, John Price, esq., Insp.-Gen. of the Penal Department, fourth son of the late Sir Rose Price, bart., of Trengwainton, Cornwall.

29. At Park-cres., Worthing, Elizabeth Mary Anne, wife of Joseph Blake, jun., esq., dau. of the late Gen. Sir Evan and Lady Elizabeth Murray MacGregor.

30. Accidentally burnt to death, Mrs. Wyld, wife of the Rev. T. J. Wyld, of North Wraxall, Wilts, and sister of John Neeld, esq., of Grittleton House, near Chippenham.

31. At her residence, 110, Piccadilly, London, Hester Maria Viscountess Keith, at the advanced age of 95. She was the last remaining link between the present generation and that brilliant literary circle which congregated around Johnson at "the Club," and which thronged the hospitable mansion of Mrs. Thrale at Streatham. Viscountess Keith was the eldest daughter of Henry Thrale, the friend of Johnson, and the husband of Hester Salusbury, the vivacious and talented lady who is better known to the world by the name of her second husband as Mrs. Piozzi. As the eldest daughter of his most valued friend, Hester Maria Thrale enjoyed a large share of the attention of the great philosopher, who was her early instructor, and in whose memoirs her name frequently occurs as "Queeney," a term of endearment bestowed on her by the sage as "Queen Esther." During the first 18 years of her

life she was surrounded by Johnson, Reynolds, Garrick, Boswell, Beauclerk, and Langton; Johnson was her tutor, and Barretti her language master.

On the death of Mr. Thrale, and the marriage of her mother to Signore Piozzi, Miss Thrale was deprived of that home in which she had enjoyed the most intellectual and cultivated society which England at that time produced. Though a wealthy heiress, she was still a minor, and entitled only to the few hundreds which her father had settled on her, as an allowance, during her nonage. Miss Thrale, however, consulted her own taste and good sense. She retired from the world, and shut herself up in her father's house at Brighton, with no companion but a faithful old housekeeper, and there she applied her mind to several courses of severe study, and acquired a knowledge of many subjects rare in a woman at all times, and especially so in the less cultivated days of the last century. After several years spent in studious retirement, the time arrived which was appointed by her father for her majority, and she took possession of her fortune, and established herself in a handsome mansion in London, with her younger sisters, who were many years her juniors in age. Before this time arrived, Miss Thrale had had the misfortune to lose her valued guide and preceptor, the illustrious Johnson, whose death-bed she assiduously attended. She frequently recalled to her memory the last sad scene. The philosopher, at their last interview, said, "My dear child, we part for ever in this world; let us part as Christian friends should; let us pray together." He then uttered a prayer of fervent piety and deep affection, invoking the blessing of Heaven on his pupil. When Mrs. Piozzi returned from her long continental marriage tour, her daughters received her dutifully; and though her second marriage had been a severe mortification to them, they continued from the period of her return to England to that of her death, many years after, to show her great kindness, and to be on the most amicable footing with her.

In 1808 Miss Thrale became the wife of George Keith Elphinstone Viscount Keith, one of the most distinguished of those commanders by whom the naval honour of Great Britain was so greatly exalted during the revolutionary war. Lord Keith had many claims to social consideration, as he united illustrious birth to the merit of long and valuable

services to his country. He was held in high esteem by the Royal Family, and, as his wife, Hester Maria Thrale was introduced into the highest circles.

Viscount Keith, some time after his marriage, settled at Tulliallan, a beautiful place on the Firth of Forth, where Lady Keith spent some years in the cultivation of the duties of social neighbourhood, and in the exercise of extensive charity to the poor on their large estates. In 1823 she had the misfortune to lose her distinguished husband, by whom she had an only daughter, the Hon. Georgiana Augusta Elphinstone, who married the Hon. Augustus Villiers, second son of the Earl of Jersey. During many years Viscountess Keith held a distinguished position in the highest circles of the fashionable world in London; but during the latter portion of her life she retired from the world, and limited her intercourse to that of a few old and intimate friends. Her time was almost entirely devoted to works of charity and to the performance of religious duties. No one ever did more for the good of others, and few ever did so much in so unostentatious a manner. Until within a few days of her death she enjoyed as much health as the infirmities of her great age permitted. She was constantly attended by her affectionate daughter with the most watchful care; and when the time came for her removal from this world, her last moments were calm and tranquil. Of Lady Keith's sisters, Mrs. Meyrick Hoare predeceased hersome years; Mrs. Mostyn, of Brighton, and Miss Thrale, of Ashgrove, Sevenoaks, are now living.

31. Aged 84, Capt. John Henry Elington, Major of the Tower of London.

Lately. At Brighton, aged 80, the Hon. Margaret Erskine, dan. of the late Thomas, Lord Erskine.

Lately. Intelligence has been received at the Foreign Office from the British Consul at Tripoli, of the death of Dr. Vogel, whose arrival at Kuka, on the borders of Lake Tsad, in the best health and spirits, was announced in June, 1854. A letter, received at Tripoli from Corp. Maguire, one of the Sappers sent out with Dr. Vogel, and written from Kuka, stated that Dr. Vogel had departed from that place comparatively alone, on a most perilous journey eastward, with the view of reaching the Nile. He is supposed to have advanced through Birgirmi into Waddy, and to have been there murdered.

DEATHS.—APRIL.

APRIL.

1. At Newport, Isle of Wight, aged 64, Lady Worsley Holmes, relict of Sir Leonard Worsley Holmes, bart.

— At Stepple Hall, Salop, aged 82, the Hon. Philip James Cocks, late Lieut.-Col. of the Grenadier Guards.

2. Aged 46, Lewis Hyppolitus Joseph Tonna, esq., F.S.A., F.R.G.S., Secretary of the United Service Institution.

Mr. Tonna's father was Vice-Consul for Spain, and Consul for the Two Sicilies at Liverpool. From this connection with foreign countries, Mr. Tonna acquired a mastery of many modern languages. He served for some years in the Mediterranean as "naval instructor," but really performing the duties of linguist and interpreter.

In 1836 he was elected Assistant-Director of the United Service Institution, in the room of Captain (afterwards Colonel) Stodart, who was killed in Persia. He afterwards became secretary, and devoted his untiring energies to the improvement of that institution for a period of 21 years.

— At Edinburgh, aged 60, the Rev. Dr. Steven, minister of Trinity College parish. A native of Peebles, he was brought up and educated in Edinburgh, having attended the High School, and studied at the University of that city. In 1826 he was appointed assistant to the Rev. Dr. Anderson, in the Scotch Church, Rotterdam, and on the death of his colleague was unanimously elected his successor. In this charge he remained till 1839, when he was chosen to be House Governor of Heriot's Hospital, in which position he gained the respect and confidence of the Governors, and of every one connected with the hospital. In 1843 he was presented by the Town Council to Trinity College parish, in that city, in which capacity he continued till his death, beloved by his people, and respected by the public. Dr. Steven was, even at an early age, distinguished for literary and ecclesiastical research. His principal works were, "The History of the Scottish Church in Rotterdam," 8vo.; a "View of the Dutch Ecclesiastical Establishment," 8vo.; a "Memoir of George Heriot," 12mo.; and the "History of the High School of Edinburgh," 12mo.

— At Ainslie-pl., Edinburgh, Dame Georgina Lamont, widow of Sir Alexan-

der Keith, of Dunottar and Ravelston, Knight Marischal of Scotland.

3. At the Rectory, Garsmere, aged 66, the Rev. Sir Richard Fleming, bart., Rector of Windermere and Garsmere, Westmoreland.

— At Cavendish-rd. West, St. John's Wood, aged 61, Lieut.-Col. T. Best Jervis, F.R.S., H.R.I.C. Engineers, and founder and Director of the Topographical and Statistical Depot, War Department.

6. At his seat, Bothwell Castle, James Douglas, Baron Douglas, of Douglas Castle, aged 69.

He was born July 9, 1787, and succeeded to the title and estates on the death of his brother, in September, 1848. He married, in 1813, Wilhelmina, second daughter of the late General James Murray. The deceased was in holy orders, but subsequently to his accession to the family estates he lived principally either at Douglas Castle or at Bothwell Castle, and rarely took any active part in public affairs. Dying childless, he is succeeded in his estates by his sister, Lady Elizabeth, married, in 1832, to the Earl of Home.

The deceased peer was the son of the plaintiff in the great Douglas case, and who succeeded, after strange vicissitudes of fortune, in establishing his claims to the vast estates of the last Duke of Douglas. The Duke died childless in 1761. His sister, Lady Jane Douglas, was secretly married, in 1746, to Mr. Stewart. The parties resided abroad until 1749, when they returned to England, producing two male children, who were stated to be the twin children of Lady Jane, born at Paris in 1748. One of them died; on the death of the Duke, the guardians of the survivor claimed the estate. The Duke of Hamilton, who claimed the succession as heir male, disputed the identity of the two children, alleging that they were children of two French peasants, and that the pretended delivery of Lady Jane was a fiction. A law-suit followed, which excited intense interest. In 1767 the Scotch Court of Session delivered judgment—seven of the judges believed the legitimacy of the plaintiff, seven rejected it; the Lord President agreed with the latter. The House of Lords, however, on appeal, reversed the decision of the Court below, affirmed the legitimacy of Mr. Stewart, or Douglas, who thereafter obtained undisputed possession of the estates, and was created Baron Douglas in 1796.

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6. At Carlisle, aged 65, Thomas Coulthard Heysham, esq., one of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the county of Cumberland, a gentleman well known in the scientific world for his devotion to the study of entomology, ornithology, and botany.

— At Twickenham, Norfolk, aged 94, Edward, only surviving son of the late Sir John Gibbons, bart., K.B.

8. Aged 76, Robert Surtees, esq., of Bedworth House, near Darlington, and of Merryshields, Northumberland, many years a Magistrate and Deputy-Lieut. of the county of Durham, and late High Sheriff of that county.

— At Ridge House, near Brampton, aged 78, John Waugh, esq., a Deputy-Lieut. and Justice of the Peace for the county of Cumberland.

9. Aged 78, at East Cowes Park, Isle of Wight, Richard Oglender, esq., late of Fairlee House, only surviving brother of the late Sir W. Oglender, of Nunwell Park.

10. At his seat, Hollycombe, Sussex, aged 87, Sir Charles William Taylor, bart., D.O.L., a Deputy-Lieut. for the county of Sussex. Sir Charles was son of the late Peter Taylor, esq., of Burcott House, Somerset, who was M.P. for Portsmouth in 1774 and 1777.

Mr. Taylor was a favourite companion of King George the Fourth, then Prince of Wales, and was a constant visitor at Carlton House, and the Pavilion. Mr. Taylor entered the House of Commons in 1796, as member for Wells, which city he represented in Parliament till the year 1830, when he finally retired. He was created a baronet by George the Fourth in 1827, and in the year 1810 received from Oxford the degree of D.C.L. In politics he was a Whig, and always acted and voted with the leaders of that party; but he never held any office in Government, and seldom spoke in the House. The station, however, for which he was specially adapted by nature, by inclination, and by circumstances, was that which he filled so well for the last half-century, namely, the country "squire." He married, in 1808, the daughter of J. B. Poulett Thompson, esq., and sister of Lord Sydenham. Lady Taylor died in 1849.

11. Aged 79, the Rev. Charles Hawkins, LL.B. Vicar of Stillingfleet, and Canon of York.

— Mr. Jas. Hartley, the great Dublin shipowner, and director of some of the principal steam-companies in the king-

dom. He was found dead in his cabin on board the *Nubia*, between Ceylon and Suez.

13. At Bitchfield, near Grantham, from an attack of bronchitis, Lieut.-Gen. Sir Richard Goddard Hare Clapart, K.C.B., and Col. of the 12th Regt. of Foot. The deceased General was one of the veterans of the Peninsula, and had received a medal and eight clasps for his services from Corunna to St. Sebastian, and a gold medal and clasp for the battle of Nive and Nivelle.

— Lieut.-Gen. Thos. Bunbury, K.H., Colonel of the First Battalion 60th Royal Rifle Corps.

15. At Aberdeen, aged 78, the Right Rev. William Skinner, D.D., Bishop of Aberdeen, and Primus of the Scottish Episcopal Church.

Bishop Skinner was the inheritor of a name which has long been held in honour in the Scottish Church. His grandfather, John Skinner, was brought up a Presbyterian, but in early manhood joined the communion of the Church, and was afterwards ordained by Bishop Dunbar of Aberdeen. In the year 1742 he was appointed incumbent of Longside, in the diocese of Aberdeen, and continued to hold that cure till his death, in 1807. He was the author of the well-known "Ecclesiastical History of Scotland," of various theological works, and of several Scottish and Latin poems of great merit. He felt in his own person the severity of the persecution to which the Church of Scotland was exposed after the rising in 1746. Having been accused of reading the "Book of Common Prayer" to more than four persons at one time, and having admitted the offence, he was condemned to suffer imprisonment for six months.

John Skinner, son of the pastor of Longside, and father of the late Primus, was born in 1744. Emulating his father's example, he devoted himself to the same sacred calling, and on the elevation of Bishop Kilgour to the primacy, was elected as his coadjutor in the see of Aberdeen, and was consecrated in 1789. Two years after, he assisted in one of the most important events of our later ecclesiastical history, the consecration of Dr. Seabury, the first Bishop of the United States of America. In 1788 Bishop Skinner succeeded Bishop Kilgour as Primus. Early in that year, Prince Charles Edward had died, and at an episcopal synod held a few months after,

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it was unanimously resolved that the clergy should pray for King George and the royal family by name, according to the forms in the English Liturgy. These events led to the repeal of the penal laws against the Scottish Church, a measure which was carried through Parliament chiefly by the exertions of the Primus. He died on the 18th of July, 1816.

The late Primus was the second son of Bishop John Skinner, the eldest son being John Skinner, Dean of Dunkeld, author of the "Annals of Scottish Episcopacy." He was born at Aberdeen on the 24th of October, 1778, and was educated at Marischal College. His father was anxious that he should complete his education at one of the English universities; but his circumstances would not have permitted him to carry out his wish, had he not been enabled to do so through the assistance of William Stevens, the well-known friend of Bishop Horne and Jones of Nayland.

After finishing his course at the university, he was ordained deacon by Bishop Horsley in March, 1802, and in the following year was raised to the priesthood by the same prelate. Returning to Scotland, he officiated as assistant, and afterwards as colleague, to his father in the incumbency of St. Andrew's Church, Aberdeen. On the 11th of September, 1816, he was elected by the clergy of the diocese as successor to his father in the see of Aberdeen, and was consecrated at Stirling on the 27th of October in the same year. On the 2nd day of June, 1841, he was chosen to succeed Dr. Walker, Bishop of Edinburgh, in the office of Primus. During his episcopate and primacy, Bishop Skinner took an active part not only in the administration of his own diocese, but in the general government of the Church.

17. At Sydenham, aged 45, Lieut.-Col. J. R. Pond, 1st European Bengal Fusiliers.

— At Liverpool, where he had been upwards of 50 years in practice as a surgeon, Mr. Robert Bickersteth, brother of the late Lord Langdale, and uncle of the present Bishop of Ripon.

— At Melbourne, by a very distressing accident, aged 37, Elizabeth Helen, wife of Sir Henry Barkly, K.C.B., Governor of Victoria, and second dau. of the late J. F. Timins, esq., of Hilsfeld, Aldenham, Herts; and April 20, Hubert Lee Pakington, her infant son.

18. At Auckland, New Zealand, Emily,

wife of Edward William Stafford, esq., of Mayne, co. Louth, Colonial Secretary of New Zealand, and only child of the late Col. William Wakfield, and grand-dau. of the late Sir John Shelly Sidney, bart., of Penshurst, Kent.

18. At Leamington, aged 67, Joseph Holdsworth, esq., of Belle Vue, Wakefield, Deputy-Lieut. and Justice of the Peace for the West Riding of Yorkshire.

19. At Gibraltar, from the effects of Crimean fever, aged 24, Capt. Wm. Wilberforce Hagan, Royal Artillery, only surviving son of Capt. Sir R. Hagan, R.N.

— At Petersham, Surrey, aged 73, the Hon. Caroline Lucy, Lady Scott, dau. of Archibald, first Lord Douglas, and widow of Vice-Admiral Sir George Scott, K.C.B.

20. At Southsea, Major-General Matthias Everard, C.B. and K.H. General Everard entered the army in 1804. In 1807 he led the forlorn hope at Montevideo, the party under his command on that occasion consisting of 32 non-commissioned officers and privates, of whom 22 were either killed or wounded. For this service he was promoted to a company, and was presented with a sword by the Patriotic Fund at Lloyd's, and the freedom of the city of Dublin. In 1809, he served with his regiment (the 14th) in the expedition to Walcheren, and the siege of Flushing. On the 12th of August the two flank companies, one of which he commanded, supported by the regiment, stormed one of the Dutch entrenchments, in co-operation with a detachment of the King's German Legion, carrying the entrenchments, capturing one gun and 13 prisoners, and establishing a lodgment within musket-shot of the walls of the town, for which service the regiment was thanked in General Orders, and the flank companies in Divisional Orders; he also served during the same year at the battle of Corunna. He commanded the 14th Regiment at the siege and capture of Batavia in February, 1817; he also served in the Pindaree and Maharratta wars in 1817 and 1818, and was promoted to the rank of Major in 1821. In 1826 he commanded the 14th Regiment at the siege and storming of Bhurtpore, for which service he was particularly mentioned by Lord Combermere in his public despatch; and in Divisional Orders by Maj.-Gen. Sir Thomas Reynell. For this service he was promoted to

the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel on the 19th of January, 1826; he was made Colonel on the 23rd of November, 1841, and Major-General on the 11th of November, 1851. Subsequently Her Majesty was graciously pleased, on the recommendation of Viscount Hardinge to confer on him 200*l.* a year as a reward for distinguished services.

21. At the Chantry House, Newark, aged 75, the Rev. Joseph Sikes, LL.B., formerly of Clare Hall, Cambridge.

22. At Burnham, Norfolk, aged 75, Catherine, widow of Sir William Bolton, Capt. R.N., niece of Admiral Viscount Nelson, and sister of Thomas, second Earl Nelson.

23. Aged 66, Richard Smethurst, esq., of Duxbury Park, Lancashire, a Magistrate and Deputy-Lieut. for that county.

— At Boulogne, whither he had retired to escape the inconveniences caused by his connection with the Royal British Bank, of which he had been the original Governor, Mr. John M'Gregor, aged 60.

He was the eldest son of Mr. David M'Gregor, of Drynie, Ross-shire, and was born at Stornoway, Ross-shire, in 1797. At an early age he was placed in a mercantile establishment in the Canadas, where he continued several years. He first became known as an author by the publication, in 1832, of two octavo volumes, entitled "British America," which abounded in facts and statistics, and displayed a large comprehension of our future colonial interests. During Lord Melbourne's Ministry, he was engaged on commercial missions to Germany, Austria, Paris, and Naples, in which he conducted his investigations on sound views of political economy, and collected a mass of facts of great statistical value. In 1815 he published "My Note Book," dedicated to his friend Sismondi, chiefly a personal narrative of his tours on the Continent. He was also the author of two volumes on "The Progress of America from the Discovery by Columbus, to the year 1846." This work was followed by four large volumes of similar size, entitled "Commercial Statistics." In 1852 he published two octavo volumes, entitled "The History of the British Empire from the Accession of James I." Nor were these voluminous works at all the largest products of his active mind. For in addition to several reports on various subjects connected with trade, he produced numerous pamphlets on subjects of the day, and an extent of

private, political, and statistical correspondence at home and abroad almost incredible.

These literary labours and occasional private commissions led to a permanent place in the Board of Trade, as one of the two joint-secretaries, in January, 1840. Thus installed in Whitehall, he lost no time in agitating for free trade. With the late James Deacon Hume, and George Richardson Porter, he chiefly induced Mr. Joseph Hume to force upon the House of Commons the appointment of the celebrated Select Committee on the Import Duties of the United Kingdom, the report of which, after only ten days' sitting, sealed the fate of our superannuated tariff. The elation of Mr. M'Gregor thenceforwards knew no bounds. It made him often the laughing-stock even of his most intimate friends. This inordinate self-valuation involved him in the firm persuasion that from his secondary office in the Board of Trade, he should at once vault to a seat in Lord John Russell's new cabinet. In this dream he resigned his office of 1500*l.* per annum, and became a successful candidate for the city of Glasgow in July, 1847, opposing the old Liberal members, Mr. Oswald and Mr. John Dennistoun. Disappointed in his expectations of office, he again had recourse to commercial enterprise, and amongst other schemes for his advancement, he projected the Royal British Bank, the unfortunate issue of which was one of the disastrous events of last year. Mr. M'Gregor would take no counsel, although he had not a single qualification for the governorship of a bank, as he confessed in the singular letter in which he promised to make a future explanation of his administration of its affairs.

25. In Edward-st., Hampstead-rd., in his 80th year, Mr. Robert Harding Evans, formerly the well-known book auctioneer in Pall Mall.

Mr. Evans was the son of a respectable bookseller in the Strand, and himself engaged in that business in Pall Mall. Here he was employed in cataloguing and selling the famous library of the Duke of Roxburghe, of which the sale occupied 42 days. This event induced Mr. Evans to establish himself professionally as a book auctioneer. In this line he was very eminent. Of the great collections that passed through his hands, may be named the Hanley, Elchorne, and Townley libraries; those of Mr. Edwards, the Duke of Grafton, the White Knights col-

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lection, and a large part of Heber's. The records of these great days of bibliomania are esteemed so valuable, that the marked catalogues are, on Mr. Evans' presentation, placed in the Library of the British Museum. From these engagements, and his extensive employment by the bookselling firms, Mr. Evans retired on a competent fortune. Mr. Evans was a person of considerable literary powers, and edited some valuable works.

26. At Pengwern, Flintshire, the Hon. Essex Lloyd, youngest dau. of the late Lord Mostyn.

27. At Bath, Col. Power, Lieut.-Col. of the 85th Light Infantry, eldest son of the late Lieut.-Gen. Sir Manley Power, K.C.B., K.T.S.

30. At Gloucester House, Park-lane, aged 80, H. R. H. the Princess Mary, Duchess of Gloucester and Edinburgh, and Countess of Connaught, the last surviving of the fifteen children of his late Majesty George III.

The deceased Duchess was the fourth dau. of the King. She was born on the 25th of April, 1776, and was married on the 22nd of July, 1816, to her cousin, Prince William Frederick, Duke of Gloucester and Edinburgh. In childhood and in early womanhood she was known as the Princess Mary, and her time was then principally spent at Windsor, where she made herself remarkable for active and cheerful benevolence, by going herself constantly among the poor, relieving their wants, and in many cases undertaking the cost and trouble of the education of their children.

During the long course of years in which many of the other members of the Royal Family were involved in the penalties and perplexities of their rank, with regard to love and marriage, it was believed that the Princess Mary and her cousin the Duke of Gloucester were attached. She was interested in his Cambridge life (his education being finished there), and she gloried in his receiving the General's thanks in the field, when he was fighting in Flanders, so early as 1794; where he proved himself a gallant soldier. When the young people were one-and-twenty, the Princess Charlotte was born; and as it soon became understood that there would be no heir-apparent if the Princess of Wales lived, the necessity was admitted of keeping the Duke of Gloucester single, to marry the presumptive heiress of the throne, in case of no eligible foreign prince appear-

ing for that function. For twenty of their best years the Duke and the Princess were kept waiting; during which interval (in the year 1805) he succeeded to his title, on his father's death.

In 1814, when the Prince of Orange was in England, and his father announced his approaching marriage with the Princess Charlotte, the Princess Mary looked bright and happy. Lord Malmesbury recorded in his diary what her manners were when the charm of youth was passed, and the character of womanhood was marked. He said she "was all good-humour and pleasantness;" adding, "her manners are perfect; and I never saw or conversed with any Princess so exactly what she ought to be." And no one living, perhaps, knew more princesses, or more of what they really were, than the old diplomatist. The Prince of Orange went away, and the Princess Mary drooped. But a few months more put an end to the long suspense. When the Princess Charlotte descended the great staircase at Carlton House, after the ceremony of her marriage, she was met at the foot with open arms by the Princess Mary, whose face was bathed in tears. The long-existing obstacle to their union being at last removed, the Duke and Duchess of Gloucester were married in a few weeks—the 22nd of July, 1816.

No application was made to Parliament for an increase of income in this case. The benevolent habits of the Duke and Duchess had taught them in a practical way the value of money; and they arranged their plan of life so as to make their means suffice, and leave enough for much support of schools, and aid to many a good cause.

They lived together 18 years, the Duke dying in November, 1834. It surprised no one that his wife proved herself the most assiduous and admirable of nurses during her husband's decline. After his death, she lived in as much retirement as her rank admitted, doing good where she could, and universally beloved. She saw the last of her immediate relatives drop from her side, and herself left the survivor of that long family train that used to look so royal and so graceful when returning the admiring salutations of the public on the terrace at Windsor. It was the desire of Her Royal Highness that her interment should be conducted in the most private manner possible, and accordingly, with the sanction of Her Majesty, the Duchess

of Gloucester was buried on the 8th of May, in the family vault at Windsor, with as limited a ceremonial as was consistent with the respect due to a member of the Royal Family.

30. At Dublin, aged 54, Dr. Robert Ball, the well-known and amiable naturalist.

— At Beardsted House, Kent, aged 80, James Jacobson, esq., a Justice of the Peace and Deputy-Lieut. for that county.

MAY.

1. At Silwood Lodge, Brighton, aged 80, Mrs. Mostyn, dau. of Mr. and Mrs. Thrale, Johnson's friends, and sister of Lady Keith ("Queeny"), who died on the 31st March last.

2. At St. Helier's, Jersey, Frederick Arthur Egerton, Commander R.N., sixth son of the late Rev. Sir Philip Grey Egerton, baronet, of Oulton Park, Cheshire.

— At Wallace's Hotel, Sloane-st., the Hon. Eleanor Margaret Daly, eldest dau. of the late Lord Dunsandle and Clan Conal.

3. At his residence, near Hexham, aged 59, Sir Edw. Haggerston, seventh baronet, of Haggerston Castle, Northumberland. Sir Edward Haggerston, who was a Magistrate and Deputy-Lieut. for Northumberland, never married; and in consequence the title passes to his next surviving brother John, now eighth baronet.

4. At Paris, aged 52, Harriet Mary Lady Ashburton. While the loss of this amiable lady will be most deeply felt by her relatives and familiar circle, there is a place for a wider and less private sorrow; for, although notoriety was most repugnant to her nature, yet her remarkable qualities, when combined with her high social station, had made known her name and extended her influence beyond the circle of those she honoured with her friendship or delighted with her intimacy. To them, indeed, may well be left the memory of her deep affections and of her more private virtues; but there is scarcely a man of any political or literary eminence in this country who may not claim a part in the recollection of her intelligent sympathy and just consideration.

Married young to a man of great intellectual and moral worth, she has for the last 30 years enjoyed a position which

was, in truth, one of much public utility. The hospitality of Lord and Lady Ashburton has in all respects been honorable to English manners; it has been open to all excellence and liberal to all opinions; it has shown the luxury of wealth compatible with simplicity of life, and mental superiority without a taint of pride or affectation. It is the mistress of Bath House and of the Grange who has now passed away in the prime of life and in the perfection of her faculties—a noble English lady, who in a country where the authority of women is less jealously watched and more willingly admitted, would have been a public personage, but who here has been content to limit her genius to those uses that circumstances have allowed and custom has sanctioned.

If the profusion of her wit and the brightness of her raillery sometimes astonished a society accustomed to a rapid and colourless conversation, they were all the more attractive to graver minds which comprehended with how much reflection and with what just perception they were accompanied. In fact, it was through the veil of her fine humour alone that her singular good sense, her penetration of character, her solid information, and, above all, her deep love of truth, were fully to be traced and understood. Her apprehensions, so to say, of moral and intellectual greatness were so large that she shrunk from bringing her own knowledge and that of others to the test of ordinary discussion, and thus, we fear, has left behind her little written evidence of her great powers. In the same spirit her intercourse with men of letters and of science was utterly devoid of any notion of patronage, and she showed a marked dislike to draw them out or use their abilities for any other purpose than that of promoting their pleasure and her own. Thus, too, in the distribution of her wealth, she avoided the common currents of charity, and devoted it mainly to the comfort of those with whom she had some local relation and over whose interests she exercised a close personal superintendence.

Lady Ashburton was the eldest daughter of the sixth Earl of Sandwich, and was married in 1823 to the Hon. William Bingham Baring, M.P., now Lord Ashburton.

4. At Leighton, Gloucestershire, after a short illness, aged 64, the Rev. Richard Webster Huntley, M.A., Rector of Boxwell with Leighton, late Rural

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Dean, and Proctor in Convocation for the Archdeaconry of Bristol.

Mr. Huntley was the representative of a very ancient Gloucestershire family, and through his mother he was the direct representative of the celebrated Bishop Warburton. He was originally of Oriel College, but in 1815 was elected Fellow of All Souls; and filled the office of Proctor in 1824-5. He took holy orders and was presented to the family living, and in 1831 succeeded to the family estates. He was a very zealous Churchman, and had a considerable share in preserving the Welsh bishopric proposed to be suppressed in order to form the see of Manchester; he revived and presided over the synodical meetings of the archdeaconry of Bristol; and joined Dr. Jebb in objecting to the appointment of Dr. Hampden to the see of Hereford; and had a considerable share in the Gorham controversy. Mr. Huntley was a man of extensive learning, exemplary in his duties, and of refined tastes.

5. At his residence, Long Wall, Oxford, in his 74th year, William Walton, esq., formerly British Agent at Santo Domingo, and a voluminous writer on the Spanish Colonies, the Carlist War in Spain, &c.

—Aged 70, John Morant, esq., of Brockenhurst House, Hampshire.

—In Chester-terrace, Eaton-sq., Agnes, widow of Sir David James Hamilton Dickson.

6. In Eaton-sq., aged 92, the Dowager Lady St. John Mildmay, of Dogmersfield Park, Hants, widow of Sir Henry Paulet St. John Mildmay, bart. She was the dau. and heiress of Carew Mildmay, esq., of Shawford House, Hants, and married, in 1786, Sir Henry Paulet St. John Mildmay, by whom she had nine sons and four daughters.

—At the Hyde, Ingtestone, aged 78, J. Disney, esq. The beautiful collection of marbles presented by Mr. Disney to the Cambridge University, and the establishment of a Professorship at that seat of learning, will long remain monuments of his labours and liberality; an act that was acknowledged by the University's conferring upon him the honorary title of Doctor. In 1832 he was a candidate for Harwich, and in 1835 contested North Essex with Mr. Payne Elwes, in both cases without success.

7. In Upper Brook-st., the residence of his sister, Lady Georgiana Fane, aged 53, the Hon. Col. Henry Sutton Fane, of

Cotterstock Hall, near Oundle; the eldest son of the late Earl of Westmoreland.

7. At Brixton, of apoplexy, aged 76, Charles Boyd, esq., late Surveyor-Gen. of H. M.'s Customs for the United Kingdom, and formerly Commissioner in Ireland, after 50 years' active service. The deceased was great-grandson of the fourth and last Earl of Kilmarnock.

8. At Brighton, aged 46, David Trevena Coulton, esq., of Park-prospect, Westminster, editor of the *Press* newspaper. Mr. Coulton was the founder of the *Britannia* newspaper, and for the last three years has been editor of the *Press*. He was a contributor to the *Quarterly Review*, and was also known as the author of the novel *Fortune*, a work indicating the possession of no ordinary imaginative power. Mr. Coulton was indefatigable in his literary labours, both as a political essayist and as a critic.

—At Raywell, aged 61, Joseph Sykes, esq., Deputy-Lieut. for the county of York, a Justice of the Peace for the East Riding, and an elder brother of the Trinity House, Hull.

—At Florence, Anné Sophia, wife of Capt. Tennant, R.N., of Needwood House, Staffordshire.

9. At St. Catherine's, near Montreal, Canada, aged 82, Lieut.-Col. Maxwell, late of H.M.'s 15th Regiment.

11. At 26, Portland-place, aged 70, the Right Hon. Granville George Waldegrave, second Baron Radstock, in the peerage of Ireland, Vice-Admiral of the Red. He was eldest son of William Waldegrave, Lord Radstock, Admiral of the Red, G.C.B.

This officer embarked, in 1798, as Midshipman on board the *Agincourt*, 64, Capt. John Bligh, bearing the flag of his father at Newfoundland. After serving as a Midshipman and Lieutenant under several officers, and, amongst others, under Nelson in the *Victory*, he was appointed as Commander in 1806 to the *Minorca*, 18, in which vessel he was engaged in maintaining a communication between the naval forces off Cadiz and Gibraltar, and involved in occasional skirmishes with the enemy in the Straits. He succeeded in making prize, among other vessels, of a Spanish privateer, *Nostra Senora del Carmen*, alias *La Caridad*, of 2 guns, 2 swivels, and 35 men, and a royal packet from Tangier bound to Tarifa. On July 25, 1810, Capt. Waldegrave, in the *Thames*, 32, with the assistance of the *Weasel* and *Pilot* brigs, and of their

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boats, effected the capture and destruction, under the batteries of Amantea, of a convoy of 31 vessels laden with provisions and stores for the enemy's army at Scylla, together with seven large gun-boats, and five armed scampavias—an event which materially tended to prevent Murat's contemplated invasion of Sicily. Capt. Waldegrave was afterwards intrusted with a mission to Mehemet Ali, the Pacha of Egypt, and concluded the first treaty effected with that remarkable character. His conduct in this instance, as it had done at Amantea, procured him the thanks of the Commander-in-Chief, and of the Board of Admiralty. On Oct. 5, 1810, the boats of the *Thames* and *Eclair* brig cut out 10 transports collected near Agricoli, in the Gulf of Salerno; and on June 16, 1811, a detachment, landed from the former ship and the *Cephalus* sloop of war, destroyed the same number of armed feluccas on the beach near Cetaro. To mark their approbation of his continuous exertions the Admiralty had, on March 15, in the latter year, appointed Capt. Waldegrave to the *Volontaire*, 38, which ship he joined in the ensuing July. At first he was employed in watching the Toulon fleet during the absence of Sir Edward Pellew and the line-of-battle ships under his orders. While so stationed, and in company with the *Perlen*, 38, he was pursued, Nov. 22, 1811, by three French ships of the line and two frigates, from whom the British vessels, after a running fight which lasted several hours, contrived to accomplish a gallant escape. He was subsequently, after having refitted in England, employed on the coast of Spain; and on March 4, 1815, he took the *Aspasia*, American letter of marque, of 3 guns and 25 men. He continued in the *Volontaire* until the close of 1815, and has since been on half-pay. On June 4, in the year last mentioned, he was nominated a C.B.; and from Sept. 5, 1831, until advanced to Flag-rank, 23 Nov. 1841, he filled the appointment of Naval Aide-de-Camp to his late and her present Majesty.

He married, in 1823, Esther Caroline, youngest dau. of James Puget, esq., of Totteridge, Hants, and has left issue.

12. In Smith-st., Chelsea, aged 79, Sophia Sarah, relict of Major Thos. St. George Lyster, late of the 6th Dragoon Guards, and dau. of Lieut.-Gen. Henry Lister, of the Coldstream Guards.

13. At East Sheen, aged 74, the Right

Hon. Lord William Fitzroy, K.C.B., Admiral of the Blue, third son of the third Duke of Grafton.

This officer entered the navy, April 21, 1794, on board the *Phaeton*, 38, one of Lord Howe's frigates, and was present at the ensuing action of the 1st of June. He next joined the *Leviathan*, 74, commanded by Lord Hugh Seymour, and when with the same officer in the *Sanspareil*, 80, he took part in Lord Bridport's action, June 23, 1795. After occasional attachments to other vessels he rejoined Capt. Foote, on board the *Seaborne*, of 46 guns and 292 men; in which vessel, off the island of Pantellaria, he assisted at the capture—June 27, 1798, after a close action of eight minutes—of the French frigate *La Sensible*, of 36 guns and 300 men. Being promoted to a lieutenancy in the *Pem-lope*, 36, he witnessed the surrender of Malta, and attended the expedition to Egypt. On Oct. 31, 1801, he became Acting Commander of the *Salamine* sloop, and, being confirmed, Jan. 7, 1802, in the *Mutine*, was afterwards employed, from Jan. 26, 1803, until Feb. 29, 1804, in command of the *Fairy*. As a Post-Captain he was in command of vessels on various stations; and in the *Solus* was present in Sir Richard Strachan's action off Ferrol, Nov. 4, 1805, and at the reduction of Martinique in Feb. 1809. In April, 1811, when commanding the *Macedonia* on the Lisbon station, he was dismissed the service by sentence of court-martial for having put the master of the vessel in irons; but was restored to his former rank by the Prince Regent in the following August. He was nominated a C.B. June 4, 1815, and a K.C.B. July 4, 1840. He married, Aug. 9, 1816, Georgiana, second dau. of the late Thos. Raikes, esq., and by that lady has issue.

13. At the Home Lodge, Blenheim Park, aged 71, T. A. Curtis, esq., third son of the first Sir William Curtis, bart.

— At Yew House, Hoddesdon, Rear-Admiral Donat Henchy O'Brien.

14. At Dumfries, aged 70, Mr. Robert Burns, the eldest son of the Scottish poet. Mr. Burns was born at Mauchline, in September, 1766. In several respects in point of intellect he was no ordinary man, but yet he was chiefly remarkable throughout life as being the eldest son of Robert Burns, the national poet of Scotland. Burns died in 1796, and his eldest boy was nearly ten years of age at the time of that premature decease. Mr. Burns was an accomplished scholar. Ra-

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dowed with a prodigious memory and great powers of application, he had amassed a vast quantity of knowledge on a great range of subjects. His enthusiasm in the acquisition of information continued to almost his last days, and for some years he had been almost passionately attached to the study of the language of the Gael. In music he was a proficient student, possessing both a theoretical and practical knowledge of the art. A portion of the father's poetic mantle had fallen upon the son, and in his earlier years he composed verses of considerable intrinsic merit. His remains were laid beside those of his father in the mausoleum, St. Michael's churchyard, the vault of which had not been opened for upwards of 20 years.

14. At Hamsted, Kent, aged 80, Thomas Law Hodges, esq. He was the son of Thomas Hallett Hodges, High Sheriff of Kent in 1786, and was a magistrate for that county, and of Sussex, and for a long series of years was chairman of the Cranbrook bench, and formerly filled the offices of Chairman of the Quarter Sessions for the county, Deputy-Lieut. of Kent, and Major in the West Kent Militia.

Mr. T. Law Hodges was born June 3, 1776, and married, Feb. 16, 1802, Rebecca (who died some years ago), only child of Sir Roger Twisden, bart., of Bradbourne Park, Kent, by whom he had one son and four daughters.

Mr. Hodges served in five Parliaments; he was elected for Kent in 1830, on the resignation of Mr. Honeywood. He was elected again in 1831; and in 1832 he was elected for the western division of that county, which he represented till 1841. In 1847 he was again elected; but in 1852 retired from Parliament.

15. General Sir James Macdonell, G.C.B., K.C.H. He was the third son of Duncan Macdonell, of Glengary, and was born at the family seat in Invernesshire. The gallant General entered the army in 1796. He first took part in the expedition to Naples and Calabria, in 1805-6; and after entering the Coldstream Guards pursued a brilliant career in Portugal, Spain, France, and Flanders. It was at the battle of Waterloo, however, that he chiefly distinguished himself, being then a lieutenant-colonel in the Guards. He was in the 2nd brigade of the 1st division, under General Sir J. Byng (now Field-Marshal the Earl of Strathford), and on the evening prior to the memorable

18th of June, it was decided that Lieut.-Colonel Macdonell, with the 2nd battalion of the Coldstreams, should have charge of the building of Hougomont, while the late Lord Saltoun should hold the orchard and the wood. It is a matter of history how the gallant officer held his position against the impetuous and almost overwhelming force of the French, and how, with his intrepid body of Guards, he successfully withstood the repeated attacks of the enemy on that important point. He was warmly applauded by the Duke of Wellington for his eminent services on that occasion. The gallant General was decorated with the order of the Bath, and, after taking the intermediate grade of K.C.B. in 1838, was, in 1855, made a Grand Cross. In 1837 he was made a K.C.H. In addition to the Waterloo medal, he had received a gold medal for Maida, also the silver war medal and four clasps for Salamanca, Vittoria, Nivelle, and the Nive. He was decorated with the order of Maria Theresa, and was a knight (4th class) of St. Vladimir. In February, 1849, he was appointed Colonel of the 71st (Highland) Regiment of Foot.

16. At Llandudno, near Conway, Lt.-Col. Sir William Lloyd, of Brynestyn, near Wrexham, in the county of Denbigh, North Wales.

— At Chiswick House, Charlotta, eldest dau. of the late Sir Thomas Windsor Hunloke, bart., of Wingerworth Hall, Derby.

— At Cowbridge, Glamorganshire, aged 77, retired Col. William Henry Taynton, formerly of the 64th Regt. He was employed during the whole of the war, principally on foreign service; in the rebellion of Ireland, at Gibraltar, in the West Indies ten years, and afterwards in the Mediterranean. He served with his regt., and on the staff, on most of the expeditions against the enemy's colonies in the West Indies; the storming of Mornee Fortunée; and capture of St. Lucia and Tobago, 1803; taking of Surinam, 1804; capture of Martinique, after the siege of Fort Bourbon, 1809 (for which received a medal and clasp), and other minor expeditions.

17. At her son's, Great Gransden, Hunts, aged 69, Ann, widow of the Rev. Dr. Webb, Master of Clare Hall, Cambridge.

18. At his house, Grove-hill, Camberwell, aged 69, Henry Kemble, esq., formerly M.P. for East Surrey.

19. At Ashstead, Surrey, aged 7

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Lieut.-Gen. John Chester, late of the Royal Art.

19. At her residence, Birdlip House, Cheltenham, Anne, relict of the Hon. Henry Butler, of Nun-Monkton Hall, and dau. of J. C. Harrison, esq., of Newton House. On the death of the late Viscount Mountgarret, this lady's son succeeded to the title; but his claim was suddenly disputed on the ground of a prior secret marriage of Henry Butler, whereby this lady's marriage was void and her children bastards. This cruel case was long prosecuted before the Irish courts; but, finally, the validity of the marriage of Miss Harrison was established.

20. At Pansham Rectory, Northamptonshire, aged 73, the Rev. Loraine Lorraine-Smith.

— At his residence, Bournemouth, Hants, aged 69, Maj.-Gen. Wm. Daniel Jones, late of the Royal Artillery.

22. Suddenly, at the University Club, aged 65, D. A. S. Davies, esq., M.P. for Carmarthenshire, Chairman of the Cardiganshire Quarter Sessions.

28. At Curzon-st., aged 87, Lady Mary Singleton, widow of Mark Singleton, esq., and dau. of the first Marquess Cornwallis.

— At Folkestone, in his 56th year, Robert Hall, esq., M.P. for Leeds, Recorder of Doncaster, and Deputy-Recorder of Leeds. Mr. Hall was a native of Leeds, and was educated at the local schools, and at Christ Church, Oxford, where he took a first class in classics and a second in mathematics. He was called to the bar by the Hon. Society of the Inner Temple in 1828. Having obtained a considerable standing at the bar, he was appointed to judicial offices in his native district, where he was much distinguished by his zeal in promoting prison discipline and juvenile reformation—indeed in every good work that could tend to raise the moral and social condition of his fellow citizens. At the commencement of the recent reform in legal education, Mr. Hall was appointed one of the Common Law Lecturers. It is recorded in the *Annual Register*, how, two years since, Mr. Hall met with a dreadful accident on the Great Northern Railway, by which he received such fearful injuries that his recovery was little short of miraculous. He received what seemed a large compensation from the Company. At the general election his amiable qualities secured his election for his native town—an honour

which had for years been his secret ambition. But the excitement of the election, and perhaps the novelty of the labours required of a member of the House of Commons, had a serious effect upon a frame so shattered as his had been; his nervous system was reduced, and an attack of influenza brought to a close a career of singular kindness and utility.

28. At Albury, of disease of the heart, aged 62, the Dowager Lady Gifford, widow of the learned Judge and first Baron, who held successively the high appointments of Solicitor and Attorney General, Lord Chief Justice of the Common Pleas, and Master of the Rolls; dau. of the Rev. Edw. Drewes.

27. At the Elms, Torquay, Louisa Mary, eldest dau. of the late Rev. Spencer Madan, vicar of Bathaston and Twerton, Somerset, and Canon Residentiary of Lichfield Cathedral.

28. In Paris, the celebrated Vidocq, who commenced life as a clever burglar, and afterwards became a chief of the Paris detective force. He is said to have left a handsome fortune.

— At Bath, aged 87, Lieut.-Col. Taton, late of H.M.'s 77th Regiment.

— In Portugal-st., Grosvenor-square, Sarah, Dowager Lady Dillon Massey, relict of Sir Hugh Dillon Massey, bart., of Doonas, co. Clare, Ireland.

29. Suddenly, at Hastings, aged 71, Lieut.-General Charles Ramsay Skardow, H.E.I.C.S., of Lansdown-terrace, Nottingham-hill.

— At Swynnerton Hall, Francis Fitzherbert, esq., youngest brother of the late Thomas Fitzherbert, esq., of Swynnerton Hall; who deceased on the 7th February last. An account of this ancient family is given in that gentleman's biography.

30. At his residence, near Cheam, Surrey, aged 86, Arohdale Palmer, esq., of that place. His death was occasioned by internal injuries received through a fall from his horse while riding in his own grounds about a month previously.

31. At Shanbally Castle, aged 83, the Right Hon. Viscount Lismore. His lordship was married to the Lady Eleanor Butler, daughter of the Marquess of Ormonde, by whom he left two surviving children.

Lately. At his residence, Jersey, aged 92, Sir Thomas Le Marchant Gosselin, Admiral of the Red, the senior Admiral in the British navy.

Sir Thomas Le Marchant Gosselin, born

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May 7, 1765, was the second son of Joshua Gosselin, esq., Colonel of the North Regiment of Militia, by Martha, dau. of Thomas Le Marchant, esq., of Guernsey.

This officer entered the navy, Aug. 2, 1778, on board the *Acteon*, 44, Capt. P. Boteler, with whom he removed, in the following June, to the *Ardent*, 64. That ship being captured on Aug. 16, 1779, by the combined fleets of France and Spain, he remained for three months a prisoner at Alençon, in Normandy. He next joined the *Barfleur*, 98, bearing the flag of Sir Sam. Hood, in which ship, after witnessing the reduction of the Dutch island of St. Eustatius, he fought in the action with the Comte de Grasse off Martinique, April 29, 1781, and in those of Jan. 25 and 26, 1792, off St. Kitt's. Removing then to the *Champion*, commanded by Capt. Hood, Mr. Gosselin took further part in the memorable operations of April 9 and 12, 1782, as also in the capture, on the 19th of the same month, of two French line-of-battle ships, a frigate and a corvette, the latter of which struck to the *Champion*, after a few broadsides. After an additional service on various stations, in all of which his zeal and activity were conspicuous, he was promoted as Commander to the *Syren*, in which he proceeded with the *Pearl*, 32, and 20-gun ships *Dart* and *Arrow*, under his orders, to the relief of Sir Richard Strachan off St. Maroon. In March, 1798, he sailed in charge of a large convoy for Jamaica and the Leeward Islands, carrying out at the same time Major-Gen. Bowyer, the Governor-General, and Staff; and on this occasion the masters of the merchantmen presented him with a very valuable sword, as a mark of their respect and esteem. After contributing, in Aug. 1799, to the reduction of the Dutch colony of Surinam, Capt. Gosselin returned to England with another convoy. He was next employed for three months during the summer of 1800 in attendance upon George III. at Weymouth. In Feb. 1804, he was appointed to the *Ville de Paris*, 110, bearing the flag of the Hon. William Cornwallis, off Brest, where, on being appointed in the following summer to the *Latona*, 38, he so distinguished himself by his energy in command of the in-shore squadron of frigates as to obtain the successive thanks of that officer and of Lord Gardner and Sir Chas. Cotton. From the *Latona*, Capt. Gosselin (who had captured in her the Am-

phion Spanish privateer of 12 guns and 70 men) removed, on Feb. 4, 1806, to the *Audacious*, 74. In that ship, after having gone to the West Indies in pursuit of Jerome Buonaparte, and been dismasted in a hurricane, he appears to have been employed, first in escorting the army under Sir John Moore to and from Gottenberg, next in conveying that officer and Lieut.-Generals Sir Harry Burrard and Sir John Hope to the shores of Portugal, whither he took charge also of the transports, and finally in superintending the embarkation of the army after the battle of Corunna. Capt. Gosselin's unremitting exertions on the latter occasion procured him the thanks of Sir John Hope, whom he brought home, and also of both Houses of Parliament. He left the *Audacious* in March, 1809. Although subsequently appointed to the *Cressy*, 74, his health prevented him from joining, and he has since been on half-pay.

Admiral Gosselin was a magistrate for Hertfordshire; he married, March 18, 1809, Sarah, dau. of Jeremiah Rayment Hadsley, esq., of Ware Priory, in that county, by whom he had issue.

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1. Killed at the Fatahan Creek, Canton River, during the boat engagement with the reserve division of the junk fleet, Major T. J. Kearney, Acting Quartermaster-General, formerly of the 15th Hussars and Horse Guards.

— At Plymouth, aged 81, William Holman, esq., Paymaster, R.N. This officer stood next on the list to the senior in that rank, and was pursuer of the *Africa*, 64, in the ever memorable victory of Trafalgar.

— At her residence, in the Cathedral Green, Wells, Troth Jenkyns, widow of R. Jenkyns, D.D., late Dean of Wells and Master of Balliol College, Oxford.

— At his residence, Sussex-sq., Hyde Park, aged 72, Wm. Wilberforce Bird, esq.

2. At Hastings, aged 62, Wm. Hammond, esq., of Camden-road-villas, and Scott's-yard, London, and Exning, Suffolk, a magistrate for the county of Middlesex, and for upwards of 40 years a respectable merchant of the city of London. The deceased was said to be one of the last lineal descendants of Shakspeare.

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3. At his residence in Bolton-st., aged 71, Lieut.-Gen. Sir Wm. Lewis Herries, K.C.H. and C.B., Col. of the 68th Regt., only brother of the late Right Hon. John Ch. Herries. He entered the army in 1801, and lost a leg before Bayonne in 1814. He was for many years Chairman of the Board of Commissioners for auditing the Public Accounts, and a Commissioner of Chelsea Hospital.

4. In College, aged 36, the Rev. Richard Watson, B.A. 1847, M.A. 1850, Vice-President and Tutor of Queen's College, and Senior Proctor of the University of Cambridge.

6. At the Rectory, Pewsey, Wilts, aged 72, the Hon. and Rev. Frederick Plydell Bouverie, B.A. 1805, M.A. 1810, All Souls' College, Oxford, son of the second Earl of Radnor, Canon of Salisbury (1826), Rector of Pewsey (1816), Wilts, and Rector of Whippingham (1826), Isle of Wight.

— After a short illness, Anna Gurney. She was the youngest child of Richard Gurney, of Keswick, near Norwich. The father and mother of Anna Gurney were Quakers, and to her death she preserved a simplicity of dress and a certain peculiar kindness of manner which are among their distinguishing features. But her character was her own, and was developed by circumstances which, to women in general, would seem entirely incompatible with usefulness or happiness.

She was born in 1795. At ten months old she was attacked with a paralytic affection, which deprived her for ever of the use of her lower limbs. Deprived by this sad accident of the usual enjoyments and hope of her sex, she sought for happiness in the acquisition of knowledge. And as she early displayed her talents, her relations wisely furthered her views by procuring instructors of ability. She thus learned successively Latin, Greek, and Hebrew; after which she betook herself to the Teutonic languages, her proficiency in which was soon marked by her translation of the Anglo-Saxon Chronicle, printed in 1819.

In 1825, after her mother's death, she went to live at Northrepps Cottage, near Cromer, a neighbourhood almost peopled by the various branches of her family. Northrepps Hall was the country residence of the late Sir T. Powell Buxton, whose sister, Sarah Buxton, lived with Miss Gurney on a footing of the most intimate and perfect friendship. In this retreat she spent the remainder of her happy and

busy life, seizing every opportunity of doing good, and entering with characteristic zeal into all the philanthropic projects of her attached and valued friends.

7. At the residence of his father, Kensington-park-gardens, aged 27, Jas. Sherwood Dodd, esq., of Upper Seymour-st., Portman-sq.

8. At his residence, Kilburn Priory, St. John's Wood, aged 54, Douglas Jerrold, esq.

Douglas Jerrold was born in London on the 3rd of January, 1803; but his early home was Sheerness, where his father was manager of the theatre. The profession of his father might thus have given a colour to his literary tendencies; yet that profession had no attractions for him;—he chose the life which so many an ardent youth has chosen, and became a midshipman, under Capt. Austen, the brother of Miss Austen, the novelist. The peace, however, came, and he had to choose another calling. He was apprenticed to a printer in London. While working as a compositor on a newspaper, he thought he could write something as good as the criticisms which there appeared. He dropped into the editor's letter-box an essay on the opera of “*Der Freischütz*,” whose performance he had witnessed with wonder and delight. His own copy, an anonymous contribution, was handed over to him to put in type. An earnest editorial “notice,” soliciting other contributions from our “correspondent,” was the welcome of the young writer, whose vocation was now determined.

He wrote for the stage, to which he felt a family call, and produced clouds of pieces ere he was 20, some of which still keep the stage, like “*More Frightened than Hurt*,” performed at Sadler's Wells. He engaged with Davidge, then manager of the Coburg, to produce pieces at a salary; but in consequence of quarrels he went from the Coburg Theatre to the Surrey, with “*Black-Eyed Susan*” in his hand. He had brought from the quarter-deck of the *Namur* a love of the sea and a knowledge of the service, which he turned to account on the stage and in his general writings. Salt air sweeps through these latter like a breeze and a perfume. “*Black-Eyed Susan*,” the most successful of his naval plays, was written when he was scarcely 20 years old,—a piece which made the fortune of the Surrey Theatre, restored Elliston from a long course of disastrous management, and gave honour

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and independence to T. P. Cooke. It was performed, without break, for hundreds of nights. All London went over the water, and Cooke became a personage in society, as Garrick had been in the days of Goodman's Fields. The legitimate Covent Garden borrowed the piece from the illegitimate Surrey; and William, in blue jacket and white trowsers, after performing to the transpontine audience, jumped into a cab, and drove pell-mell to perform to a fashionable assemblage in the after-piece. On the 300th night of representation the walls of the theatre were illuminated, and vast multitudes filled the thoroughfares. Testimonials were got up for Elliston and for Cooke on the glory of its success. But Jerrold's share of the gain was slight:—about 70*l.* of the many thousands which it realised for the management.

Many dramas, comic and serious, followed this first success, all shining with points and colours. Among these were "Nell Gwynne," "The School-fellows," and "The Housekeeper." Drury Lane opened its exclusive doors to an author who made fortune and fame for Elliston and Cooke. But Mr. Osbaldiston proposed the adaptation of a French piece, offering to pay handsomely for the labour. Adapt a French piece! The Volunteer rose within him, and he turned on his heel with a snort. He returned to the theatre after a while with his "Bride of Ludgate," the first of many ventures and many successes on the same boards. "The Mutiny at the Nore" had followed the first nautical success, and his minor pieces on the Surrey side continued to run long and gloriously. But the patent theatres, with a monopoly of the five-act drama, were strongly garrisoned by the French, and he never felt his feet secure in either theatre until the production of his "Rent-Day," a play suggested and elaborated from Wilkie's pictures. Wilkie sent him a handsome letter and a pair of proof engravings with his autograph. The public paid him still more amply.

The best part of many years of his life was given up freely to these theatrical tasks, for his genius was dramatic. His father, his mother, and his two sisters all adorned the stage; his sisters, older than himself, had married two managers,—one, the late Mr. Hammond, an eccentric humourist, and unsuccessful manager of Drury Lane; the other, Mr. Copeland, of the Liverpool Theatre Royal. He himself for a moment retrod the stage, playing in

his own exquisite drama, "The Painter of Ghent." But the effort of mechanical repetition wearied a brain so fertile in invention; and he happily returned to literature and journalism, only to re-appear as an actor in the plays performed by the amateurs at St. James's Theatre and Devonshire House.

After this time appeared, in succession, the greatest and maturest of his comedies. In "The Prisoner of War," in parts cast for them, the two Keeleys harvested their highest comic honours. "Bubbles of a Day" followed, the most electric and witty play in the English language. Then came "Time works Wonders," remarkable as being one of the few works in which the dramatist paid much attention to story. "The Catspaw," produced at the Haymarket; "St. Cupid," an exquisite cabinet-piece, first produced at Windsor Castle, and afterwards at the Princess's Theatre, with Mrs. Kean in "Dorothy," one of the most dainty and tender assumptions of this charming artist; and "The Heart of Gold," also produced by Mr. Kean, complete the series of his later works. In addition to these he left behind a finished five-act comedy, with the title of "The Spendthrift."

Contemporaneously he had worked his way into notice as a prose writer of a very brilliant and original type—chiefly through the periodicals. Indeed, all his chief writings, except "A Man made of Money," saw the light in magazines, and were written with the "devil" at the door. "Men of Character," appeared in "Blackwood's Magazine;" "The Chronicles of Clovernook" in the "Illuminated Magazine," of which he was founder and editor; "St. Giles and St. James" in the "Shilling Magazine," of which he was also founder and editor; and "The Story of a Feather," "Punch's Letters to his Son," and the "Caudle Lectures," in *Punch*. Of this merry weekly, Mr. Jerrold was in some sense the founder; for although his original *Punch* failed, the idea was revived by Mr. Mayhew, Mr. Jerrold's son-in-law, and proved a great success. Most of these works bear the magazine mark upon them—the broad arrow of their origin; but the magazine brand in this case, like the brands of famous vintages, if testifying to certain accidents of carriage, attests also the vigour and richness of the soil from which they come.

For some years past he had devoted

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himself more exclusively than before to politics. Politics, indeed, had attracted him as they always attract the strong and the susceptible. In early days he composed a political work in a spirit which would probably have sent him to Newgate. The book was printed, but the publishers lacked courage, and it was only to be had in secret. Only a few copies are extant. Of late years he had returned to politics, as a writer for the "Ballot" under Mr. Wakley; and as sub-editor of the *Examiner* under Mr. Fonblanque, returned to find his opinions popular in the country and triumphant in the House of Commons. He afterwards edited *Douglas Jerrold's Weekly Newspaper*; and when he consented, at the earnest wish of the proprietor of *Lloyd's Newspaper*, to undertake its editorship, with a salary of 1000*l.* a-year, he entered upon his duties deeply impressed with the conviction that he had undertaken a charge which demanded the exercise of his best faculties. In this position, by the custom of the English press, he lost much of his individuality. But the character of his social wit remained as strongly marked as before.

While the public writings of Mr. Jerrold appeared to be the perfection of wit, they were in truth but a small part of the effusions of his active mind. The conversations of the most brilliant wit can scarcely ever reach beyond his immediate audience. But his conversation abounded with genius, not only the most original, but frequently the most profound. His pointed sayings have been frequently circulated, and some are preserved in print by the judgment of congenial minds. But no repetition can convey any impression of the wonderful instinct with which his unstudied wit flashed forth in the most unexpected sallies, upon the most seemingly impossible opportunities. Some of the brilliant sayings which he scattered about amongst his choicest friends have been reported as if they were the outpourings of a severe nature; but no mere repetition can exhibit that true estimate of them always produced by his own genial laugh, which showed there was no malice in the jest, and made the object of it almost proud that he had given occasion for such a contribution to social enjoyment. Jerrold was truly a man of a large heart, as well as of a great original genius. He never lost an opportunity of labouring in any act of benevolence that his sense of duty set before him; and his last words were those of affection towards all with

whom he had been associated in friendship—to him a sacred relation.

The deceased was buried at Norwood Cemetery. His funeral was attended by a very large number of the literary celebrities, artists, and dramatists who had all known and loved him in life.

After his decease it was discovered that like those of but too many kindred spirits, his private affairs had been sadly neglected. The warm affection of his friends and the admiration of the public for his genius, came to the aid of his family, however, and after a series of dramatic entertainments by amateurs, and "readings," under the management principally of Charles Dickens, a sufficient amount was realised to place his family in comfort.

9. At Lima, on his passage to England, aged 28, Berkeley Lennox, esq., eldest son of the Lord Sussex Lennox, and grandson of the late Duke of Richmond.

10. Aged 91, Mary, relict of Joseph Neeld, esq., of Gloucester-pl., Portman-sq.

— At Sudborough House, Northamptonshire, aged 88, Charlotte, relict of Vice-Adm. Thomas Rogers Ryles.

— At the Rectory, Pewsey, Wilts, aged 29, Duncombe Pleydell Bouverie, Capt. 63rd Regt., youngest son of the late Hon. and Rev. Frederick Pleydell Bouverie, Rector of Pewsey.

11. At Hoffossnitz, near Dresden, aged 77, Moritz Retzsch, the painter. His outlines to Shakspeare's works, Goethe's "Faust," Schiller's "Song of the Bell," and other poems, have made his name popular in this country.

12. At her house, in Chesham-pl., aged 71, the Hon. Mrs. Dawson Damer, relict of the Hon. Henry Dawson Damer, and mother of the Earl of Portarlington.

— At George-st., Plymouth, aged 82, Sir George Magrath, M.D., knt., K.C.B., K.H., F.R.S., F.L.S., F.G.S., &c., Inspector of Her Majesty's Fleets and Hospitals.

13. Suddenly, of an attack of apoplexy, Viscountess Gage. The deceased Viscountess was eldest dau. of the late Hon. Edward Foley, brother of the first Lord Foley, and was born March 5, 1798. Her ladyship married, March 8, 1818, Viscount Gage, by whom she has left issue.

14. At the Royal Dockyard, Chatham, aged 88, the Lady Fagge, relict of the Rev. Sir John Fagge, bart., of Mystole, and Rector of Chatham.

— At Sidney-pl., Cork, Harriet, wife of St. John Jeffreys, esq., of Blarney Castle.

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16. At Lœken, near Brussels, aged 68, Sir Robert Carwell, the Physician in Ordinary to King Leopold, of Belgium. Sir Robert, who was knighted by her present Majesty, and was also Chevalier of the Order of Leopold and of the Legion of Honour, was a native of Thornbank, in Scotland. He was formerly Professor of Morbid Anatomy at University College.

17. At his residence, Southampton, aged 79, Thomas Brown, esq., Admiral of the Blue.

Thomas Brown entered the navy in 1787. In 1791 he served in the *Phœnix*, 36, when she captured, after an obstinate engagement, the French frigate *Résolue*, 46. Mr. Brown was present in 1793 at the reduction of Chandernagore, Pondicherry, and other places; also witnessed the occupation of Porto Ferrajo, in July, 1796; the capture, besides the French 16-gun corvette *La Corcyre*, of nine privateers, carrying in the whole 102 guns and 640 men; and the expedition to Egypt under Lord Keith and Sir Ralph Abercromby, whose mortal remains he subsequently conveyed to Malta. Capt. Brown, who was advanced to the rank of Commander Oct. 8, 1802, was, in Sept. 1803, appointed to the *Orestes*, 14, in which vessel he afforded every support and assistance to Commodore Owen, of the *Immortalité*, in a skirmish with the Boulogne flotilla, Oct. 23, 1804, and had the misfortune to be wrecked, July 11, 1805, on the Splitter Sand, in Dunkerque Road. His next service of mark was in the *Loire*, 38, and *Saturne*, 56, in both of which ships he took a very active part in the hostile operations on the coast of North America, and in the former captured, Dec. 10, 1813, the *Rolla* privateer, of 5 guns and 80 men. He commanded the Ordinary at Sheerness in 1816; was Flag-Captain to Adm. Lambert in the *Vigo*, 74, at St. Helena, then the abode of Napoleon Buonaparte, in 1819; from Oct. 16, 1822, until his return home with specie to the amount of 820,000 dollars, Jan. 31, 1826, commanded the *Tartar*, 42, in South America, where he was presented by the celebrated Bolivar with his portrait, as a mark of esteem; was next appointed, Oct. 26, 1831, to the *Talavera*, 74, employed on particular service; and on May 17, 1833, assumed command of the *Caledonia*, 120, as Flag-Captain to Sir Josias Rowley in the Mediterranean.

18. At the residence of her father, Dunolly, Argyleshire, Lady Campbell, of Dunstaffnage.

19. At Brighton, Sir Orford Gordon, bart., of Embo House, Sutherlandshire.

— Suddenly, at Clapham, Sir James Eyre. Sir James Eyre was a Doctor of Medicine of the University of Edinburgh, and author of a work which appeared five years ago, under the title “The Stomach and its Difficulties.” He was a pupil of the famous Abernethy, and from his master imbibed the idea that most of the disorders of the human body were connected with digestive derangements. He was born in 1792. In 1830, being Mayor of Hereford, he received the honour of knighthood from William IV., on presenting an address from that city at the King’s accession.

20. At Eaton-pl., after a very short illness, aged 59, Viscountess Eversley. Viscountess Eversley was the youngest dau. of the late Mr. Samuel and Lady Elizabeth Whitbread, who was the eldest dau. of Charles, first Earl Grey. She married Viscount Eversley (the late Speaker of the House of Commons) in 1817.

— At Harewood, Cornwall, aged 69, the Dowager Lady Trelawney.

23. Aged 86, Lady Charlotte Fitzroy, second dau. of Augustus Henry, third Duke of Grafton.

24. At his house in Bruton-st., London, aged 65, Richard, third Lord Alvanley, the second son of Richard Pepper Arden, created Lord Alvanley of Alvanley, in Cheshire, by his wife Ann Dorothea Wilbraham, sister of the first Lord Skelmersdale and of Bandle Wilbraham, esq., of Rode Hall, in this county. Lord Alvanley was married to the Lady Arabella Vane, dau. of the first Duke of Cleveland, who survives him. By the death of Lord Alvanley the peerage has become extinct, and the direct male line of one of the most ancient families in the county of Chester has been brought to a close. Lord Alvanley held the office of Hereditary Bow-bearer of the Forest of Delamere.

— At Wandsworth, aged 19, Ernest Ranking, a student of Cambridge, who lost his life by being accidentally shot by his own brother, George Ranking, esq., of the same college.

25. At his house in Bryanston-sq., aged 95, Sir Thomas Barrett-Lennard, bart., of Belhus, Essex, Hornford, Norfolk, and Clonoe, co. Monaghan; a Deputy-Lieut. of the county of Essex. He was the eldest living baronet of the United Kingdom. The deceased, who was created a baronet after the Union in 1801, was son and testamentary heir of the 17th

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Lord Dacre, whose surname and arms he assumed by sign manual.

25. At a very advanced age, Mrs. Isabella Hedgeland, mother of Sir Fitzroy Kelly.

26. At Grahamstown, Cape of Good Hope, of consumption, aged 39, Edward Andrews Campbell, esq., youngest son of the late Maj.-Gen. Charles Colin Campbell.

— At Upper Brook-st., Grosvenor-sq., the residence of his sister, the Lady Georgiana Fane, the Hon. Montague Fane, the youngest son of John, tenth Earl of Westmoreland.

— Gen. George Beattley, Royal Marines, many years a resident in Bath. This gallant officer had arrived at the head of his corps, in which he had very greatly distinguished himself, and had a good-service pension. He served at Acre, under Sir Sidney Smith, and at the Nile and Teneriffe, under Lord Nelson.

28. The Madrid journals of this date announce the death, at Cueta, of the Maid of Saragossa, Augustina Zaragoza, who, when very young, distinguished herself greatly in the memorable siege of Saragossa. For her services on this occasion she was made a Sub-Lieutenant of Infantry in the Spanish army, and received several decorations for her exploits in the War of Independence. She was buried at Cueta with all the honours due to her memory.

Lately. The Rev. George Cornelius Gorham, B.A. 1809, M.A. 1812, B.D. 1821, formerly Fellow and Tutor of King's College, Cambridge, Vicar of Bampford-Speke (1850), Devon.

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1. At the family seat, Blenheim Palace, Woodstock, aged 63, George Spencer Churchill, sixth Duke of Marlborough, Marquess of Blandford, Earl of Sunderland, Earl of Marlborough, Baron Spencer, and Baron Churchill, Lord Lieutenant of Oxfordshire, and High Steward of Oxford and of Blenheim.

His grace was the eldest son of George, fifth Duke of Marlborough, by Susan, daughter of John, seventh Earl of Galloway, in the Scottish peerage, and was born at Bill-hill, in the parish of Sonning, Berks, Dec. 27, 1793. He received his early education at Eton, and Christ Church,

Oxford, and first entered upon public life as Marquess of Blandford in the summer of 1826, when he was elected as one of the members for his father's pocket borough of Woodstock, which he continued to represent down to the dissolution consequent on passing the Reform Bill in June, 1832. On the retirement of Captain Peyton, in 1838, he was again elected for Woodstock, and continued to hold a seat in the Lower House for that borough until March 5, 1840, when the death of his father caused him to be summoned to the House of Peers. In 1845 he was appointed Lieutenant-Colonel commanding the Oxfordshire Yeomanry Cavalry, and succeeded the late Earl of Macclesfield as Lord Lieutenant and Custos Rotulorum of the county of Oxford, in 1842. His grace was also patron of eleven livings.

The Duke was married three times: first, Jan. 13, 1819, to his cousin, Lady Jane Stewart, eldest daughter of the eighth Earl of Galloway, who died Oct. 12, 1844; second, June 10, 1846, to the Hon. Charlotte Augusta Flower, daughter of Viscount Ashbrook, who died April 20, 1850; and thirdly, in 1851, to Miss Jane Frances Clinton Stewart, daughter of the Hon. Edward Richard Stewart, who survives him. His grace has surviving issue by each of his marriages.

1. At his lodgings, in Thayer-street, Manchester-square, aged 69, William Pole-Tylnay-Long-Wellesley, fourth Earl of Mornington, Viscount Wellesley of Dangan Castle, and Baron of Mornington, in the county of Meath, Ireland, and Baron Maryborough in the peerage of the United Kingdom.

The deceased peer was the only son of the third Earl, by his wife Katherine Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Admiral the Hon. John Forbes, and granddaughter of George, third Earl of Granard, and was born June 22, 1788. The deceased peer married the great heiress of the Tylnay-Longs, of Wanstead Park, and having assumed her name, attained a great notoriety as Mr. Tylnay-Long-Pole-Wellesley-Long. Of the miseries which followed this marriage, and of the subsequent scandals of the deceased's career, it is better to say nothing. The vast property he had acquired by marriage, and all that came from his own family, was squandered; and, after many years of poverty and profligacy, he subsisted on a weekly pension from his relatives, the late and present Dukes of Wellington.

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3. In Belgrave-square, aged 75, the Duchess of Bedford. This much-respected lady expired somewhat suddenly, after only a brief illness. Her grace was the daughter of the third Earl of Harrington, and leaves an only son, the Marquess of Tavistock, born in 1808. Few ladies have adorned the British peerage by more exemplary virtues than those which belonged to the character of this amiable and lamented lady. Her loss will be deeply felt, and the more keenly where she was best known, among the poorer dependants of her noble husband's family estates.

3. Lord Francis Arthur Gordon, while on his return home from the South of France. His lordship had been in declining health for nearly two years, and was in consequence obliged to relinquish his command as Lieut.-Col. of the 1st Life Guards.

— At Bath, aged 63, Lady Ballingall, of Altamont, widow of Sir George Ballingall, late Professor of Military Surgery in the University of Edinburgh.

4. Very suddenly, at Ballston, Saratoga County, United States, aged 71, the Hon. W. L. Marcey, an eminent statesman.

He was born at Stourbridge, Massachusetts, in 1786, and early in life, after graduating at Brown University, in Rhode Island, removed to New York, and commenced the practice of the legal profession at Troy, of which city he became Recorder in 1816, and after occupying the highest stations of trust, responsibility, and honour which the citizens of New York could confer upon him,—Adjutant-General in 1821, Comptroller in 1823, Judge of the Supreme Court in 1829, United States Senator in 1831, Governor in 1833, to which office he was twice re-elected,—he was selected by successive national Executives to fill the post in each Cabinet which, for the time being, was most arduous and prominent. As Secretary of War under President Polk, his country was largely indebted to his energy, activity, and skill for the successful prosecution of a contest which gave fresh lustre to the laurels of the American army, and added California and New Mexico to the Republic. As Secretary of State under General Pierce, his career was not less distinguished, although in a different sphere of action. His management of the enlistment question, and his diplomatic controversy with the Earl of Clarendon on Central American affairs, together with the many able

state-papers which issued from his pen during his four years' tenure of office, are fresh in the recollection of the public, and entitled him to the highest rank among the leading men of his time. His firmness, sagacity, strong conservative tendencies, unswerving patriotism, sterling integrity, and eminent ability as a statesman, won him the respect and confidence of all parties in his own country, and caused his name to be universally honoured abroad, while in private life few enjoyed a larger circle of devoted and admiring friends.

6. Of diarrhoea, Lieut.-Col. Atkins Hamerton, of the 2nd (or Grenadier) Regiment N.I., Her Majesty's Consul and the East India Company's Agent in the territories of the Imaum of Muscat.

8. At Pernambuco, Thomas Gollan, esq., British Vice-Consul, who was mysteriously murdered by some ruffian, who inflicted 14 stabs upon his body.

— Gen. Sir Charles Bulkeley Egerton, one of the oldest generals in the army. He entered the army in November, 1791, and saw much active service from that period up to the peace in 1815. Sir Charles, then a lieutenant, commanded a detachment of his regiment on board a line-of-battle ship in Lord Howe's memorable action on the 1st of June, 1794, and afterwards served at the blockade of Malta, and the surrender of Valetta on the 5th of September, 1800, at that time major of his regiment. Thence he proceeded with his regiment in General Sir Ralph Abercromby's expedition to Egypt, and was present at the action of the 18th and 21st of March, 1801. The gallant General afterwards joined the army in the Peninsula, and distinguished himself in Spain and Portugal under the Duke of Wellington in 1810 and 1811. He was rewarded for his services in the Peninsula with the silver war medal and three clasps for Fuentes d'Onor, Nivelle, and Orthes. In 1832 he was nominated a K.C.H., and in 1837 made a G.C.M.G., and in September of the same year appointed Colonel of the 89th Regt. Sir Charles was fourth son of Mr. Philip Egerton by his marriage with the daughter of the late Sir Francis H. E. Styles, and was born at Oulton Park, the ancient seat of the Egertons, in Cheshire, in 1774. He married, in 1809, the only daughter of the late Sir Thomas Troubridge, by whom, who died in 1849, he leaves issue.

— At Brina, Limerick, after a brief illness, the Countess of Charleville,

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daughter of the late Henry Case, esq., of Shenstone Cross, Staffordshire.

8. At his seat, Stoke Hall, near Newark, Nottingham, aged 78, Sir Robert Howe Bromley, bart., Admiral of the White.

He entered the navy in 1791, from which time he was constantly afloat till the year 1809, when he was placed on half-pay, with the rank of Commander. Amongst other services he especially distinguished himself in frequent collisions with the Boulogne Flotilla, at the time of Bonaparte's threatened invasion of England.

Sir Robert Howe Bromley was Deputy-Lieutenant for the county of Nottingham. He married, in 1812, Anne, second daughter of Daniel Wilson, esq., of Dallam Tower, co. Westmoreland, and has left issue.

11. At Horseheath Lodge, Cambridge-shire, aged 84, Stanlake Batson, esq.

13. At her residence, Westbourne-terrace, aged 66, Elizabeth, widow of Luke Graves Hansard, esq.

— At St. George's Hospital, Hyde-park Corner, Germain Lavie, esq., an eminent commercial lawyer.

Mr. Lavie was educated at Eton, and Christ Church, Oxford. He was originally intended for the bar; but the sudden death of his father, a member of a large legal firm, compelled him to turn to that branch of the profession. The excellent education and great abilities of Mr. Lavie gave him a very high position as a solicitor. For many years past he has been the professional adviser of a large number of the leading commercial establishments of the city of London, and also of many of the mercantile firms of Scotland, Ireland, and the provinces. He was a member of the council of the Incorporated Law Society, and always attended the discussion of questions which were deemed to lie within his peculiar province. He also acted in his turn as an examiner of the candidates for admission. Mr. Lavie was a member of the Royal Commission appointed in 1854 to inquire into the arrangements for law study in the Inns of Court, being the only solicitor who assisted in that investigation. It was Mr. Lavie's habit to rise early and to take a ride round the park before proceeding to business. On the morning of his death his horse fell with him, and he received so much injury that it was necessary to convey him to the neighbouring hospital.

15. At his residence, in Eaton-square, London, aged 43, the Right Hon. John

Henry, 3rd Marquess and Earl of Ely, county of Wicklow, Viscount Loftus, of Ely, and Baron Loftus, of Loftus Hall, co. Wexford, in the peerage of Ireland; also, Baron Loftus, of Long Loftus, co. York, in that of the United Kingdom, and a Baronet of Ireland.

16. The Right Rev. Patrick Phelan, D.D., Roman Bishop of Toronto, who only enjoyed his see 28 days.

— At Londonderry, Captain Croker Miller, third son of the late William Miller, esq., of Belmont, Londonderry.

— At Paris, aged 75, Pierre Jean Béranger, the poet of the French people.

Pierre Jean Béranger was born on the 17th of August, 1780, at the residence of his grandfather, a poor tailor, living at No. 50, Rue Montorguelli. His father, who followed the same calling, was a man of unsteady propensities, who cared little for his family, and was at no pains to provide for their subsistence. Of his son he took little heed, leaving him to wander about the streets of Paris with any associates that chance might throw in his way. The boy remained with his grandfather until he was nine years of age, when he was sent to live as tavern boy with his maternal aunt, who kept a small inn in the suburbs of Péronne. At the age of 14 he was apprenticed to a printer at Péronne, of the name of Laisné, having acquired what little he knew at the Institut Patriotique, a branch of the school founded by M. Ballu de Bellangese, upon the system of J. J. Rousseau, for the dissemination of liberal principles. While at Péronne he published, without exciting any attention, a small volume of songs, entitled the "Garland of Roses." At the age of 17 he returned to the house of his grandfather, and tried his hand in several styles of versification, but does not appear to have satisfied himself or those about him that he was born a poet. He also wrote a comedy entitled "The Hermaphrodites," but being unable to get it accepted at any of the theatres, he threw it into the fire. For more than a year he followed no settled occupation, although during that interval he is said to have produced his best songs. Embittered by disappointment, and almost hopeless of success, he resolved to collect all the poems he had written, and send them to Lucien Bonaparte, the brother of the First Consul, who was known to be a liberal patron of literature.

The Prince, favourably disposed towards the young poet, not only by the specimens

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which he had forwarded, but by the manly tone of the letter by which they were accompanied, answered his application in the kindest and most encouraging terms, and having sent for him to his house, advised him as to his future course, and promised to afford him more substantial assistance. Before he had an opportunity of carrying out his benevolent intentions, the Prince became himself an exile. On his arrival at Rome, however, he transmitted to Béranger an order to receive and apply the salary coming to him as member of the Institute. The aid thus afforded was most seasonable. He was soon able to find employment for his pen. During the two years 1805-6 he assisted in editing "Landon's Annals of the Musée," and in 1809 he managed to obtain the post of copying clerk in the office of the Secretary of the University, with a salary of 1200fr. a year. He was now in comparatively independent circumstances. His genius had, moreover, begun to attract notice in high places. Napoleon's laughter on reading, for the first time, Béranger's "Roi d'Yvetot" (a good-humoured satire on his own pretensions) is said to have been exuberant. In 1813 Béranger was elected a member of the Society of the Caveau, then the resort of the most distinguished literary men of the time; and, encouraged by the cordial reception his songs met with from its frequenters, he resolved to devote himself exclusively to that class of composition. Towards the latter part of the year 1815, when the first collected edition of his songs made its appearance, he had begun to be widely known to the French public. "La Requête des Chiens de Qualité" and "Le Censeur" were by this time on the lips of all Paris. The last-named song had well-nigh brought him into trouble; but Bonaparte had made his escape from Elba. His second series of songs published in 1821, cost him his place, and three months' imprisonment in the prison of St. Pélagie. His third (1828) subjected him to nine months' imprisonment in La Force and a fine of 10,000fr. The fine was, however, paid by the poet's admirers, and the prison in which he was confined became the rendezvous of the most distinguished men of the day. From behind his prison bars Béranger kept up so deadly a fire on the Government that he contributed more effectually to destroy it than all the blows of the heroes of the Three Days. After having assisted so importantly in winning

the battle, however, he refused to accept any share in the spoil. He declined all payment for his services, and retired first to Passy, next to Fontainebleau, and finally to Tours, where he completed what he called his "Mémoires Chantants," by the publication of his fourth volume of songs. At the revolution of February he was elected to the Constituent Assembly by more than 200,000 voices; but after a sitting or two he sent in his resignation, which was at first refused by the Chamber, but afterwards, although most unwillingly, accepted. He was then again residing at Passy, and he remained there until a short time back, when a removal into Paris, for the sake of medical advice, was deemed necessary. During his residence in the Rue Vendôme he had the gratification of finding himself the object of the deepest interest, and his friends have the consolation of knowing that he received every attention that human kindness could suggest.

The funeral took place, by order of the French Government, within 24 hours after his death, and was attended by a large concourse of people. Large numbers of troops and of the police were in readiness to act, but their services were not called into requisition.

The French *Moniteur*, which admits into its columns nothing but what is matter of "inspiration" from the powers that be, places Béranger among the champions of the Napoleonic dynasty:—

"Béranger had naturally that patriotic soul that cannot be communicated. He was perceptible of joys and sorrows which have never been felt by many literary gentlemen who have applauded him, but which are felt at once by a people. Hence that long intimacy between the people and Béranger, notwithstanding those *finesses* which popular works do not absolutely require. The invasions of 1814 and 1815, the fall of the 'Grand Empire,' the degradation of the 'braves,' and the insolent triumph of the 'incapables,'—the Myrmidons vaunting themselves on the car of Achilles—these were to him sources of grief, indignation, and derision—occasions for vengeful reprisals. No one understood better than Béranger how much the genius of Napoleon was, at a certain period, identified with that of France, how much the national pride and the pride of the hero were, in fact, the same, and how one defeat was common to them both. No one has better shown how the day of reparation for both these glories—the glory of

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France and that of the name of Napoleon—belonged to one and the same cause. He saw this as a poet, but the poet saw further than many a politician, and when the dream was realized, Béranger the honest man had the good sense not to belie Béranger the poet.

"Is it necessary to remind those generations of his immortal songs who from the age of 20 to the age of 60 knew them all by heart? Such, for instance, as that which is the first of its class, but is still gay and lively, because victory still (January, 1814) shows the prospect of a brilliant change—

Gai! gai! serrons nos rangs,
Espérance
De la France;
Gai! gai! serrons nos rangs;
En avant, Gaulois et Français!

And, indeed, all those in which, after so many humiliations and defeats, he begins, as a sympathetic poet, to probe and dress the wounds of brave hearts? In 1819 the allies have at last quitted the soil of France, which they occupied, and Béranger exclaims:—

Reine du monde, ô France, ô ma patrie!
Soulève enfin ton front cicatrisé!

"With Béranger it is sufficient to give the key-note; every one follows in his train. What finer hymns than 'Le Cinq Mai,' 'Le vieux Sergent,' 'Le vieux Drapeau,' 'Le Chant du Cosaque,' 'Waterloo,' ever emanated from a national and warlike soul? Béranger, more than any other, has kept alive in France the worship of glory and the noble symbols with which it is connected in the heroic annals of the age—

Quand secourrai-je la poussière
Qui ternit ses nobles couleurs?"

"The tricoloured flag was the banner of Béranger. Once it reappeared, but without the eagle; and hence it was not complete. Béranger saw this day, in which all his friends took some part in affairs, and all were more or less ministers; but, nevertheless, he never sang in honour of the half-triumph. Was this because he loved always to be the poet of the vanquished, never the poet of the conquerors? We cannot believe anything of the kind. A victory gallantly achieved is to a genuine poet as much a source of inspiration as a noble defeat. In 1830, and the years that immediately followed, Béranger sang but little, or not at all, because his feelings as a patriot were but half satisfied. He knew all that could be

said by the wise and the prudent, and even said it himself, but the poetical part of his nature felt a regret; and when, gradually and successively military days honourable to that politic government which he assisted actually arrived, he did not—patriotic poet as he was—feel an unmingled and inspiring joy. There was not then to be found an ample compensation for that mournful day on which he had said—

'Son nom jamais n'attristera mes vers.'

As yet there was nothing to silence the insulting song of the savage victor, whom he had represented as exclaiming, in the drunkenness of his joy,—

'Retourne boire à la Seine rebelle,
Où tout sanglant tu t'es lavé deux fois;
Hélas! d'orgueil ô mon courtier fidèle,
Et foule aux pieds les peuples et les rois.'

"However, Béranger lived to see the days of ample reparation, the days of victorious struggle, and, doubtless, if his muse had been 20 years younger, she would have found notes for their celebration. 'Le retour de l'armée de Crimée et son entrée dans Paris,' what a theme for a song by Béranger!

"Béranger, during the latter years of his life, before he was confined to his room by the malady to which he at last fell a victim, was remarkable for a rare quality that denoted the excellence of his disposition. He was the most actively obliging and serviceable of mankind. Honoured by all, finding none but friends and admirers, and desiring nothing for himself, he still ventured to ask for others; few persons ever applied to him without deriving some advantage from the application. He excelled in giving practical and appropriate advice. His letters, naturally but carefully written, have assuredly been treasured up by all who have received them, and a charming collection could be made of them, as a moral treasure, in the style of Franklin. Such a collection would offer a new but not unforeseen aspect of his moral character."

17. At Bath, aged 96, Admiral Joseph Bullen.

Admiral Bullen was the second son of the late Rev. John Bullen, rector of Kennet, co. Cambridge, and of Rushmoor-cum-Newburn, co. Suffolk. He entered the navy in 1774. In the *Lion*, 64, he served in the action between Vice-Admiral Hon. John Byron and the Comte d'Estaing off Granada, in 1779, on which occasion his ship was fearfully cut up, and

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endured a loss of 21 killed and 30 wounded. Mr. Bullen, who had been promoted to the rank of Lieutenant, March 6, 1788, shortly afterwards joined the *Hinchinbroke*, 28, Captain Horatio Nelson, whom he accompanied, in 1780, in the expedition against Fort St. Juan, on the Spanish Main. He also participated, as officer in charge of half the middle gun-deck of the *Prince George*, in Rodney's victory over the Comte de Grasse, April 12, 1782, after a glorious conflict in which the *Prince George* occupied a very conspicuous position, and had 9 men killed and 20 wounded. He served as lieutenant in several ships, and in 1793 he was appointed to the *Agamemnon*, 64, Captain Horatio Nelson, then actively employed in the Mediterranean; and in the *Victory*, 100, flagship of Lord Hood at Toulon. At the defence of the latter place against the revolutionists, he held for three weeks the command of Fort Mulgrave. On Nov. 20, 1793, Mr. Bullen's exertions were rewarded by his promotion to the command of the *Proselyte* frigate. In that ship, with the view of rescuing 300 Spanish and Neapolitan troops, who otherwise would inevitably have fallen into the hands of the French, he was the last, when Toulon was evacuated, to quit the harbour; and so impracticable had his escape, in consequence of this voluntary act of humanity, been considered, that Lord Hood, in the despatches he was about to send home, had actually returned the *Proselyte* as lost. During the early part of the siege of Bastia, in March, 1794, Capt. Bullen served as a volunteer under Capt. Serocold, who had superseded him in the *Proselyte*, out of which ship they were both burnt by red-hot shot; and, towards the close of the operations, he commanded an advanced battery. His services throughout were reported by Nelson in the highest possible terms. He invaded in July of the same year, and was afterwards, in the course of 1796, appointed as a volunteer to the *Santa Margarita*, of 40 guns and 237 men, Captain Thomas Byam Martin, and, as Commander and Acting Captain, to the *Scourge* sloop, and *Alexander*, 74, in the first of which ships he distinguished himself at the recapture, on June 8, near Waterford, of the *Tamise*, of 40 guns and 306 men. Capt. Bullen, who was advanced to post-rank Nov. 24, 1796, subsequently commanded the Lynn Regis district of Sea Fencibles.

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17. At Fontainebleau, the Rev. John Humphrey St. Aubyn, third son of the late Sir John St. Aubyn, bart., of St. Michael's Mount, Cornwall.

18. At Weymouth, Mary Frances Colette, Dowager Lady Steele, youngest daughter of the late Lieut.-Gen. Edward Count D'Alton, and relict of Sir R. Steele, bart.

19. At Kilduff, East Lothian, suddenly, aged 76, the Dowager Lady Maxwell, of Calderwood.

20. At Hardwood, Cornwall, aged 69, the Dowager Lady Trelawny.

25. At Paris, Napoleon Ney, Prince de la Moskowa. He was born in 1803, and in 1828 married the daughter of M. Jaques Lafitte. The prominent political position which Ney's son enjoyed under successive régimes, was due much more to his name than his tastes or peculiar talents. He was a *dilettante* in arts, literature, and music; but was more distinguished for his attachment to "le sport" than for his literary success. He was one of the founders of "le Jockey Club," and greatly contributed to enrich the French language with the slang of the English turf. His political career commenced under Louis Philippe, who, on the 19th November, 1831, created him a peer of France. Nevertheless he did not take his seat till 1837, and then he joined the opposition. In 1847 Count d'Alton Shee having incidentally spoken in sharp terms of the condemnation of Marshal Ney, was called to order by the President, Duke Pasquier. The next day, the Prince of Moskowa made a remarkable speech on the subject. Although he was rather a fluent speaker, this speech was so superior to anything ever before heard to proceed from his lips, that a report that it was written by M. Guizot obtained very general credence. In 1848 the Prince de la Moskowa formed the democratic party. He belonged to a club that met at the Café Mulhouse, called the *Société Démocratique Allemande*, of which M. Herwegh was president. This club sent out a body of no less than 1800 men, who, under the command of citizens Hecker, Weizen, and Soucherel, took a leading part in the insurrection in the Grand Duchy of Baden. On May 30, 1848, this corps, called the Democratic Foreign Legion, was harangued by the Prince de la Moskowa before its departure. The Prince was elected a member of the Legislative Assembly for the departments

Y

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of the Moselle and the Eure-et-Loire in 1849. He attached himself from the first to the pretensions of the Prince President, and was included in the first creation of senators. After having been Colonel of the 8th Lancers, and a Colonel of Dragoons, he was promoted to the rank of Brigadier-general in 1853.

27. At Brussels, Harriet, widow of the Rev. John Anthony Cramer, D.D., Dean of Carlisle, and late of Christ Church, Oxford.

28. At Thornton Hall, aged 81, Sir Charles Dodsworth, bart., of Newland Park, and Thornton Hall, Yorkshire.

— At the College, Maynooth, aged 60, the Very Rev. Laurence Renehan, D.D., President of the Roman Catholic College of Maynooth.

The Very Rev. Laurence Renehan, D.D., was educated at Maynooth College, where, year after year, he won the first honours. After completing the usual course of divinity, he was elected a Dunboyne student in 1825; a few months later, junior dean; and then ordained priest the same year, and was appointed, by public concursus, to the Scripture chair in 1825. For the 12 years that Dr. Renehan has been President of Maynooth College, his character and services are too well known to require especial notice. His literary labours are less generally known, because he never gave his name to the public. The great design to which all his thoughts were directed was the ecclesiastical history of Ireland; and the most enduring memorial of his fame is the collection of records for this purpose, entitled the "O'Renehan MSS.," comprising nearly 100 volumes, folio and 4to.

29. At his lodgings, near the Minorities, London, Lieut. James Holman, R.N., F.R.S., popularly known as the "Blind Traveller."

When very young he entered the navy, Dec. 7, 1798, as First-class Volunteer, on board the *Royal George*, 100, from which time he was constantly afloat till 1810, when he was invalided.

The subsequent life of Lieut. Holman was a special illustration of the pursuit of knowledge under apparently insurmountable difficulties. At the age of 25 he was obliged to leave the naval service from an illness which ended in the total deprivation of sight, and which resulted from the anxious discharge of his professional duties. Some hope was entertained that his sight would be

preserved, but that hope gradually gave way under the painful progress of the terrible malady; and when at length it became certain that there was no prospect of recovering the power of vision, his resolution to adapt himself to these distressing circumstances showed at once that mental courage which afterwards developed itself in still more remarkable ways. It was, we believe, not long after the loss of sight was finally confirmed that he was appointed a Naval Knight of Windsor, which afforded him an easy retreat from the turmoil a person in his circumstances might be supposed desirous of avoiding. But the almost monastic seclusion of that foundation was ill-suited for a mind so anxious to acquire knowledge, and so impatient of idleness. His bodily health also suffered from the stagnation of such a routine life, and he obtained permission to go abroad on leave of absence. His first journey, made in the years 1819, 1820, and 1821, was through France, Italy, Switzerland, the parts of Germany bordering on the Rhine, Holland, and the Netherlands. He afterwards published a narrative of his travels on that occasion, which was dedicated to the Princess Augusta, and went through four editions.

His next travels carried him through Russia, Siberia, Poland, Austria, Saxony, Prussia, and Hanover, and were undertaken in 1822, 1823, and 1824. While passing through the Russian territories, he was suspected by the Government to be a spy, and was conducted as a state prisoner from the eastern parts of Siberia to the frontier. During that journey he penetrated 1000 miles beyond Tobolsk; nor is it the least wonderful feature in these singular enterprises that, although at home and in the streets of London he was always attended by a servant on whose arm he leaned, he never on any occasion took a servant abroad. His Russian travels were published in two volumes, and dedicated to the King. They ran through three editions.

In 1834 he published his principal work, recording a still wider reach of travel and inquiry, entitled a "Voyage round the World," in four volumes. This publication was dedicated to the Queen, and embraced the journals of a vast route, including Africa, Asia, Australasia, and America, traversed between the years 1827 and 1832; and in, in reference to the mass of information it contains, and the peculiar situation of

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the author, one of the most extraordinary monuments of energy and perseverance extant in a literary shape.

His last journeys were made through Spain and Portugal, Wallachia, Moldavia, and Montenegro, Syria and Turkey, and his last employment was in preparing for the press his final journals, which experience and matured observation had rendered more valuable than any of his former records of travel. The whole of these journals, completed, and a large mass of miscellaneous papers, are in the hands of his friends, but have not as yet been given to the world. The character of Lieutenant Holman was eminently calculated to command respect and conciliate attachment. Patient, gentle, and firm, he was beloved by his friends, and won the confidence and regard of the numerous circles by which he was surrounded at different times throughout his life.

29. At the residence of his eldest son, at Hellesden, Norwich, aged 64, William Frederick Augustus Delane, esq., of Eaton-place South, London, Treasurer of the County Courts of Kent, &c. The influential position he formerly filled in the management of *The Times* has made his name a household word with English newspaper readers. In conducting a London daily journal, tact, extensive knowledge of political and mercantile affairs, and business talent, are perhaps more indispensable than literary talent. Though noways deficient in accomplishments and cultivated taste, it was for his services in the managing department that Mr. Delane was chiefly remarkable, and his exertions had a great influence on the success of that journal. Mr. Delane afterwards became manager of the *Morning Chronicle*. The politics of that newspaper, however, were not popular, and Mr. Delane retired from it on receiving his appointment as County Court Treasurer.

30. At Cadogan-place, Lady Caroline Stewart, sister of the Earl of Galloway.

— In the Rue de Lille, Paris, aged 54, Prince Charles Buonaparte, Prince of Canino.

He was the eldest son of Lucien, brother of the first Emperor Napoleon, and consequently cousin to the present Emperor of the French. He was born at Paris, May 14, 1803, and married, at Brussels, in June, 1822, his cousin, only daughter of Joseph Buonaparte, King of Spain, but was left a widower in 1854.

He has left a family of eight children, of whom the eldest, Prince Joseph Lucien Charles Buonaparte, holds a commission in the French army; and the second, Prince Lucien Louis Joseph, has embraced the clerical life, and holds the office of a chamberlain in the household of his Holiness Pope Pius IX. The death of the Prince of Canino was occasioned by dropsy on the chest, under which he had been a long time suffering. The most remarkable event in the life of this scion of an ambitious family was his election to be President of the Roman Constituent Assembly in 1848. But with the exception of this one, perhaps involuntary, interference in the revolutionary troubles of the times, the days of the Prince of Canino were passed in the pursuits of science. He was a corresponding member of most learned and scientific societies, and was very eminent as an ornithologist and zoologist.

30. At his residence, Umberslade Hall, aged 62, Mr. George Frederick Muntz, M.P. for Birmingham.

Apart from politics, Mr. Muntz' life comprises few noticeable events. He was the son of a manufacturer of Birmingham, whose partner he was and whom he succeeded. Business prospered in Mr. Muntz' hands, and the invention of his "sheathing" for ships opened to him a new and ample source of wealth, so that many years ago he stood in the position of one of our wealthiest merchants and manufacturers. From a very early period of life Mr. Muntz took an active part in local and general politics. He was associated with Mr. Thomas Attwood and Mr. Joshua Scholefield in founding the Political Union, and earnestly engaged in all the political contests of that stormy period. In 1840, on the retirement of Mr. Attwood from the House of Commons, Mr. Muntz was prevailed upon, though reluctantly, to fill the vacant seat, and from that time he has without interruption represented Birmingham. His independence of character and his plain dealing with all parties, rendered him very popular with his constituents. In the House of Commons, Mr. Muntz deservedly enjoyed very general respect, to which perhaps even his eccentricities contributed, because it was felt that he helped as much as most men to preserve the individuality of the House.

31. At Vienna, aged 66, M. Czerny, the well-known composer and pianist. The number of his published pieces is 849,

and he leaves a greater number of others behind. Not having a family, he has bequeathed his fortune, which is considerable, to the Conservatory of Music at Vienna, and to charitable societies.

AUGUST.

2. At Oxenford Castle, Edinburgh, aged 74, Admra. Dow. Cntes. of Stair, widow of John Hamilton, eighth Earl of Stair, third dau. of the late Adm. Visct. Duncan.

3. At Annecy, in Savoy, aged 56, Eugène Sue, the popular French novelist. Eugène Sue was born in Paris, December 10, 1801. His ancestors, who were of a good family, settled in Paris some generations back, and attained such eminence in science and the medical art, that his father and grandfather have both obtained places in the national biographies. The former was successively physician to the Hôpital de la Maison du Roi under Louis XVI., anatomical lecturer to the Ecole Royale des Beaux Arts, and one of the household physicians to the first Emperor Napoleon.

Eugène, his only son, was held at the baptismal font by the Empress Josephine and her son, Eugène Beauharnais, from whom the infant author derived his Christian name. Having studied medicine in the hospitals and schools of Paris, he entered a company of the Royal Body Guards as aide-major in 1823, and soon afterwards was transferred to the staff of the French army then preparing to enter Spain under the Duke d'Angoulême. In this campaign he was present at the siege of Cadix, and at some other minor operations. In 1825 he exchanged the army for the naval service, and visited America, Asia, and the coasts of the Mediterranean; thus obtaining a knowledge of ocean scenes and sailor life which he afterwards turned to good account in his earlier tales. In 1828 he took part in the engagement at Navarino, in the line-of-battle ship *Le Breslau*. In the following year, by the death of his father, he came into possession of a considerable fortune, and according to the fickleness of nature he had already shown, he now became a painter, and entered the studio of Gudin. The instability of his disposition at the same time induced him to try literature, and he wrote some tales whose popularity

with the circulating libraries, combined with his fortune and connections, gave him a good place in some of the best circles in Paris.

Eugène Sue was the first of his countrymen who tried his skill in framing these historical romances which the genius of Walter Scott and Bulwer Lytton has rendered so popular in England. A market heretofore unknown was just opened for the publication of such tales as those in which his pen gave best promise of success—the newspaper *feuilletons*. His “Jean Cavalier,” his “*Le treu-mont*,” and his “*Commandeur*” were eagerly devoured from day to day by an admiring public. His name at once became a magnetic charm to booksellers who once had rejected his manuscripts with disdain. It was even presumed that so popular a name would ensure success to literary enterprises of a larger size; and he was induced to commence a “*History of the French Navy*,” which, however, was utterly unsuccessful.

From 1832 to 1840, Eugène Sue had confined himself to that class of fictions in which he endeavoured to emulate, if not to surpass, Fenimore Cooper in his adventures and Sir Walter Scott in his historical delineations. During this period the novels of Balzac in France and those of Charles Dickens in England had created a taste for the novel of real life, or (as the French more pointedly call it) the *roman des mœurs*. He, therefore, resolved to adopt this style, and to it his countrymen owed his “*Arthur*,” the “*Hotel Lambert*,” and “*Mathilde*,” published in the course of 1841 and the following year. Making allowances for those licences in morality which are so frequently found in the current French fictions as well as dramas, there is a skill in the combination of the plot and a power of description in the incidents of “*Mathilde*” for which his earlier productions in no way prepared the reader. The highest critical authorities have admitted that this story exhibits more than any of the qualities of a first-class work of fiction. It was in this book that Eugène Sue first started the idea of the mor-Howard going about to succour the poor to redress wrongs, to chastise the wicked which he afterwards developed with so much power and success in his “*Mysteries of Paris*” and the “*Wandering Jew*.” These two novels, strange as it sounds to English ears, originally appeared in the *Journal des Débats* and the *Constitution*.

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tionnel, occupying by their great length nearly three years in the course of their publication. The former caused an immense sensation. Beyond doubt it contains much that is both socially and politically bad ; but it contains vivid pictures of low life, lays bare social evils with a vigour seldom equalled, and abounds with scenes of deep pathos. The latter, written for the purpose of damaging the Jesuits, contains many incidents calculated to raise deep emotions. Each produced a very large sum to the author, and has been translated into English and into most other living languages. In the columns of the *Constitutionnel* in 1846, Sue published his "Martin, l'Enfant Trouvé," a Socialist romance, and in the following year his "Les Sept Péchés Capitaux." Perhaps the most serious censure ever passed on his writings was that pronounced upon the last-mentioned work by the author himself, when he said in bravado that he "would show to the world the seven deadly sins in their best shape ;" for the work, which consists of seven separate tales, corresponding to the seven sins, is nothing but an apology for each and all of them. The "Mystères du Peuple," published in 1852, is another fiction, intended to be an exposure of the misery to which the common people of every country have been reduced in all ages of the world by injustice and tyranny. The work, however, did not realise the high anticipations which had been formed of its merits and interest. Besides his novels, M. Sue wrote several pieces for the stage, and dramatised his "Mysteries of Paris." The latter had a long run, but the former met with no great success.

In 1848, after the revolution of February, Eugène Sue adopted the strongest democratic and Socialist opinions, and was elected in 1850 a member of the National Assembly. His election at the time caused much irritation and embarrassment to the opposite party, and no little apprehension to the Government. Their alarm, however, proved groundless, for he took no prominent part in the proceedings of that body, and, powerful as he was with his pen, he exerted no special influence over any section of its members. His name, however, was thought to shed so much credit over the visions of the *Red Republic*, that he was considered one of its chiefs ; and accordingly when Louis Napoleon seized the empire, M. Sue was one of the first on the list of the proscribed. He

was driven into exile, and died proscribed. His patrimonial fortune, and the vast sums he had derived from his writings, enabled him to live in luxury ; and his banishment, to one who had passed his life in wandering and in setting at naught the respectabilities of society, was no great deprivation. Of the powers of M. Sue as a writer, this is no place for minute criticism ; their baleful influences over the literature and morals of his countrymen are rather to be felt than described. Englishmen may look upon the writings of Sir Walter Scott, and bless Heaven that no collection of English novelists will contain the romances of Eugène Sue.

4. At Castle Hill, Englefield Green, Elizabeth, wife of Adm. Sykes.

— At Lochbrae Cottage, East Kilpatrick, aged 65, Wm. Couper, M.D., Professor of Natural History in the University of Glasgow.

5. At the Palace, Fulham, aged 71, the Right Hon. and Right Rev. Charles James Blomfield, D.D., F.R.S., &c., &c., formerly Lord Bishop of London.

The deceased prelate was the son of a schoolmaster at Bury St. Edmunds ; he was born in that ancient town, May 29, 1786, and received his earliest education under his father's roof ; but at the age of eight was removed to the grammar-school, then under the care of the Rev. Michael Thomas Becher, under whose able tuition he remained ten years, and laid the foundation of that able scholarship which gained for him early academical distinction and a lasting reputation. In October, 1804, being then 18, he was entered of Trinity College, Cambridge, next year was elected Scholar of his college, and gained Sir William Browne's gold medal for the Latin Ode on the death of the Duc d'Enghien, and the following year gained the same prize for the Greek Ode on the death of Nelson, and was elected Craven Scholar. In 1808 he took his B.A. degree as Third Wrangler and First Chancellor's Medallist ; and in 1809 was elected Fellow of his college.

In 1809 he was admitted to the order of deacon by Bp. Mansell of Bristol, the Master of Trinity, and served his diaconate as curate of Chesterford. On being admitted to priest's orders he was, in 1810, presented to the rectory of Quarlington, Lincolnshire, by the Marquess of Bristol ; and at the end of the same year was presented by Earl Spencer to the rectory of Dunton, also in Lincoln.

In 1810 he published his "Prom-

theus" of Æschylus, and in the following year the "Persæ" and "Sept. Cont. Thebas," works which at once marked the editor as a scholar of the first rank.

Though Dr. Blomfield early quitted the classic regions of Cambridge life, he kept up a literary and classical party in his University, by editing Porson's "Adversaria," and a magazine entitled the "Museum Criticum," which was subsequently reprinted in two volumes. His editions of "Callimachus," and of five out of the seven plays of "Æschylus," with copious glossaries, which he brought out at intervals snatched from his ecclesiastical pursuits, have gained for him upon the Continent a high reputation as a Greek scholar.

After five years' service in his Lincolnshire parishes, he was preferred by his early patron, the Marquess of Bristol, to the living of Chesterford, in the diocese of London, and in 1815 was appointed by Dr. Howley, who then filled the see of London, one of his domestic chaplains, and subsequently to the rectory of Bishopsgate, the richest in the diocese; and to the archdeaconry of Colchester also, then in the same diocese.

In 1824 died Dr. Beadon, Bishop of Bath and Wells; in consequence of which the then Bishop of Chester was transferred to that diocese; and Dr. Blomfield, at the age of 38, was, on the 20th of June, consecrated Bishop of Chester. It was in that high office, and still more when, after another brief period of four years, he succeeded his patron, Dr. Howley, in the see of London (1828), that he displayed the full maturity of those talents which, during the last quarter of a century, made him the most conspicuous member of the English prelacy. As a debater in Parliament, he was vigorous and lucid. As a preacher, he combined the clearest statements of doctrinal truth with the most forcible deductions of practical conduct, all clothed in a simplicity of language which made him equally acceptable to the most cultivated and the most ill-educated of his hearers; while the admirable management of a voice naturally melodious, enabled him, without the least apparent effort, to command the attention of the largest congregations. As an overlooker of his populous diocese, he evinced the most marvellous power of despatching business, and he was accessible at all times to every one who submitted questions to his notice. He was an early riser, a careful student, an inde-

fatigable letter-writer. His correspondence included every class of men, and reached to all parts of the world. When he came to the see of London, he found a low standard of theological attainments prevalent in his diocese, and was strongly impressed with the necessity of raising in every way the *calibre* of the clergy. He therefore required that all candidates for orders should give him six months' notice of their intention to offer themselves, and should, in addition to their other testimonials, furnish references to private friends of station and respectability who could be appealed to as to the propriety of their general conduct. He placed his standard high, but by rigidly adhering to it, he in time raised his men to it.

One of the Bishop's earliest labours in the overgrown diocese of London was to provide church accommodation for the thousands of neglected and uncared-for persons who swarmed in nearly all the larger parishes; and he lived to see more than 200 additional churches reared, chiefly in consequence of his exertions.

But his exertions were not confined to the English Church: he took the greatest interests in missions, especially those in the colonies. To him must be attributed the establishment of the Colonial Bishops' Fund, out of which so many colonial sees have been founded.

Immediately after the passing of the Reform Bill, various questions affecting the status of the clergy and their incomes were agitated, and whenever they came before the House of Lords, Dr. Blomfield was found in his place defending his order. In his later years, his peace was much disturbed by questions affecting the doctrines of the Church, especially the Gorham case, and the Rubrical Controversy, &c., in all which he was compelled to take an active part. A charge delivered by his lordship in the year 1842 provoked much opposition from both clergy and laity, and gave rise to a large number of pamphlets; nor have the questions then raised been quite settled.

While on a visit to Her Majesty at Osborne, in 1847, the Bishop had some premonitory symptoms of paralysis, caused by slipping on the polished floor of one of the rooms. A second attack soon followed, from which his lordship never wholly recovered, and eventually, in 1856, finding his health declining so fast that he was unable to attend to his duties, an Act of Parliament was passed, enabling him to resign his see, on an allowance of

5000*l.* a-year, together with the use of the palace at Fulham, for life. This rest the Bishop was not long permitted to enjoy, for in about a year after his resignation he died surrounded by his family and attached friends.

In 1810 he married Anna Maria, dau. of the late W. Heath, esq.; and in 1819, having been left some time a widower, he married Dorothy, dau. of Charles Cox, esq., and widow of T. Kent, esq. Six sons and five daughters survive him.

5. Aged 84, the Hon. Katharine Petrie, widow of John Petrie, esq., late of Westwick House, Norfolk.

— At Hartrow Manor, Somersetshire, Anne, relict of the late Bickham Escott, esq., M.P. The unfortunate lady died of a dose of acetate of morphia, taken by mistake for another medicine.

— In his 80th year, Augustus Elliott Fuller, esq., of Rose Hill, in the county of Sussex, and of Clifford-street, London. The deceased was the eldest son of John Trayton Fuller, esq., of Heathfield Park, by the only daughter of Gen. Elliott, afterwards Lord Heathfield, and nephew of John Fuller, esq. (one of the Parliamentary celebrities of George III.), and succeeded to the Brightling estates on his death. In 1837 he unsuccessfully contested East Sussex; but at the next election, in 1841, the Hon. Chas. C. Cavendish retired from the field. Mr. Fuller now took upon himself the arduous duties of a constant attendant at the divisions of the House of Commons, and during his Parliamentary career gave more votes than any other member. Being the model of an old English gentleman, Mr. Fuller necessarily supported the agricultural and protection interests, and boasted that he had never given one vote, under any circumstances, that could compromise his devotion to his cause.

9. At Leeds, aged 61, the Rev. Charles Green, Honorary Canon of Norwich.

— Aged 38, Sir John Augustus H. Boyd, bart., R.N., of Drumawillen, Ballycastle, co. Antrim, Ireland.

— At the Priory, St. Osyth, Essex, aged 47, Elizabeth, wife of William Frederick Nassau, esq.

10. At St. Alban's Bank, Hampton, whither he had removed from his apartments in Kensington Palace for change of air, aged 76, the Right Hon. John Wilson Croker.

The deceased was the only son of the late John Croker, esq., Surv.-Gen. of Ireland, of a Cornish family which settled in

Ireland in the 17th century, and rose to some consideration.

Mr. Croker was born in the county of Galway in 1780 or 1781. Having acquired the first rudiments of learning at an Irish day-school, he was sent at the age of 16 to Trinity College, Dublin, where he was entered as a fellow commoner in November, 1796. At this period, the celebrated "Historical Society" was in full vigour, and Mr. Croker early distinguished himself as one of the most expert rhetoricians who entered the arena of public discussion; and the society is said to have evinced its approbation of his talents by voting to him its first gold medal. In 1800 Mr. Croker entered himself as a law student of Lincoln's Inn, but was called to the Irish bar. In this profession his success at first was much the same as that which falls to the lot of most young barristers who are destitute of powerful interest and family connections; and we, therefore, cannot be surprised that he solaced his leisure hours, not few in number, by wooing the Muses. His first production as an author was a series of "Familiar Epistles to J. P. Jones, Esq., on the Irish Stage." They were published anonymously in 1803, and related to the chief contemporary dramatists and performers whose names and modes of acting were familiar to Mr. Croker's readers in the Irish metropolis. The pungency of their satire, the keenness of their irony, the justice of the author's critical remarks, and, above all, the easy flow and correctness of his versification, rendered the work at once popular, both in Dublin and elsewhere. The "Familiar Epistles" ran through several editions in a very few months, and, as generally happens in such cases, produced inferior imitations beyond all number. In 1805 appeared anonymously, though afterwards known to be from Mr. Croker's pen, "The Intercepted Letter from China," one of the most exquisite satires of modern times. It ridiculed in the most happy tone of pleasantry and irony the corporation and the fashionable society of Dublin, and excited at the time a great deal of curiosity as to its gifted author.

In 1806 Mr. Croker's literary fame was fairly established, and he seems to have found his pen a steady source of profit. At all events, in that year he married Rosamond, the eldest dau. of the late William Pennell, esq., of the county of Waterford, and H.M.'s Consul-General at Rio Janeiro, by whom he had an only

son, who died in early childhood. In the following year he was invited by the burgesses of Downpatrick to offer himself as a candidate to represent their borough in the Tory interest, but was unsuccessful. Upon the dissolution of Parliament, however, in 1808, he again offered himself, and though not successful at the poll he was declared the sitting member after a long trial before a committee of the House of Commons.

He had not long been in St. Stephen's when an opportunity was offered for the display of his oratorical powers. At that time the Duke of York was practically put upon his trial before the country for his alleged mal-administration and favouritism at the Horse Guards; and although he had many friends to vindicate and palliate his conduct, yet by far the most successful champion of his Royal Highness was the member for Downpatrick. The speech which he delivered on the 14th of March, 1809, in exculpation of the Duke from the charges brought against him by Col. Wardle, was not more remarkable for its clearness and general tact than for the ingenuity of its arguments; and it is supposed—not without good reason—that Mr. Croker's speedy elevation to political office was, at all events, facilitated, if not actually occasioned, by the grateful sense of his services entertained by his Royal Highness the Commander-in-Chief. Be this as it may, before the end of the same year he was appointed Secretary to the Admiralty—a post which he held until 1830, having served for more than 20 years under three successive First Lords of that department—Lord Mulgrave, the Right Hon. Charles Yorke, and Lord Melville, as well as under his Royal Highness the late Duke of Clarence when he held the post of Lord High Admiral, in 1827–28. During this period Mr. Croker represented in Parliament Downpatrick, Athlone, Yarmouth, and Bodmin; but in 1827 he was chosen to represent the University of Dublin, and only resigned that seat on his retirement from Parliamentary and political life in December, 1832. He was an eloquent and accomplished debater in the House, and his speeches were as full of powerful sarcasm as his writings.

Even during his Parliamentary career Mr. Croker's pen was far from idle; his printed "Speeches" and other pamphlets amount to a considerable number, and excited no little interest at the time of

their respective publication, in consequence of the literary reputation of their author, and the high position which he held among the chiefs of the Tory party. For the same reason he was led to become a frequent contributor to the pages of the *Quarterly Review*, the chief of his papers being on historical and political subjects. He published, in 1831, an edition of "Boswell's Life of Johnson," which received a severe lashing at the time from the hands of Lord Macaulay in the rival pages of the *Edinburgh Review*. An account of the "Battle of Talavera," by Mr. Croker's pen, found admirers in its day; and, besides other lesser publications, he wrote an agreeable and popular little work called "Stories from the History of England." Sir Walter Scott tells us, in his preface, that he took this little volume as a model in composing his "Tales of a Grandfather." A translation of Count Montalembert's work on "The Future of England," which was published under Mr. Croker's auspices, and nominally under his editorship, in 1856, was seriously accused of a want of fidelity by the Count himself; and the question, once fairly started, provoked much angry discussion.

The following is a list of the chief of Mr. Croker's publications, in addition to those which have been already mentioned:—"A Sketch of Ireland, Past and Present," "A Reply to the Letters of Malachi Malagrowther," "Military Events of the French Revolution of 1830," "Letters on the Naval War with America," and "Songs of Trafalgar." He was also the author of some lyrical poems of merit, including some fine "Lines on the Death of Canning," to whom he was much attached, in spite of political differences. He also edited "The Suffolk Papers," "Lady Hervey's Letters," "Lord Hervey's Memoirs of the Reign of George II.," and an annotated edition of the "Works of Pope." His contributions to the *Quarterly* have been announced for republication in a collective form, as a Conservative antidote to those of Brougham, Macaulay, Sidney Smith, and Macintosh.

Since his retirement from Parliament, which was occasioned by disgust and apprehension at the passing of the Reform Bill, Mr. Croker used to employ his leisure time in his retired seat at Moulsey, near Hampton Court, in literary pursuits, which a pension of 1500*l.* a year, conferred upon him for his long official ser-

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vices, enabled him to follow without distraction. His widow, moreover, has been in receipt of a pension of 300*l.* a year, charged on the Civil List, since 1837.

Such is a very imperfect sketch of a literary, political, and social career of more than half a century; it will, however, give but a faint idea of Mr. Croker's life. Bringing into English life the fervid hates and loves, the strong prejudices and forcible expressions of Irish partizanship, Mr. Croker's power of tongue and pen, while they brought him into notice, and secured powerful friends and supporters, produced likewise opponents by whom he was as bitterly hated. These differences ran not only into politics, but into literature and criticism; and from letters into private life. When in 1809, Canning, Scott, and others started the *Quarterly Review* as an antidote to the *Edinburgh*, which had attacked the Tories with reckless ferocity, Mr. Croker's pen retaliated upon the Whigs with as much malice and acuteness; and the consequence of these periodical criticisms was that such men as Canning, Scott, Croker, Ellis, Gifford, and others hated and were hated by such men as Jeffery, Brougham, Sidney Smith, and Horner. Nor is this animosity laid in the grave with him. Writers who never felt his lash, and can derive their feelings only from tradition, have published notices of the deceased critic as virulent, if not as powerful, as any of Croker's own essays. These articles abound with such phrases as "tomahawking," "the malignant ulcer of mind," "his morbid inclination to inflict pain," "interpolating other people's articles with his own sarcasms and slanders." After his retirement from Parliament, "his political action, for the rest of his life, consisted merely in articles he put forth in the *Quarterly Review*,—articles which (to say nothing of their temper) show such feebleness of insight, such a total incapacity to comprehend the spirit and need of the time, and such utter recklessness about truth of both statement and principle, that elderly readers are puzzled to account for the expectations they once had of the writer. It was the heart-element that was amiss." Certainly the spirit of Croker, had he that malignant genius which has been attributed to him, must rejoice that he has not left the world no copy. Certainly, however, Mr. Croker had laid up a prodigious store of minute facts in history

and literature, and delighted in nothing more than in hunting a popular myth to its origin and showing its emptiness; or in stripping some popular idol of a misappropriated action or speech, and throwing it to perhaps a namesake. One of these discoveries of Croker's has been held to cover his name with infamy, to show his badness of heart, and his persevering malignity. It was a popular story—and is still credited—that Fanny Burney wrote her charming tale of "Evelina" when not more than 17; it has been received by the inconsiderate public and the profound philosopher as an extraordinary example of early genius. And so no doubt it would have been had it been true. But something occurred which raised Croker's doubts; he journeyed to King's Lynn to search the register, and found that Fanny was 25 at the publication of her novel. The reader will probably be of opinion that in doing this Croker did good service to literature and to truth. Not so thought Mr. Macaulay, Croker's ancient foe. "There was no want of low minds and bad hearts in the generation which witnessed her first appearance. There was the envious Kenrick, the savage Wolcot, the asp George Steevens, and the pole-cat John Williams. It did not, however, occur to them to search the parish register of Lynn in order that they might be able to twit a lady with having concealed her age. That truly chivalrous exploit was reserved for a bad writer of our own time, whose spite she had provoked by not furnishing him with materials for a worthless edition of Boswell's *Life of Johnson*, some sheets of which our readers have doubtless seen round parcels of better books."—(*Edin. Rev.*, 1843.)

In his retirement Mr. Croker (notwithstanding that one of his biographers speaks of his ignoble social reputation and political odium) was the centre of a circle of literary men of his own opinions; and probably few circles in London were more distinguished for knowledge of letters and politics, for eloquence, wit, and social ability, than that which assembled in the hospitable rooms at West Moulsey.

Mr. Croker, among other claims on the world of letters, was the founder of the Athenæum Club.

11. At Brighton, aged 67, Marshall Hall, M.D., an eminent physician.

Dr. Marshall Hall was born at Basford, in Nottinghamshire, in the year 1790. His father was a manufacturer, a man of

much talent, who gave his family an excellent education.

In 1809 Dr. Marshall Hall matriculated at Edinburgh University. Here he instantly gave promise of the brilliant career which he afterwards followed out. His studies in chemistry and medicine, in morbid anatomy, and the science of diseases, showed not merely zeal and industry, but an independence and originality which marked him out for great things.

In 1812 Marshall Hall took his degree of M.D., and shortly afterwards was appointed to the much-coveted post of house-physician, under Drs. Hamilton and Spens, at the Royal Infirmary at Edinburgh. While occupying this post, he lectured on the Principles of Diagnosis, then new as a science.

In 1814 Dr. Marshall Hall left Edinburgh. Before entering upon his career as a physician, Dr. Hall visited the best continental schools.

In 1815 Dr. Marshall Hall settled at Nottingham as a physician, and speedily acquired no small reputation and practice. After a time, the appointment of physician to the General Hospital there was conferred upon him, and in that sphere he laboured until his removal to London, about ten years after his first settlement at Nottingham. His success in the great metropolis was facilitated by the reputation he had acquired by his reduction of diagnosis to a science, and by the publication of his researches and experiments on the loss of blood, in which he first pointed out the distinction between inflammation and irritation, and thereby induced a different treatment for one of these forms of disease. His reputation was further extended by his remarks on diseases peculiar to females. In all these inquiries, Dr. Marshall Hall's theories were always accompanied by sound rules of practice; and consequently he speedily gained the confidence of the profession, not less than of the public. These were the earlier researches of Dr. Hall: his greatest discoveries, those by which he has conferred an inestimable benefit on mankind, were made during the full pressure of a London practice—his discoveries concerning the nervous system. One section of the new views thus laid open, the excito-motor physiology of the nervous system, was entirely original, and of immense importance in the art of healing. These valuable contributions to physiology were greatly esteemed abroad,

and Dr. Marshall Hall received medals from most of the scientific bodies of the Continent and America; and received the great honour of being elected a member of the Institute of France. At home, however, he met the fate common to prophets in their own country. The Royal Society did not even think his communication on the Excito-Motor System of the Nerves worth printing.

With such acquirements, and with manners singularly kindly and engaging, straightforward and truthful, benevolent and religious, and of unflagging industry, Dr. Marshall Hall obtained a very large practice. In the decline of life, when his practice had ceased to be necessary, he visited the United States and the West Indies, where his great fame earned him an enthusiastic reception from the best minds of the West.

11. Aged 69, Dr. Wm. Cooper, Professor of Natural History in the Glasgow University.

— At the Grange, Oakham, aged 61, Clarke Morris, esq., late High Sheriff of the county of Rutland.

12. A melancholy and fatal accident occurred to Lieut. D. Shafto, of the Royal Horse Guards, who was accidentally drowned whilst bathing in the river Thames.

An inquest was held, at which it appeared from the evidence of Capt. Wyndham Billington, that they were bathing at the Eton College masters' weir, below Windsor Bridge, where the stream is rapid, and more or less dangerous. The deceased could swim, but was not a good swimmer. They had not been in the water more than a minute, when Capt. Billington saw deceased, who had swam out about 10 or 15 yards, throw up his arms and turn himself upon his back and float. The Captain swam to him, and succeeded in catching hold of one of his hands, and called for help, but he suddenly wrenched himself away and sank immediately, without a struggle.

— At Ithoenstoke, near Portsmouth, aged 70, the Very Rev. William Daniel Conybeare, M.A., F.R.S., Dean of Llandaff.

He was born June 7, 1787, and was the son of a clergyman, who was rector of Bishopsgate, whose father, the Rev. John Conybeare, D.D., was Dean of Christ Church, and afterwards Bishop of Bristol. The late Dean was educated first at Westminster, and afterwards at Christ Church, where, in the year 1808,

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he took a first class in classics, and a second in mathematics.

Shortly after taking his degree at Oxford, he entered upon the pursuit of geology, the science with which his name is inseparably connected. In the year 1814 his first communication was made to the "Transactions of the Geological Society," of which body, we believe, he was one of the earliest members, if not an actual founder. His first paper in the "Geological Transactions" is a tract on the origin of a remarkable class of organic impressions occurring in the nodules of flint, in the course of which he established that these substances were not, as was supposed, fossil corals, but produced by the infiltration of silicious matter into shells, the calcareous matrix of which had since perished. On the 5th April, 1816, he read a paper "On the Geological Features of the North-East Coast of Ireland," extracted from the notes of J. F. Berger, M.D., which had been read before the Society two years previously, on the 15th April, 1814. This treatise was afterwards published in a separate form, and in the same volume is to be found also a "Descriptive Note referring to the Outline of Sections presented by a part of the Coast of Antrim and Derry." This paper was collected from joint observations made by himself and Dr. Buckland during a tour in Ireland in the summer of 1813. At this period, the discoveries of new marvels in geology were matters of monthly occurrence; the remains of one large animal had been discovered and arranged, and had been styled by Mr. König, of the British Museum, "*Ichthyosaurus*;" when Mr. Conybeare, in examining the collections that had been formed by Col. Birch, of Bristol, of fossil remains taken from the lias in the vicinity of that city, came upon some bones which were taken at first to be those of the crocodile. Further inspection, however, satisfied him that the resemblance to the skeleton of a crocodile was only an analogy, and not an identity of genus. In conjunction with Mr. De la Beche, the matter was fully investigated, and a memoir was drawn up and read before the Geological Society, announcing the discovery of the new animal, on the 6th of April, 1821. Hitherto nothing but dislocated fragments had been discovered, amongst which was a mutilated head, from the lias of Street, near Glastonbury; but Mr. Conybeare's skill in comparative anatomy was

sufficient to enable him to construct the entire skeleton, and from the circumstance of the animal approaching *more nearly* to the nature of a crocodile than to that of an *Ichthyosaurus*, it was called by its present name of *Plesiosaurus*. When, shortly afterwards, a more complete specimen came into the possession of the Duke of Buckingham, a second paper was read on the subject in May, 1822; and finally, from a still more perfect skeleton, found at Lyne, all the early theories were verified, and a complete description was delivered on the 20th February, 1824. The discoveries confirmed Mr. Conybeare's conjectural restorations to a remarkable degree of nicety. This achievement has always been considered a great triumph for British science, and is ranked by Dr. Buckland as not inferior to the performances of Cuvier himself. About the same period, Messrs. Buckland and Conybeare laid before the Geological Society "Observations on the S.W. Coal District of England."

Mr. Conybeare completed his geological labours by the publication, in conjunction with Mr. W. Phillips, of a work of greater importance than any of the preceding, in the year 1822. This was the "Outlines of the Geology of England and Wales," founded upon a small treatise published by Phillips in 1818, called a "Selection of Facts," &c. The greater part of this elaborate and comprehensive work, a marvel of compilation for its day, was written by Mr. Conybeare.

Mr. Conybeare was for many years rector of Sully, in Glamorganshire. In 1831 he was elected visitor of Bristol College, and during that and two following years he delivered a series of lectures of peculiar interest from such a man, at the college, which were afterwards published. In 1839 he was appointed Bampton Lecturer to the University of Oxford. In 1847, at the instance of Dr. Copleston, then Bishop, he was instituted to the deanery of Llandaff. During his residence at Llandaff, the remarkable occurrence of the large landailp between Lymne and Exmouth took place, in the winter of 1839, which called forth a geological memoir from the Vicar of Axminster, accompanying several admirable drawings of the scene by W. Dawson, Mrs. Buckland, and others. His geological tastes were gratified also by a visit to the island of Teneriffe, about the year 1851 or 1852. His later years were devoted to the superintendence of the repairs of Llandaff

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Cathedral, which have been so admirably carried out under the guidance of Mr. Seddon. The late Dean married a Miss Rankin, by whom he had issue.

12. At Rosseanna, near Athlone, George Don Murray, esq., Lieut. R. N., youngest son of the late Major-General James P. Murray, C.B., and grandson of the late Gen. the Hon. James Murray, of Beauport, Sussex.

13. At Lima, aged 44, in consequence of wounds inflicted by an assassin, Stephen Henry Sullivan, esq., Her Majesty's Chargé d'Affaires, and Consul-General to Peru.

— At the Lodge, Witham, Essex, from the effects of a fall at Dunmow, a few days previously, aged 71, William Wright Luard, esq., Deputy-Lieut. and Justice of the Peace for the county of Essex.

— At his residence, near Liverpool, Sir John Bent, for many years an alderman of that town, who held the office of mayor in 1851.

18. At Hagley Hall, Worcestershire, Lady Lyttelton. The deceased lady was second dau. of the late Sir Stephen Glynn, bart., and sister to the present baronet and Mrs. W. E. Gladstone. She was married to Lord Lyttelton in 1839, and leaves issue twelve sons and daughters.

19. At Devon Cottage, Blackheath, Sarah Frances, wife of Sir John Walsham, bart., Bury St. Edmunds, and of Knill Court, Herefordshire.

20. At her seat, Haggerston Castle, near Berwick-on-Tweed, Lady S. Massey Stanley, widow of Sir Thomas Massey Stanley, bart., of Hooton, Cheshire.

— At Stoke, Devonport, aged 75, the Hon. Wm. Henry Hare, second son of William, first Earl of Listowel.

— At Greenhook, Horndean, aged 93, Mary Dorothea, widow of Vice-Admiral Boyles, and eldest daughter of the late Captain James Hawker, R.N.

21. At Nassau, Bahamas, after a very short illness, Lieut.-Col. Frederick Augustus Wetherall, eldest son of Major-General Sir George Wetherall, K.C.B. Adjutant-General Lieutenant-Colonel Wetherall served with his regiment (17th Foot) in the campaigns in Afghanistan, under Lord Keane, and was present at the siege of Ghuznee and the capture of Khelat. He subsequently served on the staff in Canada; and at the time of his death was Lieut.-Colonel Commandant of the 1st West India Regiment.

— At Fern Hill, Blackwater, aged 41,

Colonel Hugh Mitchell, late of the Grenadier Guards, only son of the late Colonel and Lady Harriet Mitchell.

21. At Ramsgate, aged 76, Sir William George Milman, bart., of the Grove, Pinner, and Levaton Woodlands.

— At Stonehouse, Devon, aged 80, Richard Thomas, Adm. of the White.

— At Whitesmuir Smithy, Old Cumnock, aged 88, Janet Meikle, or Hutchison. This old dame was an object of interest on account of her early connection with the family of Robert Burns, the poet. Her father was one of the bard's ploughmen, at Mossiel, and "Wee Davock," whose precocity is chronicled in the "Inventory," was her brother. Janet always spoke of the Burns family with respect. "They never sat ilk ither's bidding," she would say; sometimes adding, "They were maistly a' sure to be reading at their meals." Some one happening once to remark in Janet's presence, when she was very old, that "It was a pity the poet afterwards became so reckless," "Ay, atweel was't," she replied; and then, as if relenting, she added, "But I am thinking a hantle o' folk gang horridly aglee, and wha kens but he baith asked grace and gat it, puir fellow." "He was a fine han' at pleasing bairns," continued Janet, with great simplicity; "mony's the time I hae seen him tak them on his knee and tell them a story."

22. Aged 18, Henry Frederick Bulwer, third son of William Charles Macready, esq., of Sherborne, Dorset.

— At Edinburgh, Major-General A. T. Reid, C.B., Bombay Army.

23. At the Admiralty House, Sheerness, aged 59, Eliza Ann, wife of Vice-Admiral Harvey, Commander-in-Chief.

24. At his residence, Green Park, Bath, aged 80, William Taswell, esq.

26. At Edinburgh, Mrs. Johnstone, for many years editor of "Tait's Magazine," author of "Clan Albany," "Elizabeth de Bruce," and other novels; and more lately of "Violet Hamilton," "Knights of the Round Table," and the various stories published as "The Edinburgh Tales;" still better known to a large class, perhaps, as the writer of the admirable "Meg Dod's Cookery-Book."

— At Swift's House, Oxon, aged 83, the Dowager Lady Peyton.

— At Woolwich, aged 73, Elizabeth, widow of Colonel Cleveland, R. H. Art.

27. By a gun accident, while shooting, aged 33, James Platt, esq., M.P. for Oldham, of Hartford House, Oldham.

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28. At her residence, in Dinham, Ludlow, aged 80, Amelia, widow of the late Col. Salwey, of the Moor Park.

— At Hauxley, Northumberland, Katherine Manners Sutton, dau. of the late Most Rev. Charles Manners Sutton, D.D., Lord Archbishop of Canterbury.

— At his residence, Clarence Lawn, Dover, after a long and painful illness, aged 76, Lieut.-General Thomas Hutcheson, R.A. The gallant General had seen considerable service, and served in Holland, in the Peninsula and France, in the campaign in Belgium, and at the battle of Waterloo.

29. At Roehampton, aged 25, Major Viscount Balgonie, eldest son of the Earl of Leven and Melville. He saw active service during the whole of the late Russian war, and was at Varna, Alma, Inkerman, Balaklava, and Kertch.

— At Rockstone-pl., Southampton, aged 78, General Patrick Campbell, of Duntroon, late Royal Art., formerly Chargé d'Affaires in Columbia, and afterwards Consul-General and Diplomatic Agent in Egypt.

— At the family mansion, Doverstreet, Piccadilly, London, aged 35, the Hon. Vere, Viscount Hinton, last surviving son of the Rt. Hon. Earl and Countess Poulett, Colonel of the 1st Somerset Militia.

31. At Pollok, Renfrewshire, the Lady Matilda Harriet Maxwell, wife of Sir John Maxwell, bart., of Pollok.

— Near Minghyr, of cholera, Capt. G. H. Hunt, 78th Highlanders. Capt. Hunt was specially distinguished in the late Persian expedition for the skill and daring with which he followed up the Persian army during their retreat at Ahwaz.

SEPTEMBER.

1. At the President's Lodge, aged 60, Joshua King, esq., LL.D., President of Queen's College, and formerly Lucasian Professor of Mathematics in the University of Cambridge; Senior Wrangler, 1819.

— At Norwich, aged 75, Anthony Hudson, esq., banker.

2. At Trelawney, Cornwall, aged 73, Mary, wife of John Cook Hardinge, esq., and youngest dau. of the late Sir Henry Trelawney, bart.

— At Elmdon Rectory, Birmingham,

aged 80, the Venerable William Spooner, B.A. 1800, M.A. 1803, St. John's College, Oxford, Rector of Elmdon (1802), Warwickshire, and of Acle (1824), Norfolk, and formerly Archdeacon of Coventry; elder brother of Rich. Spooner, esq., M.P. for Warwickshire.

2. At Halgalla, Ceylon, aged 31, David Moir, esq., son of the late Right Rev. David Moir, Bishop of Brechin.

— At his seat of Yair, in Selkirkshire, Mr. Pringle, of Whytbank. The deceased gentleman was in his 66th or 67th year. Mr. Pringle entered political life as member for Selkirkshire in 1830. He was not returned to the first reformed Parliament; but his county (of which he was Vice-Lieutenant) re-elected him in 1835, and he continued to represent it until he finally quitted the House of Commons in January, 1846. His capacity for business had meanwhile recommended him to the notice of Sir Robert Peel, and in 1841 he was appointed to the Scotch Lordship of the Treasury. This office he resigned in 1845, feeling himself unable to support the Conservative Ministry in the measure for increasing and perpetuating the endowment of Maynooth. Soon after Mr. Pringle's retirement from the Treasury, he was appointed to the office of Keeper of the General Register of Sasines. The acceptance of this situation rendered it necessary that he should give up his seat in Parliament, and he now withdrew into that private life where his many excellent and amiable qualities made him so much and generally esteemed. In 1830 he married his cousin, one of the daughters and co-heiresses of the late Sir William Dick, of Caprington, and has left issue.

3. At Easter Moniak, Inverness, Anne, eldest dau. of the late Alexander Fraser Tytler, Lord Woodhouselee.

4. At his residence, East Emma-place, Stonehouse, aged 82, Rear-Admiral James Wilkes Maurice. The gallant officer entered the navy in August, 1789, and shared in Lord Bridport's action in 1795. In 1802 Lieut. Maurice was appointed to the *Centaur*, under Commodore Samuel Hood, in which he served at the capture of St. Lucie, Tobago, Demerara, and Essequibo. At the head of a party of marines he did valuable service at Martinique, where he was wounded by the explosion of the magazine; and he aided in destroying a 6-gun battery—for his conduct on which occasion he received a sword from the Patriotic Society. On

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Feb. 8, 1804, after nearly a month had been expended in planting five guns, and placing provisions and stores upon an all but inaccessible eminence, situated in the sea, near the south-west end of Martinique, called the Diamond Rock, the rating was assigned to it of a sloop of war, and the command given to Lieut. Maurice, as a reward for the part he had taken in its equipment. He held it until June 2, 1805, when, owing to the want of ammunition and water, he was under the necessity of surrendering it to a French squadron of 2 sail of the line, 1 frigate, 1 brig, a schooner, and 11 gunboats, together with 1500 troops, after sustaining a day's attack with a degree of gallantry which procured him the high admiration of a court-martial and the warm applause of Lord Nelson. The enemy lost 80 killed and 40 wounded on shore (independently of the loss in their ships and boats), and also lost 3 gunboats and 2 row-boats. The British, who only numbered 107, had but 2 killed and 1 wounded. When governor of the island of Anholdt, in March, 1810, he rendered his name famous by the brilliant manner in which he defeated an attempt made to reduce it by a Danish flotilla and army, amounting in all to nearly 4000 men, who, after a close combat of nearly four hours and a half, were driven back, with a loss of three pieces of cannon, 16,000 musket-ball cartridges, and upwards of 500 prisoners—a greater number by 150 than the garrison itself. Although the loss of the assailants was so severe, that of the British was confined to 2 killed and 80 wounded. The glorious defence of Anholdt became the universal theme of praise, and its gallant conductor received the warm thanks of the Admiralty. He remained at the island until Sept., 1812, since which the gallant officer has not held employment. He received the naval medal and two clasps, and was the recipient of an honorary reward from the Patriotic Fund.

4. At London, Lieut.-Gen. William George Oochrane, Col. of the 11th Regt. of Foot.

— At Larkbere Lodge, Clapham Park, aged 27, Sophia, wife of Edgar Alfred Bowring, esq., and dau. of the late Thomas Cubitt, esq.

— At the Elms, Brixton Hill, Surrey, Jane, Dowager Lady Macdonald Lockhart, of Lee.

5. At Elphington, near Exeter, aged 68, Rear-Adm. Wm. Townsend Dance.

6. At Hampton Court Palace, aged 72, Anna Maria, Dowager Marchioness of Ely, eldest dau. of the late Sir Henry Watkin Dashwood, bart., of Kirtlington Park, Oxon. Her ladyship was Maid of Honour to Her Majesty Queen Charlotte, and for some years Lady of the Bed-chamber to Her Majesty Queen Adelaide.

— At his residence, Buckland, near Portsmouth, aged 80, retired Rear-Adm. Wm. Hendry.

— At his residence, Bennett-st., Bath, aged 74, Lieut.-Col. Joseph Netterville Burton, formerly of the 81st Regt.

7. At Brighton, in his 76th year, after a lingering illness, Sir Charles Clarke. Charles Mansfield Clarke was the younger son of the late Mr. John Clarke, a surgeon of Chancery-lane, was born in London, May 28, 1782, and received his classical education at St. Paul's School. Being destined by his father and by his own inclination to the medical profession, he attended St. George's Hospital, and the lectures of the Hunterian School of Medicine, and those on midwifery by his elder brother, the late Dr. John Clarke, who for many years enjoyed a most extensive practice in that particular branch of the profession in which his younger brother was destined to become so distinguished.

When his medical studies were completed, he became Assistant-Surgeon in the Hertfordshire Militia, and afterwards Surgeon in the 3rd Foot Guards. He was, however, induced by his elder brother to give up the army, and to devote his whole attention to the diseases of women and children, and more particularly to the practice of midwifery. He associated with his brother as a lecturer on these subjects as early as 1804, and continued to deliver his regular courses of lectures down to the year 1821, during which time he could reckon almost all the eminent accoucheurs among his hearers and pupils. For many years he held the appointment of Surgeon to Queen Charlotte's Lying-in Hospital. In 1825 he was chosen a Fellow of the Royal Society.

Hitherto Mr. Clarke had practised only as an accoucheur, in which capacity his rise to fame and celebrity had been speedy, if not sudden, though not more so than he well deserved; for no man ever threw himself more zealously into his professional duties, or showed more tenderness and sympathy in all his dealings with his patients, or more kindness and courtesy to his professional rivals. By these means, aided by his great sagacity and knowledge

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of the world and mankind, he attained so solid and substantial a position, that he was able to retire from the constant cares of his London practice, at an age when most men are still climbing up the hill, and to purchase the estate of Dunham Lodge in Norfolk, when he had scarcely passed his 40th year.

Having obtained the degree of M.D. from Lambeth, in 1827 Dr. Clarke became a Licentiate of the Royal College of Physicians, and on the accession of King William IV. to the throne he was honoured by the appointment of Physician to Queen Adelaide. On September 30, 1831, he was created a baronet, and in the year 1836 he was elected a Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians. In 1842 he had conferred upon him the honorary degree of M.A. by the University of Cambridge, and was created a D.C.L. of Oxford in 1845.

Sir Charles had not much leisure for writing, but his few treatises are very highly esteemed. His "Observations on the Diseases of Women and Children" forms an essential part of every medical library. He was President of the Society for the Relief of the Widows and Orphans of Medical Men, in which he took the deepest interest to the last.

Sir Charles Clarke married, in 1806, Mary Anna, dau. of the late Wright Thomas Squire, esq., of Peterborough, who died in 1856, by whom he has left a family.

7. At Kempsey, Worcestershire, aged 78, Lieut.-Gen. George Augustus Henderson, Colonel of the 59th Regt. The gallant General entered the army in 1793, and had seen considerable service. He embarked in 1795 with the army under General Sir Ralph Abercromby, destined for the West Indies; but malignant fever breaking out on board the ship the troops were disembarked. Afterwards he served with his regiment during the rebellion in Ireland in 1798. He accompanied the expedition to the Helder in 1799, and was present at the first landing, and at the battles of the 19th of September, and of the 2nd and 16th of October. In 1801 he proceeded to Egypt, in the expedition under Gen. Sir Ralph Abercromby. In 1808 he landed with his regiment in Portugal, and took part in the battle of Vimiera, the disastrous retreat to and the battle of Corunna. He returned to England with the other British forces after Corunna, and was next employed in the expedition to the Scheldt, and was at the

siege of Flushing. He, in 1808, went to the Peninsula, and served until the close of that war in 1814. He commanded the Queen's at the battle of Toulouse, on which occasion he received the brevet rank of Lieut.-Colonel. Gen. Henderson received the war medal and four clasps for Egypt, Vimiera, Corunna, and Toulouse. In 1836 he was nominated a K.H., having previously received the Order (second class) of the Crescent. After his retirement on half-pay he was one of the inspecting field officers. In April, 1852, he was appointed Colonel of the 59th Regt. by the late Duke of Wellington.

8. At Upton Park, Slough, Lieut.-Col. S. R. Warren.

— At Douglas, Sir Digby Mackworth, bart., of Ellen, Uske, Monmouthshire.

— At his residence, Lennox-place, Brighton, aged 83, Thomas Dyke, esq., of Doctors' Commons.

9. Sir Wm. Henry Dillon, knt., K.C.H., Vice-Admiral of the Red.

This distinguished officer was the son of Sir John Talbot Dillon, a baron of the Holy Roman Empire. Sir W. H. Dillon entered the navy at a very early age on board the *Alcide*, 74, commanded by Sir Andrew Snape Douglas. In 1793, in the *Defence*, 74, he was present in the action of the 1st June, and was wounded by a splinter in Lord Howe's action on June 1, 1794. In the *Prince George*, 98, he was in Lord Bridport's action with the French fleet, June 23, 1795. He then served in the *Glory*, 98, and in the *Thunderer*, 74, under Rear-Admiral Sir Hugh Christian, and was at the reduction of St. Lucie in May, 1796, carrying a flag of truce to take possession of Pigeon Island. As lieutenant he was present at the capture of numerous privateers and national vessels, and was frequently under fire of batteries. In 1801 he was present at the destruction of the British frigate *Melcager*, which had grounded in the Gulf of Mexico, and he effected an exchange of a part of the crew who had been taken prisoners. When Lieutenant of the *Africaine*, with a flag of truce from Lord Keith to the Dutch commodore Valterbach, at Helvoetsluis, he was in 1803 made most unjustifiably a prisoner, handed over to the French, and detained in captivity until September, 1807. The following year (having been made commander in 1805) he assumed charge, on the Leith station, of an old worn-out sloop, the *Childers*, carrying only fourteen 12-lb. carronades and 60 men, in

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which, on the coast of Norway, he gallantly engaged and ultimately drove off, after an action, with intervals, of upwards of seven hours' duration, a Danish man-of-war brig of 20 guns and 200 men. In this service he was severely wounded, and his meritorious conduct was acknowledged by the Patriotic Fund at Lloyd's by the present of a sword valued at 100 guineas. He also received a post-commission, and in 1809 was at Walcheren, where he superintended the debarkation of a division of the army. He was afterwards employed off the coast of Holland, and of Spain, assisting the patriots in protecting the Greenland fishery, and in other services. He obtained his flag-rank November 9, 1846. He was Naval Equerry to His Royal Highness the Duke of Sussex, nominated K.C.H. January 13, 1835, knighted in the June following, and in 1839 received the good-service pension.

9. At Lowestoffe, aged 75, C. S. J. Hawtayne, Vice-Admiral of the Red. The gallant Admiral, after a long life of danger at sea, was accidentally drowned by falling from the pier at Lowestoffe.

11. At Cottage-road, Harrow-road, aged 75, Lieut.-Col. J. Harris, late of H. M.'s 24th Regt.

— At Bedford, aged 36, Capt. Frederick Trollope, of the Bengal Army, youngest son of the late Rear-Adm. Trollope, C.B.

— At her residence, Wisbeach, Cambridgeshire, aged 78, Sophia Anne, relict of Rear-Adm. Spelman Swaine.

12. At Dunbar, aged 55, Mr. Wm. Wilson, brother of Mr. James Wilson, Secretary of the Treasury, and of Mr. Walter Wilson, manufacturer, Hawick. Also his two daughters, Helen and Alice Wilson, aged respectively 17 and 14 years, who had ventured into the sea to bathe, when a heavy sea struck the group, drawing them underneath the waves. Mr. Wilson came running down to the beach, dashed into the water, and perished with his children.

14. At Somerford Park, near Congleton, Cheshire, aged 64, Sir Charles Peter Shakerley, bart., High Sheriff of Cheshire in 1837. Sir Charles was by maternal descent the head and representative of an ancient family settled in that county so far back as the reign of Henry III. The last heir male of the Shakerleys left a daughter, who married, in 1764, Charles Buckwork, esq., of Park-place, Berks, who assumed in 1790, by Act of Parliament, the name

and arms of Shakerley alone. His eldest son the deceased was created a baronet in 1838, on occasion of Her Majesty's coronation.

15. In Montpelier-road, aged 10, Cornelia Caroline, only dau. of the late Sir Francis J. Ford, bart.

16. At Maddox-st., aged 74, J. de Lousada, esq., Duque de Lousada.

— Of epilepsy, aged 72, the Rev. George Crabbe, Vicar of Bredfield, near Woodbridge, eldest son and biographer of the poet; the worthy son of his excellent father. Mr. Crabbe was a member of Trinity College, Cambridge. Having taken orders he was for 18 years curate of Pucklechurch, Gloucestershire. In 1834 he was presented by the Lord Chancellor to the vicarages of Bredfield and Petistree, Suffolk. In 1832, a new edition of his father's poems being called for, Mr. Crabbe supplied the charming biography prefixed to the volumes. He was also the author of a volume on Natural Theology, something on the plan of the Bridgewater Treatises, and of other works. Mr. Crabbe, though the son of a poet, and inheriting a strong poetic temperament, had a strong aversion to verse writing. But his quiet and simple manners, his love of home scenes and country simplicity, showed the stock from which he sprung. As a parish priest he was deeply loved and sincerely lamented. He leaves several children.

17. At Paris, the Hon. Martha, dau. of John, eighth Baron Rollo of Duncrubs, and wife of Col. Richardson Robertsos, of Tulliebelton, Perthshire.

— The Ven. Henry Foulkes, D.D., Principal of Jesus College, Oxford. Dr. Foulkes had been principal of his college 40 years.

20. In London, in his 75th year, Henry David Erskine, the twelfth Earl of Buchan. His lordship was the eldest son of the witty and accomplished Henry Erskine, fourth son of the tenth Earl of Buchan. The late Earl succeeded his uncle in 1829.

— At Millbrook Cottage, Southampton, aged 95, the Right Hon. Lady Lisle, widow of the Right Hon. Lord Lisle.

— At Cheltenham, aged 68, Mary Helena, widow of the late Sir E. Sygne, bt.

— At Albion-st., Hyde Park, aged 62, Jane Lady Anderson, widow of Sir James Eglington Anderson, M.D.

21. At St. Anne's, Cheltenham, aged 80, Harriet Douglas, dau. of the late Major-Gen. Douglas, of Garistoun.

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22. At his residence, the Canons, Mitcham, aged 39, Anthony Cuthbert Collingwood Denny, esq., Lieut. R.N., eldest son of the late Anthony Denny, esq., of Barham Wood, Herts, and grandson of Cuthbert, Lord Collingwood.

23. At Francis-st., Regent-sq., London, James K. Pyne, esq., many years a celebrated tenor singer at the Theatres Royal, Covent Garden and Drury Lane, and for upwards of 46 years a member of the Foundling Choir, London.

— At Vichy, aged 74, General Sir John Doveton, K.C.B.; one of the oldest officers in the East India Company's service. He sailed for Madras in 1798; was soon placed on the staff as aide-de-camp to the late Marquess Wellesley, during his Governor-Generalship in India. He saw much active service in the several campaigns of 1799, 1803, and 1817, and at one time commanded a division of the Nizam's army. For his Indian services he was made a K.C.B. in 1838.

— At his residence, Prospect-terr., Reading, aged 69, Rear-Admiral John Allen.

— At Stevenson House, Haddington, Anne, wife of Sir John Gordon Sinclair, bart., of Murkie.

— At Margate, Mr. Sinclair, the celebrated Scottish vocalist.

24. Aged 82, at his residence, Compton Hall, near Plymouth, George Boughton Kingdon, esq., a Magistrate and Deputy-Lieut. for the counties of Devon and Cornwall, a gentleman of Her Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Chamber.

— From a railway accident, aged 20, the Hon. W. W. Windsor Clive.

— At Norfolk-crescent, Hyde Park, aged 65, Miss Elizabeth Ottley, dau. of Drewry Ottley, esq., many years President and Chief Justice of the island of St. Vincent, and sister of the late Sir Richard Ottley, Chief Justice of Ceylon.

25. At Richmond, aged 72, Gen. Sir George H. F. Berkeley, K.C.B., Col. of the 35th Regiment, and M.P. for Devonport in the last Parliament. The deceased was the eldest son of the late Admiral Sir G. C. Berkeley, G.C.B., some time Lord Admiral of Portugal, by Emily Charlotte, dau. of the late Lord George Lennox. He proceeded with the 35th Regt. of Foot to Sicily and Egypt, where he served during the whole campaign under Lieut.-Gen. M. Frazer. He subsequently joined the British forces in the Peninsula under Lord Wellington,

and served as Assistant Adjt.-General. Among other engagements, he was present at Busaco, Fuentes d'Onor, Badajoz, Salamanca, Vittoria, San Sebastian, and Nive, and received a cross and three clasps for his Peninsular services. He was subsequently engaged in the campaign in Flanders, and was present at Waterloo, and for his gallantry on that field received the Order of St. Vladimir, 4th class, from the late Emperor of Russia, and was made a K.C.B. in 1815. He was also a Knight of the Tower and Sword of Portugal. In 1845 he was appointed to the colonelcy of the 35th Foot, and attained the rank of General in the army in 1854. Adopting a different set of political opinions from those maintained by the rest of the family, he was Surveyor-General of the Ordnance under the Government of Lord Derby from February to December, 1852, and sat for Devonport during the last Parliament in the Conservative interest. In 1815 he married Lucy, eldest dau. and co-heir of the late Sir Thomas Sutton, bart., by whom he has left issue.

25. At Old Shoreham Vicarage, aged 64, James Adey Ogle, M.D., Regius and Aldrichian Professor of Medicine, Tomline's Prælector and Aldrichian Professor of Anatomy, and Clinical Professor, in Oxford University; Physician to the Radcliffe Asylum, near Oxford, and Treasurer of the Radcliffe Infirmary.

— At the London Inn, Exeter, aged 60, William Mackworth Praed, esq., of Delamore, and Bitton House, both in the county of Devon.

— At Edinburgh, Mary, the wife of the Hon. Charles Langdale.

26. At Youngsbury, Herts, aged 85, Lady Giles Puller.

27. Aged 80, R. H. Harrison, esq., late of Tanfield Court, Benchet of the Inner Temple.

29. At Peterborough, Rear-Admiral George Morris. The Admiral entered the navy in 1789, on board the *Victorious*, 74, commanded by his father, then Master-Superintendent of the ordinary. In January, 1793, removed to the *Audacious*, 74, Capt. William Parker, under whom, when acting midshipman, he lost a leg in Lord Howe's action, 1794. He subsequently served in the *Sandwich*, 90, Capt. J. R. Mosse, and was made Lieut. June 2, 1796, into the *Ardent*, 64, Capt. R. R. Burgess, on the North Sea station, where he fought as second Lieutenant at the battle of Camperdown, 1797,

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when his brave captain was killed. During the expedition to Holland, in 1799, in the same ship, he was present at the surrender of the Dutch squadron in the Texel, and brought to England the *Admiral de Ruyter*, one of the prizes. In March, 1800, he commanded the *Lady Charlotte*, hired armed brig, in which he captured the French privateers, *L'Espoir* and *Le Petit Pirate*, and succeeded in retaking several British merchantmen. Afterwards in the *Penguin* he destroyed, on the bar of Senegal River, the privateer *Renouance*, 14 guns and 87 men, and in the *Elk* a French and Spanish privateer. In the *Magnet*, in 1809, he intercepted the Danish privateer *Paulina*, 10 guns, and was wrecked on the ice near Malmo, and marched in the depth of winter with his ship's company to Gottenberg, to join Sir B. Keats, then in Wingo Sound. He attained post-rank in 1812, and in 1840 accepted the rank of Rear-Admiral (on the retired list). For the loss of his leg he was awarded a pension of 300*l.* per annum.

29. At Torquay, Henrietta Frances, dau. of the late Rev. Spencer Madan.

— Sarah, the wife of the Rev. G. L. Benson, of the Close, Salisbury.

30. At Paris, aged 67, M. Pigal, a sculptor of some merit, and one of the best-known collectors of curiosities in Paris. His death was caused, it is stated, by the grief he experienced on discovering that a specimen of a most valuable medal, which he had been long seeking for, and had recently purchased at a very high price, was after all only a well-executed imitation of the genuine one. Pigal had reduced economy, or rather absurd self-denial, to a system, to which he adhered with constancy through life. In his youth, his daily expenditure, apart from rent, was three-pence halfpenny per diem, but in later years he gave way to luxurious ideas, and actually expended sixpence daily. All his money went in the purchase of curiosities, which, in the absence of any heirs, becomes the property of Government. Pigal restored the *Porte St. Denis*, and executed the bas-reliefs of the *Madeleine*, besides contributing to many other public buildings.

— At Paris, M. Auguste Comte, the chief of the Positive School of Philosophy, with whose principal work the English public were made acquainted, a few years ago, in translations by Miss Martineau and Mr. Lewes,

30. At Grafton-terr., Cheltenham, aged 78, Capt. Joseph Marrett, R.N. Capt. Marrett served in the *Crescent* frigate in its celebrated action with the French 36-gun frigate the *Réunion*, which she captured. Served in the *Arion* in the general battles off L'Orient, off Cape St. Vincent, and in the battles of the Nile, and made Lieut. of the *Casopos*, one of the captured ships; served in the *Royal Sovereign* under the flag of Lord Gardiner and Sir Henry Harvey. After the peace of Amiens, was Lieut. on board H.M.S. *Eurus*; then commanded the *Amwell* and *Martial* gun-brigs, and actively employed off the coast of France and Spain, where he captured or destroyed 45 of the enemy's vessels. In 1810 appointed Flag-Lieut. to the Duke de Bouillon, Rear-Adm. on the Jersey and Guernsey station.

— In the north of Scotland, the Hon. Major Alexander E. G. Sinclair, brother of the Earl of Caithness; youngest son of the late, and heir presumptive of his brother, the present Earl.

Lately. Francis Blaikie, of St. Helen's, a man of note in the annals of agriculture. Mr. Blaikie came to England 68 years ago, and became agent, first to the Earl of Chesterfield, and subsequently to the Earl of Leicester. In connection with the latter, then Mr. Coke, of Norfolk, he was the means of introducing on those princely estates the turnip-drill husbandry, and the other far-famed improvements in agriculture to be ever associated with that noble name and era. He also contributed various papers to the science of agriculture. Laden with the honours and the respect of his English friends, he retired to the banks of the Tweed some 25 years ago, and spent the evening of his life at St. Helen's.

Lately. Aged 61, Mrs. Mary Corder, the widow of William Corder, the murderer of Maria Martin, at the Red Barn, Polstead, Suffolk—a crime which created very great excitement nearly 30 years ago.

OCTOBER.

1. At Gosport, in his 71st year, Vice-Admiral of the Red John Brett Purvis. He was a Magistrate and Deputy-Lieut. of the county of Hants, and a gallant and distinguished officer. He was a lieutenant of the *Driver* sloop, and commanded

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her boats at the capture of a Spanish privateer of 14 guns and 60 men; he commanded the *Delight* sloop in the expedition to Naples and the capture of the islands of Ischia and Procida; he served as a volunteer at the siege of Cadix on board the *Atlas*, 74, commanded by his father, in 1810, and was captain of the *Ganymede*, in co-operation with the *Patriot*, on the coast of Catalonia, particularly at the siege of Tarragona and destruction of the Coll de Bellaguer.

1. At Sawston Hall, Cambridgeshire, aged 28, Marie Roger, wife of Ferdinand Huddleston, esq., and only child of the Count Roger du Nord, of Paris.

2. At his residence, Hertford-st., May Fair, aged 81, Robt. Keate, Sergeant-Surgeon to the Queen.

— At Brighton, aged 59, Neill Malcolm, esq., of Poltalloch, Argyllshire, and Great Stanhope-st., May Fair, London.

— At Shandwick-place, Edinburgh, Jane Marianne Cumming, eldest surviving dau. of the late Sir Alexander Penrose Cumming Gordon, bart., of Altyre and Gordonstown.

— At St. Leonards-on-Sea, Charlotte, relict of Sir Thomas Marmale.

4. At Wentworth, Woodhouse, aged 71, the Right Hon. Charles William Wentworth-Fitzwilliam, third Earl Fitzwilliam, Viscount Milton, of Norborough, county of Northampton, and Baron Fitzwilliam in the peerage of the United Kingdom, and also fifth Earl Fitzwilliam and Viscount Milton in the peerage of Ireland.

His lordship was born in Grosvenor-sq., May 4, 1786, and was the only son of William, the fourth Earl (formerly Lord Lieut. of Ireland), by his first wife, the Lady Charlotte Ponsonby, a dau. of the second Earl of Bessborough, and great-grandson of Thomas, Marquess of Rockingham. He was educated at Trinity College, Cambridge, and represented the county of York in the Lower House in seven successive Parliaments, between the years 1807 and 1833, and succeeded to the earldom on his father's death, February 8, 1833. In 1853 he was appointed a Deputy-Lieut. for Northamptonshire, and in 1856 received the royal licence authorising him to adopt the surname of Wentworth before that of Fitzwilliam, as it had been previously used by his father, to mark his descent from Thomas, first Marquess of Rockingham. He was elected a Knight of the Garter in 1851.

Earl Fitzwilliam married in 1806,

Mary, fourth dau. of Thomas, first Lord Dundas, and sister of the first Earl of Zetland, by whom he had a numerous family. His lordship is succeeded in his titles by his second son; the eldest, who formerly represented North Northamptonshire, having died without male issue in 1836.

6. At Dover, aged 78, the Rev. Matthew Irving, D.D., Canon of Rochester Cathedral, and one of H.M.'s Chaplains in Ordinary.

7. At Portsmouth, aged 67, Rear-Adm. Joseph Harrison, an officer who had seen much active service.

8. At Exeter, aged 75, the Lady Jane Erskine, youngest dau. of the late John Francis, Earl of Mar.

— At Coombe House, Herefordshire, aged 75, Harriet, wife of Thomas Bourke Ricketts, esq., and second dau. of the late Gen. Wm. Loftus.

10. At Berkeley Castle, aged 70, the Right Hon. William Fitzhardinge Berkeley, Earl Fitzhardinge, and Baron Seagrave, [Lord Lieutenant of the county of Gloucester, and Col. of the South Gloucester Militia.

His lordship was the eldest son of Frederick Augustus, fifth Earl of Berkeley, by Mary, dau. of Mr. William Cole, of Gloucester, and was born in Mount-st., Grosvenor-sq., on the 26th of December, 1786. Those who are familiar with the peerage and its history will scarcely need to be reminded that the validity of a marriage which was alleged to have been contracted so early as the 30th of March, 1785, between the father and mother of the deceased, became the subject of a Parliamentary inquiry after the death of the fifth Earl of Berkeley, and that the result of a close investigation of the entire circumstances connected with the case was a resolution passed by the House of Lords without a dissentient voice that this alleged marriage of 1785 was not proven, and that consequently the late Lord Fitzhardinge had no claim or right to the earldom of Berkeley.

Whatever may have been the real facts of this extraordinary case, the so-called Viscount Dursley relinquished the title, and was thenceforward known as Colonel Berkeley, a name which has inseparably associated with it some tales of scandal in the fashionable life of that day.

The estates at Berkeley, at Canford in Middlesex, and elsewhere, were not entailed upon the title, and hence he re-

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mained in undisputed possession of Berkeley Castle, which was bequeathed to him by his father, and which gave him very extensive influence as a landed proprietor in the county of Gloucester; in which, as also at Bristol, and in the city of Gloucester, he ably supported the Liberal interest against the powerful influence of the Beaufort family. He maintained his ground in this position extremely well, and was one of the gentlemen chosen by Earl Grey for elevation to the peerage at the coronation of King William IV., when he was created Baron Segrave. The operation of the Reform Act, instead of limiting his territorial influence, went far towards doubling it, as he was in general able to secure one seat at least for the Liberal party in East as well as in West Gloucestershire. In 1841 he was elevated to the earldom of Fitzhardinge, just previous to the resignation of the Melbourne Ministry. By the decision of the House of Lords in 1811, the earldom of Berkeley was adjudged to the Hon. Thomas Morton Fitzhardinge Berkeley, fifth son of the late Earl, but the first child born after the marriage of 1796; he has never, however, assumed the title.

Earl Fitzhardinge never married, and consequently his earldom and the barony of Segrave have become extinct.

12. At his residence, Kensington-park-gardens, Gen. J. F. Salter, C.B., of the H.E.I.C.S.

13. At his rooms, aged 72, the Rev. Thos. Henry Ashhurst, D.C.L., Senior Fellow of All Souls' College, Oxford: third son of the late Sir William Henry Ashhurst, a Judge of the Court of Queen's Bench.

14. Aged 85, Richard Twining, esq., F.R.S., banker, of Bedford-pl., Russell-sq., and the Strand, London. During the war times he was Colonel of the Royal Westminster Volunteers, and being elected a Director of the East India Company, was for many years Chairman of the Committee of Bye-Laws at the East India House, where, as in every other official situation, he fulfilled the duties with the strictest fidelity. In public, as well as in the wide circle of his family life, he was an example of the true Christian character, and is gone to his rest beloved and honoured by a large and varied class of society.

— Aged 70, Mr. Alexander Laing, author of "Wayside Flowers," familiarly known as "the Brechin poet." Mr. Laing was a native of Brechin, and in

early life served his apprenticeship to the flax-dressing trade, which business he followed for about 20 years.

15. At Dedham, Essex, aged 65, Maj.-Gen. Joseph Leggett, H.E.I.C.S. Madras Army.

17. At Marlborough Hill, St. John's Wood, Caroline, wife of Sir William E. Burnaby, bart.

— At his residence, Britannia-square, Worcester, aged 76, Maj.-Gen. Francis Campbell, late of the 8th or King's Regiment.

— At Southampton, in consequence of a fall from his carriage, Peter Barfoot, esq., of Midlington House, Droxford, Hants, a magistrate of that county.

22. At Wallington, Surrey, aged 73, Sir C. H. Rich, bart.

— At Grosvenor-sq., aged 62, the Viscountess Maynard.

23. At Henly, near Tunbridge Wells, in his 41st year, Major George Warburton, R.A., and M.P. for Harwich. The deceased was the younger brother of Eliot Warburton, author of "The Crescent and the Cross," who perished in the conflagration of the *Amazon*. He married the Hon. Elizabeth Augusta, daughter of the first Lord Bateman. The deceased gentleman had, up to the day of his death, been in very good health and spirits, and had spoken in the most cheerful terms of his prospects and his domestic happiness. On that day he seemed to be oppressed in the head and vomited. He seemed to be uneasy and uncertain as to his movements and intentions. At night, when apparently retiring to bed, he eluded the suspicions of his friends, and shot himself through the head.

— At Bolarum, Deccan, East Indies, of fever, the Hon. Mrs. Rose Campbell, of Ballochyle, Argyllshire, youngest daughter of the Right Hon. John Visc. Arbutnot.

25. At the Pavilion, Parade, at West Cowes, after a long and painful illness, aged 63, Fanny, wife of the Right Hon. Sir James Graham, bart.

— At No. 3, Bryanstone-street, Portman-sq., London, aged 69, the Right Rev. Dr. Daniel Gateward Davis, Lord Bishop of Antigua. The good Bishop's decease was sudden, having been occasioned by a disease of the heart.

Dr. Davis was born in the island of St. Christopher, in the West Indies, in the year 1788, the son of the Rev. W. Davis. He was educated at Reading, and at Pembroke College, Oxford. Having taken orders, he proceeded to the West

Indies, and not long after his arrival there was instituted to the rectory of St. Paul's, Nevis, an island near St. Christopher's. At Nevis he faithfully discharged his pastoral duties for 11 years. Few social revolutions have been effected by the combined efforts of thousands, greater than was effected by the efforts of this one humble priest. It seems in these days incredible that such a state of things should have been allowed to exist under a civilized community; but up to that time, slaves had never been permitted to contract marriage, but had been herded together, with a view to the profit of their owners, who treated them in this respect just as farmers would treat cattle. The story should be told in the simple words of the Christian preacher. "About the latter end of the year 1816, after having obtained the sanction of his owner, I published for the first time the banns of marriage between a slave and a free woman. The banns were published in my parish church of St. Paul's, Charleston, Nevis. A considerable ferment was immediately excited in the community; and I received a requisition through a member of Council from the then President, directing that the marriage should not be solemnized until the matter had been submitted to the Ordinary. I was soon afterwards informed that the opinion of the first law officer in the Government had been taken, and that he had declared 'that such a marriage would be nugatory, and therefore highly improper.' Under the authority of this opinion, I refrained from solemnizing the marriage; but feeling that if such a maxim could be maintained, every effort to improve the morality of the slave population would prove abortive, I submitted the circumstances of the case to the Bishop of London, who laid them before His Majesty's Government." Mr. Davis also wrote strongly to Mr. Wilberforce, who was then exerting his great talents and persuasive powers of eloquence towards obtaining freedom for the slave. The result was, that Mr. Davis, after having met with much local opposition, obtained in 1822, under a letter from Mr. H. R. Brandreth, the Government Secretary, the sanction of the Government to celebrate marriages among the slave population.

The following is a copy of Lord Bathurst's letter in 1817, to Governor Probyn, respecting the right of slaves to marry:—

"Downing Street,

"11th June, 1817.

"SIR, — I have received your letter of the 29th April, in reply to my despatch of the 6th February, in which I enclosed the complaint of the Rev. Mr. Davis respecting impediments alleged to have been opposed to his marrying a slave in the island of Nevis.

"I am now to acquaint you, that a similar question having arisen in the Bahamas, and it having been referred to His Majesty's law officers, they have reported it to be their opinion that the ecclesiastical law has always held, without distinction as to the consent of the owners, that slaves were not to be excluded from marriage, either with free persons or slaves, and that their owners' claims to their services would not be affected thereby.

"I am desirous of calling your attention particularly to the opinion above adverted to, in order that you may take the necessary steps for removing the error which appears generally to prevail at Nevis, with respect to the disability of slaves to contract marriage, even with the consent of their owners; an error which is the more dangerous, as it tends to perpetuate that promiscuous intercourse amongst slaves which is fatal to all attempts at moral and religious improvement.

"I have the honour to be, Sir,

"Yours, &c.,

"(Signed) BATHURST."

After having held the rectory of St. Paul's, Nevis, for 11 years, Mr. Davis removed to St. George's, Basseterre, St. Christopher's, where he laboured for about 14 years, winning such general love and respect, that to this day he is remembered with the most reverent fondness by all at that place who are of an age to recollect his services. Whilst at Basseterre, he became one of Bishop Coleridge's rural deans.

From St. Christopher's Mr. Davis removed to Antigua, and was appointed in 1837 Archdeacon of Antigua. In 1842 he visited England, and was selected as the bishop of the diocese in which he had so assiduously filled the office of archdeacon. He was consecrated in Westminster Abbey on the 24th August, St. Bartholomew's Day, 1842, with four other colonial prelates. The consecration of five colonial bishops on one day, in Westminster Abbey, was a memorable event in the history of the Church.

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Dr. Davis proved himself an active, energetic bishop, anxious to fulfil in a gentle and kindly spirit the important duties of his sacred office. He had a natural cheerfulness of disposition and manner, which mingled well with that benign gravity so becoming in a chief pastor of the Church. With a lofty form and dignified bearing, he was very humble in his demeanour in the performance of duties in his Divine Master's service :—

“ Affectionate in look, as well becomes
The messenger of grace to guilty men.”

Nor was the Bishop's diocese one of an ordinary character. It includes numerous islands, which no danger of the seas or climate prevented the Bishop from visiting in due seasons ; among them are Antigua, Montserrat, Barbuda, St. Christopher, Nevis, Anguilla, the Virgin Islands, and Dominica. In all of these the incessant exertions of the Bishop produced marked effects ; churches arose, schools were dotted over the plantations, the gospel was preached where it was before unheard ; thousands were confirmed ; and education, religious and secular, spread around under his benign zeal. The remains of the venerable prelate were interred in the Kensal Green Cemetery, in the presence of his family, and a numerous attendance of gentlemen connected with the West Indies, to whom his ministry had been known and appreciated.

26. At Eynesbury, aged 73, Lieut.-Col. Humbley. This gallant soldier entered the army in 1807, and served with the 95th at the siege of Copenhagen, in 1807, and was present in some skirmishes near that city ; and afterwards at the action of Kioge, the surrender of Copenhagen and the whole Danish navy. He was present at the battles of Roleia and Vimiera, the advance from Lisbon into Spain, the subsequent retreat from Salamanca, action at Calcavellas, and battle of Corunna. He served on the Walcheren expedition, and was at the defence of Cadix and Fort Matagorda ; at the battles of Busaco, Barrosa, Salamanca, and Vittoria, in the last of which engagements he was severely wounded in the left arm ; the action at Verra, the battles of the Pyrenees—wounded near the left eye ; crossing the Bidassoa, battles of the Nivelle, Nive, and Orthes—severely wounded in the right thigh ; action at Tarbes, and battle of Toulouse, besides numerous minor actions. He bore a very distinguished part in the ever-memorable battle

of Waterloo, in which he was severely wounded by receiving a musket-ball in each shoulder. For these brilliant exploits he received the war medal with *thirteen* clasps. There is only one officer in the British army now living who has received more clasps than Col. Humbley, viz. Maj.-Gen. Sir James Schoedde, K.C.B., Col. of the Queen's Royals, who served in the Peninsular war with the 60th Regt., and who wears the war medal and fourteen clasps.

26. At his residence, Alexander-street, Westbourne-park, London, aged 34, the Rev. Robert Alfred Vaughan, B.A., only son of Rev. Robert Vaughan, D.D., formerly Principal of the Lancashire Independent College, and formerly co-pastor with the late Rev. William Jay, at Argyle Chapel, Bath.

27. At his residence in Wilton-croce, aged 48, the Hon. Edmund Phipps, third son of Henry, first Earl of Mulgrave, and younger brother of the present Marquess of Normanby.

— At Pentonville, Henry Bishop, esq., eldest son of the late Sir Henry R. Bishop, Mus. Bac., Oxon.

28. The unfortunate members of the house of Orleans have been deeply afflicted by the sudden death of the Duchess of Nemours. The Duchesses had been recently confined, and appeared to be nearly convalescent. The Duchess de Nemours was a dau. of the Grand Duke Ferdinand of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha, and was consequently cousin of Her Majesty and Prince Consort. Her Royal Highness was born in 1822, and married, in 1840, the Duke de Nemours, by whom she has had four children—the Count d'Eu, the Duc d'Alençon, the Princess Marguerite, and, after an interval of 11 years, the infant whose birth has preceded by only a few days the untimely decease of its illustrious mother. Her Majesty and the Prince Consort, who had visited the Duchess but a few days previously, were deeply affected by this melancholy event.

— Very suddenly, while shooting in the neighbourhood of Tours, in his 56th year, Louis Eugène Cavaignac, once the Dictator of France.

General Eugène Cavaignac was born in Paris in 1802. He was the son of Jean Baptist Cavaignac, a member of the terrible Convention, and who, during the Reign of Terror, acquired a reputation not of a very enviable kind. He was at an early age destined for the military profession, and was a pupil of the College of

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St. Barbe, entered the Polytechnic School in 1820, then transferred, with the rank of Lieutenant of Engineers, to the Ecole d'Application of Metz, and in 1824 was appointed to the 2nd Regiment of Engineers. He was promoted to the rank of First Lieutenant in 1827; in 1828 he went through the campaign of the Morea as second Captain, and was promoted to full Captain in 1829. His regiment was quartered at Arras (the birthplace of Robespierre) on the breaking out of the revolution of 1830, and Cavaignac was one of the first among his brother officers who declared for the new *régime*. In 1831 he was at Metz, and signed the project of the National Association. For this act he was placed on half-pay, but was restored to the service in 1832, and sent, as to an honourable banishment, with his regiment to Algeria. Marshal Clausel then commanded the French army in Africa, and after the success obtained at Mascara, in which affair Cavaignac took part, returned to Oran. He left a French garrison at Tlemcen, in the western extremity of Algeria, which was at a considerable distance from succour, and in the midst of the warlike tribes of the Kabyles. Cavaignac was appointed to the command of the garrison, and 500 picked men were left under his orders. This was in Jan. 1836, and from that period till May of the following year, when he was relieved, he gave proofs of great courage and of great resources of mind. He repulsed the enemy on every occasion when they attacked him with far superior forces, and maintained his ground to the last. In the summer of 1840 he was appointed to the command of the 3rd Battalion of Zouaves, which was principally formed of the volunteers of Tlemcen. He returned to Algeria, and received the command of the 2nd Battalion of African Light Infantry, known by the name of the Zephyrs. He took part in the attack on Cherchel, in 1841, and was left in occupation of that fortress. While defending it against the Arabs Cavaignac was wounded in the thigh. For his gallant conduct during the siege he was promoted to the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, and to that of full Colonel of Zouaves, and in 1844 was named General of Brigade and Governor of the Province of Oran. After the revolution of 1848, in which General Cavaignac took a very conspicuous part, and was one of the Provisional Government, he was appointed to the Governor-Generalship of Algeria. Here he signa-

lised his command by great firmness and judgment, until he was chosen a delegate to the National Assembly for the two departments of Lot and Seine. He elected, however, to sit for the former, as he had some connection with the locality.

By a decree of the Provisional Government, February the 24th, he was made General of Division, and by a second decree he was named Minister of War, but declined that post because he was not allowed to concentrate in Paris such a military force as he wished to maintain. He had scarcely been recalled to Paris, in order that he might take a part in the debates of the National Assembly, when he was appointed Minister at War, and at once entered upon the supreme command. On the outbreak of the 22nd of June two plans for its suppression were proposed. The Executive Committee were in favour of spreading the troops over the capital, and so preventing the erection of the barricades. Cavaignac's plan was the opposite of this, and consisted in concentrating his troops at certain points, and bringing them into action in large masses. Cavaignac treated the outbreak not as a mere insurrection, but as the commencement of a civil war, and met it in a regular order of battle. The National Assembly passed a resolution declaring Paris in a state of siege, and appointed Cavaignac Dictator, with absolute and unlimited powers, and after four days of fighting in the streets, during which the killed and wounded on both sides amounted to above 8,000, including Generals Brea and Negrier, and M. Affre, the Archbishop of Paris, Cavaignac found himself the absolute disposer of the destinies of Paris and of France. Had he been capable of mere selfish ambition, he might doubtless have secured for himself, for a time at least, the possession of unlimited authority. He was true, however, to his republican principles, and laid down his "Dictatorship," like some ancient Roman, as soon as he had pacified the capital. The National Assembly, however, aware of the importance of his services, appointed him President of the Council, with power to nominate his own ministry. At length, after long and protracted discussions, the Assembly determined that a President should be elected by universal suffrage. Cavaignac was put forward by the middle-class republicans. The result was as follows:—for Louis Napoleon, 5,534,520 votes; for Cavaignac, 1,448,802; for Ledru Rollin, 371,431;

for Raspail, 36,964; for Lamartine, 17,914; for Changarnier, 4,687; for sundry other candidates, 12,434: the total number of voters polled being 7,449,471. On laying down his extraordinary powers, Cavaignac received the thanks of the National Assembly and the compliments of his successor. When Louis Napoleon executed his *coup-d'état*, in December, 1851, one of his precautions was to arrest Cavaignac in his bed-chamber. The General, however, was released after a brief detention, and has since resided unmolested in Paris. Immediately on his release he was married to Mademoiselle Odier, daughter of the banker of that name. He was elected to the Legislative Corps in 1852, but refused to take the oaths to the new Government; and in June last he was chosen one of the deputies for the Seine, in opposition to the Imperial candidate, but as the Chamber had not yet met the stern resolution of the Republican General had not been put to the test.

28. At his residence, Haslewood, Hertfordshire, aged 73, Mr. Richard Sanderson, for many years M.P. for Colchester. The deceased gentleman was a partner in the large commercial house of Messrs. Sanderson, Sandeman, and Co., 83, King William-st., City, and a large East India proprietor. In 1833 Mr. Sanderson married the Hon. Charlotte Matilda Manners Sutton, only dau. of the late Speaker, the Rt. Hon. Charles Manners Sutton, afterwards first Visc. Canterbury, by his first marriage with Miss Lucy Maria Charlotte Denison, eldest dau. of the late Mr. John Denison, of Ossington, co. Nottingham, and sister of the present Speaker, the Rt. Hon. John Evelyn Denison.

30. At his seat, Basildon Park, Berkshire, aged 67, Mr. James Morrison, head of the eminent firm of Morrison, Dillon, and Co., of Fore-street, London, and formerly member of Parliament for the borough of Ipswich.

Mr. Morrison was a native of Hants, born of yeoman parents, originally of Scotch descent. Early transplanted to this metropolis at the end of the last century, the country youth first set foot in London, unaided, in search of his fortunes. His first employment was a very menial one in a warehouse, and procured him a bare maintenance; but his industry and trustworthiness soon secured a partnership in the Fore-street business of the late Mr. Todd, whose daughter he married. So far, it may be said, his start in

life was accidental; but Mr. Morrison's constant rise in life was no accident. His enormous wealth was the result of his own natural sagacity, perseverance, and integrity. During the long course of his devotion to trade and commerce Mr. Morrison's mind never stood still. Every social change in business—in demand and supply—he keenly discerned and promptly acted on. Thus his great parent-business in Fore-street has retained to the present time its lead among rivals. After the close of the great continental war, and the consequent rapid extension of population and wealth, Mr. Morrison was one of the first English traders who reversed his system of management by an entire departure from the old exaction of the highest prices. His new principle was the substitution of the lowest remunerative scale of profit and more rapid circulation of capital, and the success of the experiment speedily created his pre-eminent wholesale trade. "Small profits and quick returns" was his motto. Other houses soon followed in his wake, comparatively successfully; but the genius which originated the movement, notwithstanding active competitors, maintained its supremacy. The rapid increase and vast profits of the "dry goods trade," as the Americans term cotton, woollen, and linen goods, are illustrated by the warehouse palaces, which of late years have been erected in London and in our great provincial manufacturing towns. Almost within half a generation this internal and foreign commerce has been thus revolutionized. The result to Mr. Morrison's middle age was the accumulation of his large original fortune. His reinvestments, of course, were thenceforward variously extended beyond his legitimate business, and his enterprises at home and abroad were attended by almost invariable success. For several years past he has been one of the principal purchasers of British land, his most considerable properties being in Berks, Bucks, Kent, Wilts, Yorkshire, and Islay, in Scotland, and the same keenness which had made him a successful trader made him a prosperous landowner. At various times from 1830 to 1847, Mr. Morrison represented his own wealth in the House of Commons. He was, of course, a strong advocate of free trade; and his strong practical sense on questions of political economy, currency, and trade carried much weight; his best independent measure was the select committee which vindicated the

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public interests against the dominations of the railway companies.

Mr. Morrison, though a self-educated man, in manhood fully made up for any deficiency in his early instruction. The formation of a library, at all periods of his life, was his favourite study; all the subjects of inquiry to which he applied his strong common sense and his subtle mind he mastered, and he never conversed or wrote on principles or *data* on which he was not well-informed. He was a lover of art, and formed a large collection of valuable pictures of the old masters, Italian and Flemish; and also a gallery containing some excellent examples of the English schools of painting.

Mr. Morrison died enormously wealthy. His English property is said to be of the value of between three and four millions; and there are beside large investments in the United States.

30. Suddenly, at Rathfarnham, aged 37, Lord Charles W. Butler, fourth son of James, Marquess of Ormond, and uncle to the present Marquess.

31. At Brussels, aged 66, Edward, sixth son of the late Hon. Robert Walpole, H.M.'s Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at the Court of Lisbon.

— At Brussels, Sir Clement Wolseley, bart., of Mount Wolseley, co. Carlow.

NOVEMBER.

1. At his residence, Ghoster-place, Brighton, aged 71, Lieut.-Col. Roberts.

2. At Lutton-pl., Edinburgh, aged 71, C. Mackay, esq., late of the Theatres Royal, Edinburgh, Glasgow, &c. Mr. Mackay's celebrated personification of Bailie Nicol Jarvie was the delight of Sir Walter Scott.

— At Nice, aged 79, Elizabeth, Lady Freemantle, widow of the late Vice-Admiral Sir Thomas F. Freemantle, G.C.B., K.M.T., &c. &c.

3. At St. John's, New Brunswick, Vice-Admiral W. Fitzwilliam Owen.

— At Thorpe-le-Soken, aged 73, Thomas Decimus Franklyn, esq., formerly captain in the army. He was present at the capture of Monte Video, and at the attack upon Buenos Ayres, in South America; and through the Peninsular war. He received the war medal with nine clasps for Roleia, Vimiera (where he was severely wounded in the thigh), Talavera, Busaco, Albuera, Nivelle, Nive, Orthes,

and Toulouse, where he was again wounded in the shoulder. He was then sent to North America, but was speedily recalled, and as captain of the 1st battalion of the 40th Regt., was present at the battle of Waterloo, for which he received the medal.

4. At his seat in Scotland, aged 50, Sir James Boswell, bart., of Auchinleck House, co. Argyll.

Sir James was the only son of Sir Alexander Boswell, the only son of James Boswell, the friend and biographer of Johnson, by his cousin Margaret, daughter of David Montgomery, esq., of Landishaw, N.B. Sir Alexander was raised to the baronetage in 1821. As is well known, he lost his life in a duel in the following year; and as the Baronet now deceased has left no male issue by his wife, Jessie Jane, daughter of Sir James Montgomery Cunningham, bart., the title has become extinct.

— At Rocksidge-cottage, Chale, Isle of Wight, aged 80, Lady Elizabeth Henrietta Cole, youngest dau. of the 12th Earl of Derby, and widow of Stephen Thomas Cole, of Stoke Lyme, Oxon, and Twickenham, Middlesex.

5. At Stratton-st., Piccadilly, Sir Robert Price, bart., Chief Steward of Hereford, many years M.P. for the county, and afterwards for the city of Hereford.

— At Brompton, Lady Baraley, widow of Gen. Sir Robt. Barsley, K.C.B.

8. At Norton House, aged 81, Anna Maria, youngest sister of the late John Benett, esq., M.P. for the county of Wilts.

— At Granton Lodge, Aberdeen, aged 79, Frederica Maria Meredith, relict of Gen. Alexander Dyce, Madras Army.

9. At his residence in Dublin, aged 83, Sir Arthur Clarke, M.D.

13. At Butville, near Kingsbridge, Devon, aged 73, Rear-Adm. Hawkins.

— At Venice, of apoplexy, Mr. Harris, Her Majesty's Consul. He was grandson to Lord Malmesbury, the celebrated diplomatist, and private secretary to the present Earl during his tenure of the Foreign Office in 1852.

— At Melrose Hall, Putney Heath, aged 84, Sophia Sarah, relict of I. T. Barber Beaumont, esq.

15. At Dublin, in his 46th year, Augustus Stafford, esq., M.P. for North Northamptonshire. This gentleman, who was derived from ancient Irish and English families, and was possessed of extensive properties in both countries, was best known as Mr. Stafford O'Brien, which lat-

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ter patronymic he discarded when it became unfortunately notorious through the conduct of the Irish agitator of that name. He had represented North Northamptonshire on Conservative principles since the year 1841. At the downfall of Sir Robert Peel's Government in 1846, Mr. Stafford cast in his lot with the body which remained constant to the doctrines of protection. This fidelity was rewarded by Lord Derby with the office of Secretary of the Admiralty, which Mr. Stafford held from March to December, 1852. Circumstances connected with the general election of that year did not tend to raise the character of Lord Derby's subordinates, and Mr. Stafford suffered even more severely than the rest. But a time was coming when great and generous actions might be performed, the merit of which should be enough to blot out the remembrance of former failings. The year 1854 found the country engaged in a war for which neither rulers nor people were prepared. Europe had nearly completed her 40th year of peace, and England especially had acted as if war were thenceforth only the struggle of civilised nations against barbarous tribes in the remote corners of the earth. Often had the country been warned that military science could never be safely neglected, and the event justified the foreboding. But there was one point on which the world was utterly wrong. It was said abroad, and repeated by the depreciators of their own age among ourselves, that the country had become selfish and unheroic; that our alliances and friendships and enmities were dictated only by ideas of commerce and barter, and that in private life the aim of each man was to be rich, and to enjoy the good things of life without thought of his fellow. How totally these assertions of ill-conditioned or ill-judging minds were falsified, the course of the Russian and Indian wars has fully shown. The country was sorely tried, and on every side self-devotion and charity rose to meet the calamity. The Patriotic Fund was carried to an amount unheard of in the annals of private benevolence, and in a few weeks after the first disasters of Soutari reached the public ear numbers of educated persons of both sexes were ready to go out and brave cold, exposure, and fatigue, fever and cholera, in ministering to the wants of our soldiers. At such a moment it was only to be expected that a man of Mr. Stafford's kindness of disposition should feel the impulse which had

moved so many of the benevolent. About November, 1854, he proceeded to Soutari and laboured with energy and success for a considerable time. A due tribute has been paid to these endeavours by public estimation, and among the men whom he assisted Mr. Stafford will have left memories which will not easily be effaced. His premature end will cause many regrets to the society and the political party in which he was known, but none more sincere than those which arise from the remembrance of the part he took in alleviating the distresses of 1854. Mr. Stafford was a speaker of considerable force and humour, an industrious and intelligent public man, and greatly esteemed for his social qualities.

15. Aged 72, Dr. Herman Bernard, M.A., for many years Hebrew teacher in the University of Cambridge, author of "Selections from Maimonides, with Notes," and "a Grammar of the Hebrew Language."

— At Clapham-road, aged 88, Adm. Colin Macdonald, R.N., C.B.

16. At Flushing, Cornwall, aged 77, Rear-Adm. Thomas Ball Sullivan, C.B., on the retired list of 1846.

18. Aged 60, Rear-Adm. Charles Graham, C.B., Rear-Adm. of the White, brother of the Right Hon. Sir James Graham, bart.

— At Russell-sq., aged 80, John Ig-gulden, esq., one of the Deputy-Registrars of the Prerogative Court of Canterbury.

— At Beaumont, Plymouth, aged 78, Thomas Bewes, esq., formerly M.P. for Plymouth.

— At Lynn Court House, Turkey, aged 54, Lady Newborough.

— At Rome, aged 29, Charles Algonon Bowring, youngest son of Sir John Bowring, Governor of Hong-Kong.

19. By an accident in hunting, the Hon. Martin Hawke, younger brother of Lord Hawke, of Wormesley Hall, Pontefract. Mr. Hawke was riding after Lord Scarborough's hounds, which had met at Park Lane, near Hatfield, and were in pursuit of a second fox, close by Barnby Dun, when his horse, in leaping a flight of rails, dropped short upon the fence, pitched his rider head foremost into the adjoining field, and, after turning a somersault, fell completely upon him. The unfortunate gentleman had received such severe injuries that he expired the same evening.

— At Southport, aged 48, *Maidie*, wife of Col. Harte Franks, C.B., of H.M.'s 10th Infantry.

19. Aged 54, Edward Fitzgibbon, esq., known to the readers of *Bell's Life* by the title of "Ephemera."

20. At the Rectory, aged 60, Harriet, wife of the Rev. J. S. Henslow, Professor of Botany in the University of Cambridge, dau. of the late Rev. George Jenyns, of Bottisham Hall, Cambridge.

22. At Byram, the Hon. Lady Ramsden, widow of the late Sir John Ramsden, bart., youngest dau. of Charles, tenth and last Viscount Irvine, and grandmother to the present Sir John Ramsden, bart., M.P.

23. At Bradgate Park, near Leicester, the seat of the Earl of Stamford and Warrington, in the 40th year of his age, George Sidney, seventh Viscount Strangford. This nobleman, who was better known as the Hon. George Sidney Smythe, was born at Stockholm during his father's embassy there. He succeeded to the title only in May, 1855. Was educated at Eton and St. John's College, Cambridge, and filled the office of Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs from January to July, 1846. He was first elected to a seat in Parliament for Canterbury in 1841, and continued to represent that borough until the dissolution in 1852. With the bulk of the Peel party he eventually gave in his adhesion to the principles of free trade, though in February, 1842, he spoke and voted against Mr. Villiers's motion for a total repeal of the Corn Laws. He defended the Maynooth Grant, and spoke against the Ecclesiastical Titles Bill. Like his father, who acquired some credit by his English version of the smaller poems of Camdens, he was an author, and published "Historic Fancies," and numerous fugitive contributions to the annals of the day. Some portion of the "Historic Fancies" attracted attention by their very high-flown aristocratic development. He had also some reputation as a political journalist; but was, perhaps, better known to fame in his early Parliamentary career for his connection with what was called the "Young England" party some 12 or 14 years ago. After his elevation to the peerage Lord Strangford took no share in the discussions of the Upper House.

— At his residence, Aspley House, near Woburn, Bedfordshire, aged 74, Lieut.-Col. C. Hervey Smith.

— At Plymouth, aged 66, Algernon Greville, esq., second son of the late William Fulke Greville, esq., Capt. R.N.

— At the College, Durham, aged 70, the Rev. George Townsend, D.D.

The deceased was the son of a dissenting minister of some celebrity amongst the Independents, but having attracted the attention of Richard Cumberland, the dramatic author, by his aid he was admitted a member of Trinity College, Cambridge. While at the University he devoted much time and attention to the study of theology, historical and biblical. Having taken orders and served several curacies, he received an appointment as one of the professors of the newly-established Military College of Sandhurst, and at the same time undertook the curacy of Farnborough, Hants. About this time, a work of Sir William Drummond's, the *Edipus Judaicus*, was making a considerable sensation in the learned world; for in that work, the author, combining considerable talent with a large and varied display of Oriental learning, endeavoured to prove that the twelve patriarchs were nothing but the twelve signs of the zodiac! Mr. Townsend met him on his own grounds in his *Edipus Romanus*, and by similar reasoning showed that the signs of the zodiac were not the twelve patriarchs, but the twelve Cæsars! His next work was a very valuable contribution to Biblical Literature, "The Chronological Arrangement of the Holy Bible." The first portion of this work appeared in 1821, and early obtained the notice of many men of eminence; amongst others, that of Bishop Barrington, of Durham, who expressed a desire for an interview with the author, and soon after requested Mr. Townsend to become his domestic chaplain, which office he assumed in the year 1822.

At this time the Roman Catholics were loudly asserting their claims to civil and religious equality, and one of their boldest champions was Mr. Charles Butler, who, with others, both laymen and clergy, put forth the celebrated "Roman Catholic Declaration." An answer was required to this, and as Bp. Barrington felt himself unequal to the task, he requested his young chaplain to write one. Accordingly, within six weeks he produced his "Accusations of History against the Church of Rome." As a reward for this, the Bishop in 1825 presented him to a stall in the Cathedral of Durham, which he retained up to the time of his decease: he also obtained the Chapter living of Northallerton, which, in 1839, he exchanged for the perpetual curacy of St. Margaret's, Durham; but in 1842 he resigned that, and held nothing but

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the canonry. During this period he wielded his pen in the service of the Church with vigour and effect.

In 1847, Dr. Townsend went to Italy for the purpose of converting the Pope, and in pursuit of this object obtained an interview with his Holiness, Pío Nono, who received him very civilly, but does not appear to have abandoned his Church.

23. At Flushing, aged 77, Rear-Adm. Thomas Ball Sullivan, C.B.

24. At St. Osyth Priory, Essex, aged 58, while in a state of temporary mental derangement, William Frederick Nassau, esq., of St. Osyth Priory.

— At St. Helier's, aged 66, Sir Thomas Le Breton, chief Magistrate of the Island of Jersey.

— Aged 74, George Cholmley, esq., of Whitby Abbey, and of Howsham, Yorkshire.

— At Upper Wimpole-st., Col. Aldrich, late Royal Engineers.

25. At Glasgow, aged 86, the Rev. Duncan Macfarlan, D.D., Principal of the University of Glasgow, and Minister of the Inner High Church.

26. At Canons Park, Middlesex, aged 82, Marianne, widow of Sir Thos. Plumer, Master of the Rolls.

— At Truro, aged 74, Mrs. Sandys, relict of Col. Sandys, of Lanarth House, Cornwall.

28. At Stanley House, Gloucestershire, aged 89, Lady Bigland, relict of Sir Ralph Bigland, Garter Principal King-at-Arms.

— At his residence, Gower-st., Bedford-square, aged 80, Francis Whitmarsh, esq., Q.C., Benchet of Gray's Inn, and Registrar of Joint-Stock Companies.

30. At St Leonards-on-Sea, aged 60, Mary, widow of the Very Rev. William Buckland, D.D., Dean of Westminster.

— At his residence in Carlton-crescent, Southampton, aged 57, James Henry Hurdis, esq., a gentleman well known to, and deeply regretted by, a large circle of friends in Lewes and its vicinity.

Mr. Hurdis was the son of the Rev. James Hurdis, D.D., Professor of Poetry in the University of Oxford, Rector of Bishopston, author of "The Village Curate," and many other poems, a friend and correspondent of the poet Cowper. In his youth Mr. Hurdis was seized with a passionate desire of following the art of an engraver, and he was in consequence articulated to Charles Heath, under whom he worked diligently and successfully. Fortunately, however, Mr. Hurdis had a private fortune to con-

siderable as to place him beyond the necessity of practising the art for a living; and therefore the chief result of his enthusiasm was that he became an amateur of cultivated taste and judgment, and a humorous recorder of the scenes which passed around him in an easy retirement. His *buria* and graver were never at rest; few of the local celebrities escaped permanent record, and his sketches of the scenery of the South of England preserve many charming spots and objects of interest which the professional artist is compelled to pass by. Mr. Hurdis was, moreover, a most excellent and well-informed man.

Lately. Died, at the Lodgings in St. Mary Hall, Oxford, in the 70th year of his age, the Rev. Philip Bliss, D.C.L., Principal of that society.

The deceased was the son of the Rev. Philip Bliss, M.A., of Oriel College, Oxford. He was educated at Merchant Taylors' School, and in 1806 was elected to a law fellowship at St. John's College. His acquaintance with Mr. Price, the then Keeper, introduced him into the Bodleian; and his occupation there in cataloguing books, and familiarizing himself with their contents, probably decided his future studies.

Through Lord Spencer, well known as a book collector, Mr. Bliss obtained the office of Assistant-Librarian in the British Museum; but he retained it a very short time, being recalled to Oxford by Dr. Bandinel, who had succeeded Mr. Price as Bodleian librarian. He continued, however, Sub-Librarian a very short time; for on the resignation of Mr. Gutch he was elected by Convocation Registrar of the University, in 1824, and was nominated his successor in the court by the Chancellor, Lord Grenville, in 1831. In 1826 he was elected Keeper of the Archives. Oxford became backward his home; and it was his peculiar felicity that his official duty was the vocation in which he delighted, and for which he was, from his turn of mind and previous studies, singularly adapted. He held the office of Registrar nearly 30 years with great esteem.

In 1848 the Duke of Wellington, then Chancellor, rewarded his public services with the headship of St. Mary Hall, which he put into complete repair at a considerable expense, appointed an able Vice-Principal, and when a change in the examination statute enlarged the circle of academical studies, he strengthened his

DEATHS.—DEC.

by the addition of instructors in other departments.

Dr. Bliss married a daughter of the Rev. Robert Barker Bell, but his two children died young.

Dr. Bliss took orders in 1818, and was curate of Newington for some years. The duties of his charge he performed with the same scrupulous accuracy as he discharged those of his official life; but his heart was in his books and old MSS. But while Dr. Bliss was an antiquary among antiquarians, he seems to have had considerable tact in rendering his musty researches acceptable to the public; for the several books which he reprinted and edited are both curious and useful. His great work—a real contribution to literature—is his edition of Wood's *Athenæ Oxonienses*. The Rev. Principal had collected a vast library replete with works of value in every department.

Dr. Bliss was beloved and esteemed in every capacity in which he moved. He was highly respected among "the Dons," beloved and revered in his college; and his urbanity, learning, and judgment had gained him a high place in the larger world that lies without the University.

Lately. At Sunderland, aged 99, Hannah Nixon, grandmother, great-grandmother, and great-great-grandmother to 106 children.

DECEMBER.

1. At the Lord Chamberlain's Office, St. James's Palace, London, Norman Hilton M'Donald, esq., Comptroller in the Lord Chamberlain's Department. The deceased was the only son of the late Gen. Sir John Macdonald, K.C.B., for many years Adjt.-General at the Horse Guards.

— At his residence, Dartmouth House, St. James's Park, aged 62, Chas. Hindley, esq., who during 22 continuous years has represented Ashton-under-Lyne in Parliament.

— At Ashburnham-pl., Anne, youngest dau. of the Earl and Countess of Ashburnham.

— At Ower Cottage, Fawley, near Southampton, aged 63, Elizabeth, wife of the Rear-Admiral Henry Jenkinson, dau. of the late and sister of the present Sir T. D. Acland, bart.

3. At Winslade Rectory, near Basingstoke, aged 75, Lucia O'Brien, third dau. of Sir Lucius O'Brien, bart., of Dromoland, co. Clare.

3. At Dresden, aged 80 years and 11 months, Professor Christian Rauch.

This eminent sculptor was born on the 2nd of January, 1777, at Arolsen, the pretty little capital of the principality of Waldeck (the birth-place, likewise, of Drake, the sculptor, and Kaulbach, the painter). Rauch, at his outset, had to struggle with great and many difficulties. His parents were poor, and occupied a humble station in life. Ruhl, the Cassel sculptor, who first instructed the youth in modelling, was by no means a superior artist,—and when, at the age of 20, young Rauch repaired to Berlin, he at first followed his deceased brother in the menial office of a royal lacquey. Surprised, one day, by the Queen Louisa, the mother of the present King, in an attempt to form her fair features in wax, he was happy enough to find his rising genius noticed and nursed. He was sent by the Queen to Dresden, there to study the far-famed Mengs Collection of plaster-casts from the antique, and in 1804 made his first journey to Rome, where Thorwaldsen and Canova befriended him, and where his talent steadily developed itself. In 1811 he returned to Berlin, in order to execute, at the invitation of King Frederick William III., the statue of the late Queen for the mausoleum to be erected to the memory of that Princess at Charlottenburg. He has since then produced those numerous busts and statues of the patriot heroes of Prussia which adorn the capital and the country everywhere, and which gained him the name of the Prussian Phidias. The long list of his works culminated in the creation of his monument of Frederick the Great. Rauch, great and *unique* as an artist, was good and amiable as a man. Professor Rauch died at Dresden, whither he had gone for the purpose of submitting to a surgical operation. His remains were conveyed to Berlin, where they were interred with great honour. In his home a *chapelle ardente* had been prepared, under the superintendence of Prof. Kiss. At the head of the coffin was Rauch's bust, adorned with the golden laurel wreath which was presented to him from his pupils on his 70th birthday, in 1847. Six candelabra, with 42 tapers, surrounded the coffin, lighting the five statues of Faith, Hope, and Charity, and the two Victories (destined for the "Schlossgarten," at Charlottenburgh), all of them his own works. Rauch was decorated with 12 various orders, and was honorary citizen of the city of Berlin.

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4. At Edinburgh, Lady Ferguson, widow of Sir Adam Ferguson, knt., and Deputy Keeper of the Record.

5. At Exmouth, Devon, the Viscountess Oshewyad.

6. At Saltram, aged 76, Frances, Dowager Countess of Morley. The late Countess was Frances, only dau. of Thos. Talbot, esq., of Gonville, Norfolk, and became the second wife of the late Earl on the 22nd of August, 1809. She was a woman of strong mind and considerable literary and artistic abilities. She appeared before the world as an authoress of no mean repute, and has left behind her a numerous collection of paintings, the product of her pencil. The *Athenæum* thus speaks of the late Countess:—"Few women of wit will be more universally missed or longer regretted in London society than the Dowager Countess of Morley, whose death at her family seat, in the West of England, is among the losses of this December. Some years ago this lively and clever woman played with light literature to the length (if we are not mistaken) of a fashionable novel or two. Proverbs and comedies, too, have been ascribed to her, showing a sufficiency of grace and talent to have given their writer a fair place among authoresses, had she taken time and pains to try for it. As it was, she stood first among the first of talkers, and though a rhymester has told us how

'the fame of a wit is as brittle as glass,'

Lady Morley's readiness in repartee—her vivacity and good nature in raillery—her power of keeping up the ball, however strong and lively might be the other playmate, will not be forgotten by any one enumerating the Thrales, the Corks, the Berrys, the Fanshaws, who have enlivened London society during the past half-century, and have made up a bevy of bright talkers whom it would be difficult to match out of—and in—Paris during the corresponding period."

7. At his house in Lowndes-st., aged 58, R. C. Hildyard, esq., Q.C., M.P. for Whitehaven.

9. At his Chambers, in the Albany, Piccadilly, aged 75, Henry Ralph Willett, esq., of Merly House.

11. Aged 68, Mr. W. T. Moncrieff, a well-known dramatic author. Mr. Moncrieff was of late years a Brother of the Charterhouse.

12. At Haslewell Hall, Worcestershire, aged 88, Charles Huskisson, esq., last surviving brother of the late Right Hon.

William Huskisson and General Samuel Huskisson.

12. At Hurst Green, aged 85, Peter de Trazaylle, esq. Deceased at the siege of Valenciennes in 1793, where he is stated to have saved the life of the Duke of York.

18. At Foster Park, the Hon. Mrs. Blake Foster, widow of the late Francis Blake Foster, esq., of Knockmoy Abbey, co. Galway, Ireland, and second dau. of the late Lord Ffrench.

— At Brompton, aged 68, John Hughes, esq., of Donnington Priory, Berks. He was the son of "old Mr. Hughes," long the Canon Residentiary of St. Paul's, and of "good Mrs. Hughes," known to every reader of Lockhart's "Life of Sir Walter Scott," and of the "Life of Southey," by his son. Sir Walter has introduced his name into the notes on "Quentin Durward." But a week before he died Mr. Hughes had published a new and greatly-enlarged edition of the *Boscobel Tracts*, relating to the escape of King Charles II., after the battle of Worcester. Magazine readers will remember him as "Baller of Brasenose;" and readers of a remoter date will remember the publication of his famous song, "The Small Coal Man," an attack on Lord Durham, long attributed to both Theodore Hook and Mr. Barham (Ingoldsby), and worthy of either.

— At New-st., Spring-gardens, aged 81, the Dowager Lady Barrow, widow of Sir John Barrow, bart.

— At an advanced age, Lady Littledale, relict of the Right Hon. Sir Joseph Littledale.

15. Aged 84, Sir George Cayley, of Brompton House, Yorkshire. Sir George held a very distinguished position as a man of science. His inventive genius first displayed itself in the successful analysis of the mechanical properties of air under chemical and physical action. His papers on this subject were published in the philosophical journals of the day, and gave rise to a number of experiments both in this country and abroad on the navigation of balloons, which then took up much of the public attention. Many ingenious experiments in rotary engines seemed to demonstrate that, however beautiful as experiments, this form of steam power is never likely to produce great results; while his experiments in substituting expanded air for steam were so far successful, that they are being now followed by various scientific engineers. Lately, Sir George made some discoveries in optics, which were followed by the construction of an

instrument for testing the purity of water by the abstraction of light—an instrument which has lately been used with success in investigating the waters of the Thames. Another of his contributions to scientific knowledge was a remarkably ingenious arrangement for obtaining and applying electric power to machinery. He was one of the original promoters, and chairman of the Polytechnic Institution. He also originated and carried out, nearly 60 years ago, an extensive system of arterial drainage, embracing 40,000 acres on the neighbourhood of his Yorkshire estates, on a principle previously unknown in this country. He was, between 40 and 50 years since, one of the first, if not the very first, promoters of the drainage and improvements in husbandry which now so much distinguish Lincolnshire, where one of his estates was situated. He was also the first promoter and adopter of the cottage allotment system, for the purpose of improving the condition of the poor on his property. As a politician, Sir George exercised an important influence as chairman of the Whig Club at York, and by his high estimation and extensive estates, had much power in the election contests of his county. Upon the passing of the Reform Bill he was himself returned to Parliament for Scarborough, but he was then of too advanced an age to assume a leading position in public life, and retired to philosophical pursuits after occupying his seat for a single Parliament.

16. At Brighton, Rear-Admiral Sir Francis Beaufort, F.R.S., F.G.S., F.R.A.S., &c. Rear-Admiral Beaufort was son of the late Rev. Daniel Augustus Beaufort, D.D., Rector of Navan, co. Meath. He entered the navy in 1787, and served with Captain Hugh Cloberry Christian, stationed in the Channel; he became midshipman, in June, 1790, of the *Latona*, 38, Captain Albemarle Bertie. He next served for three years in the *Aquilon*, 32, Captain the Hon. Robert Stopford, one of Lord Howe's repeaters in the action of June 1, 1794; and while attached to the *Phædon*, 38, was present in Cornwallis's celebrated retreat, June 17, 1795; assisted in the course of the same year in driving on shore on the Isle de Ré and destroying *L'Echoué*, of 28 guns; took part in the capture, in 1796, of *La Bonne Citoyenne*, of 20 guns; in a partial action in 1798 with the French 36-gun frigate *La Charente*; in the capture of *La Flore*, 36; and witnessed the taking on various

occasions of nine privateers and other armed vessels. On October 28, 1800, while first Lieutenant of the *Phædon*, he performed an exploit of great spirit and gallantry in boarding, with the barge and two cutters under his orders, and capturing, after an obstinate resistance, the Spanish 'polacre'-rigged ship, *San Josef*, carrying 14 brass guns, 34 seamen, and 22 soldiers, moored under the protection of five guns on the fortress of Fuengirola, near Malaga, and flanked by a French privateer. For his determined bravery in this affair, in which the enemy had 19 men wounded, and the British one man killed and four wounded, he, who, forming one of the latter, had received a wound in the head and several slugs through his left arm and body, was, on the 13th of the following month, rewarded with a commander's commission, and for his severe sufferings was awarded a pension of 45*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.* From November, 1803, until June, 1804, he gratuitously devoted his time to the formation of a line of telegraphs from Dublin to Galway. On June the 5th, 1805, he obtained command of the *Woodcock*, 44, *armée en fête*, in which ship he first proceeded to the East Indies, then to the Rio de la Plata, of which he made a very accurate survey during the campaign of 1807—and afterwards to the Cape of Good Hope and the Mediterranean. He continued actively engaged on various stations. During 1811 and 1812 he was employed in a survey of the coast of Karamania, in Asia Minor, an employment he was obliged to relinquish in consequence of a nearly fatal gun-shot wound he received from the hands of a fanatical Turk, June 20, 1812. Captain Beaufort, who had previously contributed to the extirpation of a band of pirates from the southern part of the Morea, then returned home with convoy, and on the 29th of October in the same year was paid off. For several years after his arrival in England Rear-Admiral Beaufort appears to have been fully occupied in laying down the results of his labours, and in constructing, under the orders of the Lords of the Admiralty, a variety of charts, of which we may enumerate one of the Archipelago, three of the Black Sea, &c., including the coast of Africa, and seven of Karamania. He became Hydrographer to the Admiralty in July, 1832; was nominated in April, 1835, a commissioner for inquiry into the laws, &c., under which pilots were appointed,

governed, and paid; and again, in January, 1845, for inquiring into the state of the harbours, shores, and rivers of the United Kingdom.

19. At his house in Cleveland-row, St. James's, aged 58, Mr. James Coppock, one of the most celebrated political partisans of the day.

Mr. Coppock was a native of Stockport, in Cheshire. Having been unsuccessful in business in London, he turned his attention to law, and articulated himself to a respectable solicitor in Furnival's Inn. During his clerkship he acted as an earnest voluntary partisan in the first Finsbury election contest following the Reform Act of 1832, an accident which determined his future career. He became an active and intelligent election manager for the Liberal party, and devoted himself to their service. After the second general election, under the Reform Act, the Liberal leaders in London, profiting by the late Sir Robert Peel's counsel to "Register! register!" founded a Counter-Registration Society, with branches throughout England and Wales, and Mr. Coppock was recommended as the most fitting secretary to the new association, with a salary of 300*l.* a-year, with a residence in the society's rooms in Cleveland-row. This new occupation naturally brought him into communication with all the principal Liberal agents and solicitors of the provincial counties and boroughs, personally or by correspondence. Three or four years afterwards, on the close of the society's operations, he became lessee of its house in Cleveland-row, where he first established himself as a solicitor and Parliamentary agent. His original widespread connection with the constituencies of the United Kingdom immediately constituted Mr. Coppock's office the centre of many election arrangements and contests, and led to his professional employment in the conduct of contested returns in the House of Commons. His zeal and daring in fighting political opponents with their own weapons are too well remembered to need detail. Fortunately, corrupt practices and illegal acts at elections have been of late years largely diminished, partly by legislation and punishment, and partly by the improved moral conduct of the borough constituencies, though "Othello's occupation" may not yet have entirely vanished. None can question the fidelity of Mr. Coppock's service to his political clients, and his word was invariably relied upon by oppo-

nents in all arrangements and "compromises." Mr. Coppock entered the electioneering arena as an avowed partisan of the Liberal party. His best friends could not approve all his acts, but he had a universal credit for ability and integrity in his conduct of party business. His self-reliance and indomitable courage constantly involved him in difficulties, and he often taxed too severely his physical and mental powers. Indeed his professional over-exertion in the numerous election committees of the last session probably shortened his life. He acted as manager of sometimes four committees sitting on the same day; sometimes singly concerned for sitting members and petitioners, or acting as agent for country parties. It was also in the spring and summer of this year that, unfortunately involved as a shareholder and leading director in the Surrey Gardens, he had the additional anxiety of that unfortunate speculation on his mind.

"Perhaps the best tribute to the memory of this peculiar public man (and we do not record his unexpected death as that of a private individual), is the fact that in private fortune he made no gain by his singular and busy political career. He had arranged to retire from business. His estate will probably realise a small independence, and one really earned by his more natural business as a solicitor. His death will be regretted by many personal friends, and his loss to the 'party' may never be fully supplied. He was a man *sui generis*, and politics were his calling and his pleasure. Probably our future electoral system will never create, or need a second James Coppock."—*The Times*.

Although Mr. Coppock had served his party so diligently in an occupation that involved great confidences, and possessed secrets of deep importance, he asked and received no public preferment, until, in August last, he was appointed a County Court Treasurer. This place would probably have been a quiet retirement for the age of the busy politician; but he had already been overworked, and the great anxieties attending the loss of fortune by the Surrey Gardens speculation and the injurious charges which arose out of it, proved fatal.

19. At Charlton, Kent, Cordelia, wife of Gen. Sir Geo. Whitmore, K.C.H., R. Eng.
—The Hon. Joseph Devonsher Jackson, one of the Justices of the Court of Common Pleas in Ireland.

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20. Aged 77, Sir Alexander Dixie, bart., of Bosworth Park. The deceased baronet served with distinction at Trafalgar, had assisted at the capture and destruction of 23 sail of the line, had been once shipwrecked, twice imprisoned, and twice wounded in battle.

— At his residence, Lark Hill, Worcester, aged 72, Rear-Admiral H. B. Powell.

— In Broad-st., Oxford, Mary Harlott, widow of the Right Rev. Charles Lloyd, D.D., Lord Bishop of Oxford.

— At East Coates House, Edinburgh, Mrs. Elizabeth Macdowell, widow of Lord Cockburn.

— At Paris, suddenly, the Dowager Countess Nelson, widow of the first Earl Nelson, Duchess of Bronté, and wife of George T. Knight, esq., to whom she was married in 1837.

22. At Portswood Lodge, near Southampton, aged 87, William Abbott, esq., a Magistrate and Deputy-Lieut. for the county of Hants.

— At Claydon, near Ipswich, aged 75, Lieut.-General Kirby, R.A.

23. At Grosvenor-sq., aged 32, the Lady Charles Lennox Fitzroy.

— At the Manor House, Frenchay, the Rev. John Surtees, formerly Fellow of University College, Oxford, Canon of the Cathedral Church of Bristol.

25. Aged 62, Rear-Admiral Edward Lecras Thornbrough.

— At Westcombe Lodge, Wimbledon, Sir Frederick G. T. Foster, bart.

— At St. Leonards-on-Sea, aged 27, the Hon. Augusta Maude, youngest dau. of the late Viscount Hawarden.

— At her residence in Harewood-sq., aged 77, Mrs. Ogilvie, of Garthmeilho, Denbighshire, relict of Gen. Ogilvie, and eldest dau. of the late Robert Watkin Wynne, M.P. for the county of Denbigh.

26. At Thorveton, Devon, aged 69, the Rev. James Duke Coleridge, of Balliol College, Oxford, Vicar of Thorveton, and Prebendary of Exeter; eldest son of James Coleridge, esq., of Heath's Court, Ottery St. Mary, brother of the Hon. Mr. Justice Coleridge, and nephew of Samuel Taylor Coleridge, the poet.

— At his country seat, Blairquhan, Ayr, aged 80, Sir David Hunter Blair, bt.

27. At Althorp, Northamptonshire, aged 59, the Right Hon. Frederick Earl Spencer, K.G., Viscount Althorp, county of Northampton, Viscount and Baron Spencer of Althorp, county of Northampton.

The deceased nobleman was the fourth
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son of George John, second Earl, by his marriage with Lady Lavinia Bingham, eldest daughter of Charles, first Earl of Lucan. The late Earl was born at the Admiralty, Whitehall, his father having for many years presided over that department of the Government. From H.R.H. the late Duke York he received the name of Frederick. He adopted the navy as his profession, entering that service a few months before he attained his 14th year. As midshipman on board the *Mallia*, 84, he was employed occasionally with the in-shore squadron, off Toulon, and also in co-operating with the British army on the coast of Spain, more particularly at the siege of Tarragona, and the evacuation of the Fort of St. Philippe in the Col-de-Balguer. When captain of the *Talbot*, 28, he served in the Mediterranean, under the late Admiral Sir Edward Codrington, and distinguished himself at the battle of Navarino, and assisted at the reduction of the Morea Castle. For his services at Navarino, &c., he was, in November, 1827, nominated a C.B., and received the Cross of St. Louis of France, and was made a Knight of St. Anne of Russia (second class), and of the Order of the Redeemer of Greece.

The Earl Spencer was formerly Equerry to Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent. In July, 1846, he was appointed Lord Chamberlain of the Queen's Household, which appointment he held up to September, 1848, when he was succeeded by the Marquess of Breadalbane. In January, 1854, he was appointed Lord Steward of Her Majesty's Household—an office he had recently resigned. He was created a Knight of the Garter in 1849, on the death of the late Earl Talbot.

The deceased Earl succeeded to the family honours and extensive landed estates on the demise of his brother, John Charles, second Earl, the well-known "Lord Althorp," in 1845.

The late Earl was twice married,—first, Feb. 23, 1830, to Elizabeth Georgiana, second daughter of the late William Stephen Poyntz, esq., of Cowdray Park, Sussex, who died in 1851, by whom he had issue Georgiana Frances, died 1852; John Poyntz, Viscount Althorp, M.P., who has succeeded to the earldom; and Sarah Isabella;—and secondly, Adelaide Horatia Elizabeth, only daughter of the late Sir Horace Beauchamp Seymour, by whom, also, he has issue.

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DEATHS.—INDIA.

27. At South Wrexhall Lodge, Wilts, aged 81, Mrs. Arabella Ann Caroline Jenny Pigott.

— At his residence, Upfield, near Stroud, Gloucestershire, Edward Bullock, esq., formerly Judge of the Sheriff's Court of London and Commissioner at the Old Bailey, which he held till he was raised to the office of Common Serjeant of the city of London, in 1850; which last office he was compelled to resign by ill-health in December, 1855.

29. At the Vicarage, aged 64, the Rev. William Coles Bennett, Vicar of Corsham, Wilts, Hon. Canon of Bristol.

— At Dublin, aged 71, the Lady Anna de Burgh, sister of John, late Earl of Donoughmore.

— Aged 68, Louisa Matilda Jane Crawford, wife of Matthew Crawford, esq., of the Middle Temple, and younger dau. of the late Col. Montagu, the celebrated naturalist, of Lackham Hall, Wilts, and Knowle House, near Kingsbridge.

— At Dover, aged 72, Lieut.-Colonel Smart, late R.E., Lieut.-Gov. of Dover Castle.

30. At Alresford Rectory, aged 65, Elizabeth Stephens, wife of Lieut.-Gen. E. F. Waters, C.B.

— At Malta, at the residence of her brother, Admiral Lord Lyons, Catherine, dau. of the late John Lyons, esq., of St. Austen's, Hants.

31. At Harlsey Hall, near Northallerton, aged 63, Catherine Grace, wife of John Charles Maynard, esq.

— At his son's residence, at Havant, aged 84, Sir James Fellowes, M.D., F.R.S., Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians, and of the Royal Society of Edinburgh. He served with the army on the Continent in 1794, and afterwards in the Peninsula, rendering in his professional avocation great service at Barossa, for which he received the war medal and one clasp. He was also at the siege of Cadiz, under Lord Lynedoch. In consideration of his services generally, but especially during a pestilential fever at Gibraltar in 1804-5, he was knighted by George III. He was appointed Inspector-General in the medical department of the army in 1813.

— At their residence in London, Mr. and Mrs. Carrington, formerly of Cheltenham. On the morning in question Mr. Carrington was found dead in his bedroom, having been struck by apoplexy; and the intelligence being incautiously

and abruptly communicated to his lady, she, too, was seized with apoplectic symptoms, and died the same evening.

31. In Dublin, Mr. Nicholas Purnell O'Gorman, assist.-barrister, co. Kilkenny, and a well-known participant in former political events in Ireland.

— At Portnall Park, Anne, wife of Col. Bisse Challoner; eldest dau. of the late Nicholas Loftus Tottenham, of Glenfarne Hall, co. Leitrim, and cousin to the late Marquess of Ely.

— At Dawlish, the Lady Mallett Vaughan, dau. of Wilmot, first Earl of Lisburne.

Lately. At his residence, College Green, Gloucester, aged 83, the Ven. Henry Wetherell, B.A., formerly Fellow of University College, Oxford, Prebendary of Gloucestershire, Rector of Kentchurch and of Thruxton, Hereford, and formerly Archdeacon of Hereford.

Lately. At Shanghai, Mr. Beal, one of the Medici of that place. He had (says the China correspondent of *The Times*) accumulated an enormous fortune without contracting the limits of a most lavish expenditure.

INDIA.

[It has been thought just to devote a separate division of these biographies to the record of the numerous English who have perished during the recent calamities. The list is necessarily very imperfect; the fate of many brave officers and devoted civilians, the destruction of entire families, remain unknown, or are known only to their mourning relatives. Of many of those whose fate is unhappily certain the time and circumstances of their death will probably never be ascertained; and of many the private history is untold. Little more is here attempted than to gather from various sources the few brief particulars that have been published concerning those of less public distinction, and to give a fuller account of those whose eminence had made their career a matter of public history.]

MAY.

10. At Meerut, East Indies, in the late mutiny of the 20th Regt. N. I., Captain Donald Macdonald, of that regt., fourth

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son of the late Capt. Archibald Macdonald, R.N., and nephew of the late Sir John Kinnear Macdonald, British Envoy to the Court of Persia, and of Archdeacon Macdonald. Mrs. Macdonald, wife of the above Capt. D. Macdonald, was cruelly murdered at the same time.

11. Killed in the mutiny at Delhi, aged 55, Lieut.-Col. John Peter Ripley, commanding the 54th Regt. Bengal Native Infantry, fourth son of the late Rev. Thomas Ripley, Vicar of Wootton Bassett, Wilts. Also, aged 53, Simon Fraser, esq., Commissioner of the Delhi Division, and Agent to the Lieut.-Governor of the N.W.P. at that place.

— At Delhi, while gallantly defending his colonel in a skirmish with the mutineers, Cooby Burrowes, Esq., Capt. 54th Regt. Bengal Native Infantry.

20. Colonel Finnis, of the 11th Native Infantry, who was shot down by the mutinous soldiers of the 20th Regiment, at the outbreak of the revolt at Meerut, was the last surviving brother of the Lord Mayor of London, and the third who has fallen in the service of his country. The elder brother, Robert, a captain in the British navy, was killed in an engagement on Lake Erie, in 1813, and another, Stephen, a lieutenant in the Bengal Native Infantry, fell in India in 1822. Colonel Finnis, though only in his 54th year, had been in active service in the army upwards of 32 years, during which period, besides serving at the siege and taking of Mooltan, and in several other engagements, he was employed on many important missions. The Colonel was with his regiment, in command, at Allahabad, until ordered to Meerut, where he had arrived only a few days before the outbreak which closed his career.

28. At Nussurahad, Capt. Hugh Spottiswoode, of the 1st Regt. Bombay Lancers, while charging, at the head of his regiment, a six-gun battery of the mutineers supported by two regiments of infantry.

31. Murdered in the mutiny at Bareilly, aged 45, David Robertson, esq., Judge of the station, and son of the late Major David Robertson, H.B.I.C.S.

— At Bareilly, Brigadier Hugh Sibbald, C.B., commanding at that station. He was shot through the chest while riding from his house to the parade ground, by one of his Native orderlies, and expired in a few minutes after.

— Killed by the mutineers, aged 51, Brigadier J. Henley Handscomb, commanding the Oude Brigade at Lucknow.

31. Murdered by the Sepoys at Shah-jehanpore, Henry Hawkins Bowling, esq., Surgeon 28th Regt. B.N.I.; and Jane, his wife, shot by some Sepoys of the 41st N.I., near the Fort of Mahomdee, after escaping from the massacre at Shah-jehanpore.

— Killed, at Chuttereah, in the N.W.P., Bengal, (at the same time with his brother-in-law, John Fell, esq.,) aged 30, Capt. Thomas Holyoake Hilliard, Hurriannah Light Infantry.

JUNE.

1. At Kurnaul, from the effects of *coup-de-soleil*, received before Delhi, when in command of the advanced brigade of the attacking force, Brigadier R. D. Hallifax, H.M.'s 75th Regt.

8. Killed at Seetapore, in Oude, Lieut.-Col. F. W. Birch, commanding the 41st Regt. N.I.

— At Seetapore, Oude, Lieut. George Snell, 10th Regt. Oude Local Infantry; also, shot on her horse, while attempting to fly, aged 24, Helen Johnson, his wife, youngest dau. of the late Samuel Davis, esq., M.D., of Cheltenham; also their daughter, aged 2 years.

4. At Allahabad, Brevet-Major Moorhouse, of the 85th Regt. Bengal N.I., and district paymaster of pensioners.

— At Meerut, from a wound received May 30, in an action with the mutineers at Ghasecodeenugger, while gallantly forcing the enemy from a village, aged 21, William Henry Napier, of the 1st battalion 60th Rifles, youngest son of the late Maj.-Gen. Johnstone Napier, of the Hqn. E.I.C.S.

— At Benares, East Indies, by the mutineers, Capt. Henry John Guise, commanding 18th Irregular Cavalry, second son of Gen. Sir John W. Guise, bart., of Gloucestershire.

5. Killed by the mutineers at Jhansi, Central India, aged 85, Francis David Gordon, Capt. 10th Regt. Madras Native Infantry, and Assistant-Superintendent of the Jhansi District, eldest and last surviving son of Michael Francis Gordon, esq., of Abergeildie, Aberdeenshire.

8. At Jhansi, by the insurgents, Capt. Alexander Skene, 68th Regt. Bengal N.I., and Superintendent of Jhansie and Jaloun, fourth son of the late Charles Skene, esq., Aberdeen; and at the same time and place, aged 21, Beatrice Margaret Herschel, his wife, dan. of Col. Cumberlege,

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4th Madras Light Cavalry; also their two infant daughters.

8. Massacred, in the fort of Jhansi, Margaret Mill, wife of Lieut. G. F. S. Browne, 24th Madras N. I., Deputy Commissioner of Orai, and dau. of the late T. R. Davison, esq., B.C.S., Resident at Nagpore; also, at the same time and place, Frances Anne, second dau. of the late Capt. Geo. Browne, R.A., and Mrs. Browne, Boyers, Westbury, Wilts.

— Murdered at Jhansi, aged 29, Lieut. John Powys, 61st Regt. Bengal N.I., and of the Department of Public Works; and at the same time and place, aged 23, his wife, Caroline Louisa, youngest dau. of the late Rev. W. A. Holmes, D.D., Chancellor of Cashel, and Rector of Templemore, Ireland; together with their infant daughter.

— Murdered at Jhansi, aged 23, Ensign Stanhope Berehaven Taylor, 12th Regt. B.N.I., third son of William Stanhope Taylor, esq., and Lady Sarah Taylor, Tunbridge Wells.

— Before Delhi, Capt. John Weston Delamain, 56th B.N.I., son of the late Col. John Delamain, C.B., of the same service. The same round shot is said to have carried off Col. Chester and himself.

— Killed before Delhi, Col. Charles Chester, 23rd Bengal Native Infantry, and Adjutant-General of the army, eldest surviving son of the late Sir Robert Chester, Master of the Ceremonies to Her Majesty.

— At Delhi, aged 35, Claud William Russell, Capt. of the 54th Regt. Bengal Native Infantry, eldest son of Charles Dupré Russell, esq., formerly of the Bengal Civil Service.

9. Robert Tudor Tucker, Esq., Bengal Civil Service, Judge of Futtehpore. Actuated by a chivalrous sense of duty, he remained at his station when all other Europeans had quitted it; and when the rebels sacked the place, he defended himself desperately to the last.

10. Aged 33, Augustus Frederic English, Lieut. in the late 22nd Bengal N.I., youngest son of the late Sir John Hawkin English, K.G.V. He was murdered, with six other officers of the regt., by villagers at Mohadubbah.

12. Murdered at Rohnee, Lieut. Sir Norman Leslie, bart., of the 5th Irregular Cavalry.

14. Killed by the mutineers of the Gwalior Contingent, William Stewart, Esq., of Ardvorlich, Perthshire, Lieut. Bengal Artillery, and commanding a

battery in the Contingent; also shot by the mutineers, at the same time, Jane Emily Wilson, his wife, and Robert, their infant son. Their only other child, a daughter, escaped.

15. At Cawnpore, aged 39, Major William Reade Hillersdon, commanding the 53rd Regt. B.N.I., third son of the late John Hillersdon, esq., of Barnes, Surrey. At Cawnpore, aged 35, Chas. Geo. Hillersdon, esq., Magistrate and Collector of the district, fifth son of the late John Hillersdon, esq., of Barnes, Surrey. Also supposed to have fallen in the general massacre, aged 21, Lydia Leslie, wife of the above, eldest dau. of the late Major Prole; also John Derville, and Lydia, their infant son and dau.

— At Cawnpore, Lieut. Charles Dempster, Bengal Artillery, eldest son of T. E. Dempster, late Superintending Surgeon of the Cawnpore Division. Believed to have perished in the general massacre at the same place, Jane, wife of the above, and second dau. of the late Rev. J. Birrell, Cupar, Fife. Also, their four young children, Charles, William, Henry, and an infant son, name unknown.

— At Cawnpore, Capt. Eugène Currie, of H.M.'s 84th Regt.; and, drowned on the 9th June, near Fyzabad, while making his escape from the mutineers of the 17th N.I., Lieut. Richard Currie, Bengal Artillery, youngest son of the late Claude Currie, Physician-Gen., Madras.

— At Cawnpore, Brigadier Alexander Jack, C.B., Commandant of the station, a distinguished officer under Sir H. Smith at Aliwal, and Lord Gough at Chillianwallah and Goojerat; also, at the same place, Andrew William Thomas Jack, esq.,—sons of the late Very Rev. Dr. Jack, Principal of King's College, Aberdeen.

20. Lieut.-Col. Robert Abercrombie Yule, of the 9th Lancers, was killed before Delhi, while in the command of his gallant regiment, in an encounter with the mutineers. Colonel Yule had seen considerable service in India: during the campaign in Afghanistan, under the late Lord Keane, at the siege and capture of Ghuznee, for which he received a medal; in the campaign on the Sutlej in 1846, and in the battles of Buddiwal, Aliwal, and Sobraon. During the latter part of the Punjab campaign he served with distinction as Major of Brigade to the Second Cavalry Brigade, and was present at the passage of the Chenab, at Ramnugger, and the battles of Chillianwallah and Goojerat. He had received the medals and clasps

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for the campaign of 1846, and for the Punjab.

27. At Kurnaul, of cholera, aged 59, Major-General the Hon. George Anson, Commander-in-Chief of Her Majesty's troops in India, second son of Thomas, first Viscount Anson, and brother of the first Earl of Lichfield. He entered the army at an early age in the 3rd or Scots Fusileer Guards, with which regiment he served at the battle of Waterloo. He continued in the Guards until he obtained the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, in May, 1825, when he was placed on half-pay. He was for many years a member of the House of Commons, having been returned to that assembly in 1818 for Great Yarmouth, which he represented in several Parliaments before and after the passing of the Reform Bill. In February, 1836, he was elected for Stoke-upon-Trent, and sat for the southern division of Staffordshire from 1837 to 1853, in the August of which year he accepted the Chiltern Hundreds, on being appointed to his high command in India. General Anson served the office of Principal Storekeeper of the Ordnance under the administration of Viscount Melbourne, and also that of Clerk of the Ordnance from July, 1846, to February, 1852. In November, 1830, General Anson married the Hon. Isabella Elizabeth Annabella Forester, third daughter of the late, and sister of the present Lord Forester. He received the local rank of General on assuming his high command in India in 1855. General Anson was appointed to the Colonelcy of the 55th Regiment of Foot, in 1856. The late General was a zealous patron of the turf, on which he was better known under his name of Col. Anson.

— At Cawnpore, Lieut. George Lindsay, of the 1st Bengal Native Infantry; and on the 9th July, of cholera, Alice, his sister; and on the 12th July, Mrs. George Lindsay, widow of the above Lieut. Lindsay; also, at the massacre of Cawnpore, on the evening of the 15th July, Caroline Anne and Frances Davidson, his daughters.

30. At Lucknow, in the sortie, aged 39, Capt. Charles Steevens, H.M.'s 32nd Regt., eldest son of Lieut.-Col. Steevens, formerly in H.M.'s 20th Regt.

Lieut. Octavius Greene, 36th Regt. Bengal N.I., and second in command of the 9th Oude Irregular Force. He is supposed to have been shot by the men of his own regiment when the mutiny took

place at Seetaporé. Lieut. Greene had received two medals and three clasps for his services throughout the Punjab campaign, and at Aliwal.

JULY.

4. While in command of the handful of heroic men who defended the helpless crowd of women and children in the Residency at Lucknow, Brigadier-Gen. Sir Henry Montgomery Lawrence. Sir Henry was the eldest son of Lieut.-Col. Alexander William Lawrence, formerly Governor of Upnor Castle, an officer of great gallantry, and who had been honourably distinguished at the capture of Seringapatam; and brother of Sir John Laird Muir Lawrence, now Chief Commissioner of the Punjab, whose great qualities and force of character have proved the mainstay of the English dominion in India in this terrible emergency. Sir Henry was born in 1806, at Mattura, in Ceylon, and married, in 1837, Honoria, youngest daughter of the Rev. George Marshall, of Cardonagh, Ireland; and was left a widower in 1854. Having received his early education at the diocesan school of Londonderry, and afterwards at the Royal Military College, Addiscombe, he entered the military service of the Hon. East India Company in 1821, having obtained a commission as a cadet in the Bengal Artillery. He soon acquired the reputation of one of the most able and intelligent officers in the service, and, having seen some active service in the Cabul campaign under Sir George Pollock in 1843, he was raised to the rank of major. In the same year he became British Resident at Nepal. He afterwards played a distinguished part in the campaigns on the Sutlej, soon after which he was made a military Companion of the Bath, and at the same time promoted to the rank of lieutenant-col. In 1846 he was appointed Resident at Lahore and agent for the Governor-General on the north-western frontier. It was for his able services in the administration of this important office that he was made a K.C.B. (civil) in 1848. In the following year he was appointed by Lord Dalhousie president of the board for the reduction and government of the recently-annexed province of the Punjab, where he increased the high opinion already entertained of his administrative talents by his friends and by the Government.

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From the Punjab, in consequence of some difference of opinion with Lord Dalhousie, the Governor-General, he was removed to the superintendence of the Rajpoot States, where his administration was equally successful in conciliating the chiefs and developing the moral and social condition of the inhabitants. In 1854, he attained the rank of colonel, and in further testimony of his merits was appointed aide-de-camp to the Queen. When the vast province of Oude was annexed to the British dominions, Sir Henry was selected to fill the responsible post of Chief Commissioner at Lucknow, —or, in fact, to be the governor of the new province. The justice and the policy of this annexation are matters now under discussion, nor can anything be safely predicated of the good or ill success of Sir Henry's administration under the extraordinary circumstances of the times. It is certain that the chiefs and inhabitants, and even the army of Oude, submitted without resistance to the change; it is equally certain that a deep and resolute feeling lay below this quiet exterior, to restore their sovereign and assert their independence. So little has become known concerning the origin and immediate cause of the great Indian mutiny, that the share of the sovereign and people of Oude cannot as yet be properly appreciated. It is certain that a plan for a general rising of the Indian army existed many years before the annexation, and that the mutiny did not commence in Oude; it is equally certain that a very large proportion of our sepoys were recruited from Oude, and that, when the regiments revolted, large numbers of the mutineers resorted to their native province, carrying the flames of rebellion with them; that all Oude was speedily in arms; and that, on the storming of Delhi, the broken forces of the sepoys rallied in Oude, as in a stronghold. The conduct of Sir Henry Lawrence, under the terrible circumstances which surrounded him, was worthy of his character as a valiant and skilful soldier and a great ruler. For long he held his mutinous regiments to their allegiance by the force of his character; and when finally the torrent of disaffection swept away these also, he retired into the Residency, which he had hastily fortified, with a handful of brave Europeans, soldiers, and civilians, and a crowd of helpless women and children, and with a few steadfast Native soldiers who held fast to their affection to Lawrence with

the devotion of the early sepoys to Clive. Of the resolute defence, the daring sallies, the devoted sacrifices, of the men—of the patient endurance and terrible sufferings of the women and children—this is not the place to speak; it is told with graphic force in the despatch of Colonel Inglis, given in this volume. The circumstances of the death of the brave commander are these:—Sir Henry had taken up his quarters in a room in the gate of the Residency; it was thought by the enemy to be an important, and was certainly an exposed post, and their shot and shell fell thick upon it. On the 1st of July an 8-inch shell burst in the room in which Sir Henry was sitting without injuring any person. Sir Henry was entreated to remove; he jestingly replied that another shell was not likely to fall again within so small a space. Unhappily, the chances were adverse: on the following day another shell burst on the same spot, and Sir Henry and Capt. Wilson were both hurt. Sir Henry lingered till the morning of the 4th, and then expired in great agony. A nobler soldier, a more devoted public servant, a more benevolent and large-hearted man, never died. The fame of Sir Henry Lawrence as a soldier may become lost among a multitude of other brave officers, the heroic defence of Lucknow and the heroic deeds which accumulated around it will be named with other noble actions; but his name will be secured a permanent distinction by the great institution of which he was the founder, “The Lawrence Asylum,”—an institution for the reception of the children of European soldiers in India. Until this great design was carried out it is difficult to conceive a position more pitiable than that of the children of our soldiers in our Eastern dominions. Removed thousands of miles from home protection, their parents—possibly rude ignorant men—scattered over a vast territory, no means of education even in the decencies of life,—exposed to the brutalising influences of a camp life,—these unfortunates seemed foredoomed from their cradle to destruction. Sir Henry felt deeply the disaster and the disgrace, and turned his great faculties to the remedy. His exertions procured funds and his administrative powers the plan, and soon there rose on the banks of the Ganges an “Asylum” for these neglected children, calculated to render them happy themselves and a strength to the State. A great domestic affliction was in some degree alleviated by the prosperity of this

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institution. Lady Lawrence, a woman worthy of such a man, died. The English in India, who knew her high qualities, thought no testimonial so worthy of the deceased, and so respectful to her husband, as the success of the "Lawrence Asylum," and they subscribed a very considerable sum in augmentation of its funds. Its utility and necessity are recognised by the Indian Government, who now accord to it a large support; and one of the first acts of the Indian Relief Fund was to send £2000 to the directors of this institution, that they might afford instant aid to those whom the miseries of the mutiny might throw upon its resources. In recognition of Sir Henry Lawrence's service, his eldest son has been created a baronet.

5. Before Delhi, of dysentery, aged 58, Lieutenant-General Sir Henry William Barnard, K.C.B.

He was a son of the late Rev. William Barnard, LL.B., of Water-Stratford, Bucks. He received his early education at Westminster School, and at the Royal Military College of Sandhurst. He entered the army in 1814, and served for many years in the Grenadier Guards. In 1816 he became attached to the staff of his uncle, the late Sir Andrew Barnard, while he held the command of the British forces in Paris; and in 1819-20 acted as aide-de-camp to Sir John (afterwards Lord) Keane, during his command in the West Indies. From 1847 to 1852 he was employed as Assistant-Adjutant-General in the northern district, and commanded the South Wales district from 1852 to 1854. In the latter year he was sent out to the Crimea as Major-General commanding one of the Brigades. He subsequently became Chief of the Staff in the Crimea, under General Simpson, and held that post up to the date of the appointment of General Windham. He also commanded a Brigade for a short time before the close of the late war. In 1856 he was made a K.C.B., and was appointed to the command successively of the troops at Corfu, and of a division at Shorncliffe and Dover; he was finally placed, as Major-General, on the staff of the Bengal army in November last, when he proceeded to India. He succeeded to the command of the troops before Delhi in June last, on the sudden death of General Anson, whom he has followed to the grave after an interval of scarcely six weeks' duration.

The brief period of General Barnard's command, and his death before he had

effected any decisive achievement, was unfortunate for his reputation; but he was, in fact, a most skilful and energetic officer. When the mutiny broke out, General Barnard was in command in Umballa; the outbreak at that place he repressed by his own energy; but when the revolt spread around, and the great depôts of artillery and stores at Delhi and Meerut fell into the hands of the rebel sepoys, the General found himself not merely compelled, for the public salvation, to hold fast at Umballa, but to create and organize at that station an army, with artillery, stores, and transport, to operate against the enemy. With such energy and skill did General Barnard effect this task, that out of almost nothing he constituted a corps so efficient, that when General Anson arrived at Umballa, he was enabled to advance upon Delhi on the 21st of May. On the 26th that gallant officer died of cholera, at Kurnaul, and the command fell to General Barnard. At Kurnaul it was found necessary to await the siege-train; and when that had arrived, the exigencies of the service had detained General Wilson, who was to have joined at Raece with a great force of artillery from the North-West Provinces. It was, therefore, not until the 8th June that General Barnard could advance upon Delhi. Assuredly, bold as have been many of the actions of this terrible war, few were more hazardous, and required more moral firmness, than this march upon Delhi. The city contained at least 30,000 organized soldiers, immense materials of war, guns, and ammunition, was well fortified, and in a friendly country. The English army should rather be counted by hundreds than by thousands, and of its scanty force the Native levies were not to be relied on; it had a good force of artillery, but perfectly inadequate to besiege such a place, and it was in an enemy's country, and had no lines of communication. But General Barnard felt that if his army was insufficient to conquer, it could never be conquered; and the moral effect of our small army holding the main army of the rebels cooped up within the imperial city, would be immense. He therefore advanced; and on his approach, by a bold and decisive movement, he attacked and defeated the enemy outside the walls, captured their guns, and occupied those heights on which the British army remained encamped, until the British Government had recovered its power, and reinforcements came from Lawrence and the east-

ward, which enabled our army to effect the siege and conquest of the city. This General Barnard was not to see; but the force he had organised at Umballa, the position he had so skilfully seized, and the siege-trains he had collected from Kurnaul and the North-West, were the effective instruments of Sir Archdale Wilson's subsequent brilliant achievement.

6. At Cawnpore, in his 68th year, Major-General Sir Hugh Massey Wheeler, K.C.B.

Sir Hugh Wheeler was the son of Capt. Hugh Wheeler, of the Indian army. He entered the military service of the East India Company in 1803, when he received his first commission in the Bengal Infantry. In the next year he marched with his regiment, under Lord Lake, against Delhi. Having risen steadily through the intermediate ranks, he became colonel of the 48th Bengal N.I. in 1846, and in the same year was appointed first-class brigadier, in command of field forces; in 1854 he attained the rank of Major-General. In December, 1845, previous to the hard-fought battles of Moodkee and Ferozeshah, Brigadier Wheeler, with a force of 4500 men and 21 guns, covered the village of Bussean, where the dépôt of stores had been collected for the army under Sir Henry Hardinge, Lord Gough, and Sir Harry Smith, and thus rendered an important service, and materially contributed to those victories. He also bore a distinguished part in the battle of Aliwal. He received the order of the Doranee Empire in 1848, and was appointed one of the aides-de-camp to Her Majesty. Having been repeatedly thanked by the Governor-General and Commander-in-Chief for his valuable services in the Sikh campaigns and in the conquest of the Punjab, he was made K.C.B. in 1850, and since that time has held command of the district of Cawnpore. The Indian despatches during the war in the Punjab show that these honours were by no means cheaply earned by General Wheeler. In October, 1848, he effected the reduction of the strong fortress of Rungur Nuggul, with the loss of only a single man, and by his conduct on this occasion earned the warmest approval of Lord Gough, then Commander-in-Chief, who formally congratulated the Brigadier on the result, which, in his opinion, was "entirely to be ascribed to the soldier-like and judicious arrangements of that gallant officer." In the following month of November, in

a despatch addressed to the Governor-General, Lord Gough states that he "has directed the Adjutant-General to convey to Brigadier-General Wheeler his hearty thanks for the important services which he and the brave troops under his command have rendered in the reduction of the fortress of Kullalwalhah," again with the loss of only one man killed and five wounded. Again, in a despatch from the Adjutant-General to the Governor-General, dated, "Camp before Chillianwallah, January 30, 1849," it is stated that Brigadier Wheeler, in command of the Punjab division and of the Jullundur field force, assaulted and captured the heights of Dulla in the course of his operations against the rebel Ram Singh, in spite of the utmost difficulties. And, finally, in the general order issued by him on the receipt of the despatch of Sir Walter Gilbert, K.C.B., announcing the termination of hostilities in the Punjab, the Governor-General thus expresses himself:—"Brigadier-General Wheeler, C.B., has executed the several duties which have been committed to him with great skill and success, and the Governor-General has been happy in being able to convey to him his thanks thus publicly." When the mutiny of the sepoys had spread over the country around Oude, Sir Hugh Wheeler, with a small body of soldiers, some civilians, with their wives and children, fortified themselves in Cawnpore. Here they offered a valiant resistance to the mutineers, who, under the command of the miscreant Nana Sahib, surrounded the town in vast numbers. Of the course of the siege very little is yet known; but so far as authentic accounts have been received, the provisions of the garrison being exhausted, and no hope of succour appearing, Sir Hugh Wheeler concluded a capitulation with the Nana, by which the garrison and their helpless charges were to be permitted to embark in boats, and to pass down the Ganges to Benares. These unfortunates were accordingly led to the water-side, and entered the boats; when suddenly a fire was opened upon them from concealed batteries, the boats were shattered and sunk, and the fugitives massacred by the savages, some of them being taken on shore, and there deliberately put to death. Of the fate of Sir Hugh Wheeler little is known. He was carried or led to the boats, suffering either from exhaustion or wounds, and perished in the indiscriminate slaughter.

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6. In a sortie, with Sir Hugh Wheeler, at Cawnpore, in a brave and gallant defence of the garrison, Sir George Parker, bart., late Major in the 74th Regt. N.I., and Cantonment Magistrate of Cawnpore; second son of the late Capt. Sir William George Parker, bart., R.N., and succeeded to the title in 1848.

— Lieutenant Willoughby. An official account has been published of the heroic act in which this officer devoted himself to death. It is written by Captain Forest, his more fortunate friend.

On the morning of the rebellion these two officers and Sir C. Metcalfe were in the arsenal, when they heard of the treachery of the Native sepoys, and they took instant measures to check their advance upon the arsenal. Sir C. Metcalfe, who had gone out to see the extent of the movement, did not return. Lieutenant Forest closed and blocked up the gates, placing two six-pounder guns doubly loaded with grape, under Sub-conductor Crow and Serjeant Stewart, so as to command the entrance. Two more six-pounders were placed in a similar position in front of the inside of the magazine gate, protected by a row of *chevaux de frise*. For further defence two six-pounders were trained to command either the gate or the small bastion in its vicinity, other guns being so arranged as to increase the strength of the position generally. These preparations had hardly been concluded, when a body of mutineers appeared, and called on the defenders to open the gates. On their refusal, scaling-ladders, furnished by the King of Delhi, were brought up, and the rebels got on the walls and poured on to the arsenal. The guns now opened, and took effect with immense precision on the ranks of the enemy. Four rounds were fired from each of the guns, Conductors Buckley and Scully distinguishing themselves in serving the pieces rapidly, the mutineers being by this time some hundreds in number, increasing in force and keeping up a quick discharge of musketry. A train had been laid by Lieutenant Willoughby to the magazine; and the decisive moment soon approached; the signal was given to fire the train, which—Lieutenant Forest being wounded in the hand and one of the conductors through the arm—was coolly done by Conductor Scully: the effect was terrific; the magazine blew up with a tremendous crash, the wall being blown out flat to the ground. The explosion killed upwards of a thousand of the mutineers,

and enabled Lieutenants Willoughby, Forest, and more than half the European defenders of the place, to fly together, blackened and singed, to the Lahore gate, from whence Lieutenant Forest escaped in safety to Meerut. Lieutenant Willoughby succeeded in reaching Meerut wounded, but shortly after died of the injuries he had received.

6. At Agra, Capt. Edward Armstrong Currie D'Oyly, Bengal Artillery, of a grapeshot wound, received while gallantly commanding the artillery in the unfortunate action of the 5th of July. He was shot through the body; but, seated on the carriage of a gun, he commanded the force until it had effected its retreat within the entrenchments.

— At Simla, aged 52, Col. William Stuart Menteith, fourth son of the late Sir Charles Granville Stuart Menteith, bart., of Closeburn.

8. Killed at Futtyghur, Lieut.-Col. Tudor Tucker, 8th Bengal Light Cavalry, son of Rear-Adm. J. T. Tucker, C.B.; also, on the 15th July, at Cawnpore, Louisa Isabella, wife of the above, and their four children, and Annie, eldest dau. of Adm. Tucker.

10. At Sealkote, aged 55, Brigadier Frederick Brind, C.B., in command at that station.

11. Drowned, accidentally, in the Ganges, in escaping from Futtyghur, aged 47, Brev.-Maj. Johnson Phillott, 10th N.I.

12. Shot at Konahere Bithoor, aged 36, Capt. William Thornton Phillimore, of the 10th Bengal Native Infantry.

13. At Agra, aged 37, Capt. Francis Moira Hastings Burlton, Commandant of the 2nd Cavalry Gwalior Contingent, the eldest son—and at Muttra, on or about the 30th of May, in his 27th year, Lieut. Philip Hawtrey Comyn Burlton, the second son—of Col. William Burlton, C.B., of Portland-place, formerly Commissary-Gen. of the Bengal Army.

14. At Sealcote, aged 34, Capt. John E. Sharpe, 46th N.I., third son of the Rev. Dr. Sharpe, vicar of Doncaster.

21. While in command of the heroic garrison of Lucknow, the officiating Chief Commissioner Major Banks. "The garrison," says Lieut.-Col. Inglis, who succeeded to the command and conducted the defence until relieved by Outram and Havelock, "had scarcely recovered the shock it had sustained in the loss of its revered and beloved General (Sir Henry Lawrence), when it had to mourn the

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death of that able and respected officer, Major Banks, the officiating Chief Commissioner, who received a bullet through his head while examining a critical outpost on the 21st of July, and died without a groan."

23. At Seegowlie, Major J. G. Holmes, commanding the 12th Irregular Cavalry, and Alexandrina, his wife, youngest dau. of the late Maj.-Gen. Sir Robert Sale, G.O.B.

Also, at Sealcote, July 9, his son-in-law, Col. Brind, C.B., of the Bengal Art.

— Believed to have been killed on the Ganges, about Singhee Rampore, after the fall of Puttyghur, in July, aged 37, Major Alexander Robertson, Bengal Artillery, third son of the late George Robertson, esq., Deputy-Keeper of the Records of Scotland; at the same time and place, Elizabeth Lennox Montgomerie, his wife, dau. of the late Dr. W. Montgomerie, Superint.-Surgeon H.E.I.C.S.; also, their infant dau.

Some time in July, in the Residency at Lucknow, of cholera, aged 33, Capt. James William Mansfield, of H.M.'s 82nd Regt.

AUGUST.

2. Before Delhi, aged 32, Capt. Eaton Joseph Travers, Bengal Army, and of the 1st Punjab Rifles, son of the late Major-Gen. Sir Robert Travers, K.C.B.

18. Near Cawnpore, of cholera, when serving with the forces under Gen. Havelock, Capt. Howard Douglas Campbell, H.M.'s 78th Highlanders, third surviving son of the late Adm. Donald Campbell, of Barbreck, Argyleshire, N.B. This gallant officer had seen some hard service in India under Sir Charles Napier, and had borne a very distinguished part in General Havelock's wonderful exploits in relieving Lucknow. In the almost daily battles with the rebels, his regiment was pre-eminently distinguished.

Lately. The untimely death, in August or September, of Capt. George Monck Mason, the late able and energetic British Resident at Jodhpore, in Rajpootana, adds another to the many severe losses sustained by the Indian Government in its staff of political servants. Captain Monck Mason, although still a young man, had already displayed so rare a combination of qualities, and in very difficult and responsible situations performed services of so much importance, as to give promise of a brilliant future

career. When a subordinate in the political department under the British Resident in Rajpootana, he distinguished himself by the daring bravery and indomitable energy which he displayed in the pursuit and capture of several dangerous and desperate robber-chiefs on the borders of Scinde. In these expeditions he was often accompanied by only a few sowars, and had to traverse large tracts of barren and inhospitable country on camel-back, riding as much as 70 or 80 miles within the 24 hours, and subsisting for days upon chupatties and coarse native arrack. Captain Monck Mason's services were rewarded by the appointment of Political Agent at Kerowlee, one of the Rajpoot States, which was bestowed upon him by Lord Dalhousie. At Kerowlee he remained about six years, and his performance of the difficult duties devolving upon him, at a time when that State was much disturbed in consequence of the death of the Rajah and subsequent disputed succession, elicited the strongly expressed approval of Lord Dalhousie, and on more than one occasion procured for him the well-merited honour of receiving the thanks of "the Governor-General in Council." In March last Captain Mason was sent to succeed Sir Richmond Shakespear as Resident at Jodhpore. In the appointment of so young an officer to a post of great importance (Captain Mason was only 33) Lord Canning emphatically marked his high sense of the value and extent of Captain Mason's services to the State. In consequence of the mutiny of the Jodhpore Legion in August, Captain Monck Mason was placed in a situation of fearful responsibility and danger. Many ladies and children had escaped to Jodhpore, and found a refuge within the hospitable walls of the Residency. Captain Mason was able, by rapid and energetic measures, not only to provide for the safety of the little band of Europeans at Jodhpore, but to despatch a body of men for the protection of the Sanitarium on Mount Abo, to which place many fugitives had escaped. After having accomplished this, intelligence was received at Jodhpore of the approach of the small force under General George Lawrence, which was detained before the strong fort of Ahwa. Captain Mason persuaded the Rajah of Jodhpore, whose attachment to himself, as well as fidelity to our Government, had been established beyond a doubt, to despatch a small body of men

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to the assistance of General Lawrence. Captain Mason deemed it to be his duty to accompany this detachment. On approaching the fort of Ahwa, the party entered a thick and tangled jungle, impassable to cavalry. The men accordingly halted, and their leader dismounting from his camel, proceeded on foot, accompanied only by two servants, with the intention of making his way to the General's camp. It appears from the account given by the servants, that they had not proceeded many hundred yards when they came upon a group of sowars whom they supposed to belong to General Lawrence's force. These men offered to guide Captain Mason to the General's tent. He accepted the offer, but had proceeded onwards only a few yards, when two of the treacherous villains came up from behind and shot him dead. The sowars were mutineers, and were probably on their way to join the rebel force within the fort.

SEPTEMBER.

9. At Agra, John Colvin, esq., Lieut.-Governor of the Province.

Mr. Colvin was the second son of James Colvin, of the well-known mercantile house of Colvin and Co., of London and Calcutta, and was born at Calcutta in May, 1807. He was educated till near the age of 15 at St. Andrews, in Fifeshire, and after a short time passed with a private tutor, he went to the East India College at Haileybury.

Mr. Colvin went to India in 1826, passed the College of Fort William with credit, and entered at once on the serious business of life as assistant to the Registrar of the Sudder Court, Mr. Macnaghten, afterwards so well known to fame as Sir William Macnaghten. His next appointment was assistant to the Resident at Hyderabad. In 1832 Lord William Bentinck created the office of Assistant-Secretary in each of the government departments at Calcutta, on the model of the English Under-Secretaryships, and Mr. Colvin was selected to be Assistant-Secretary in the Revenue and Judicial Department, and was promoted in 1836 to be Secretary to the Board of Revenue in the Lower Provinces. When Lord Auckland became Governor-General in 1836 he selected Mr. Colvin for the responsible office of his Private Secretary. His labours in this department were marked by his usual

diligence and ability, and he fully gained the confidence of that nobleman, who became greatly attached to him, and has left a remarkable testimony to his powers. Lord Auckland's honest anxiety received a rich reward. Of the few enjoyments of office, one of the highest is that of being well served; and how ably and zealously Lord Auckland was served by John Colvin will be apparent from the following grateful record:—

“Mr. Colvin has worked, I may say, rather with me than under me, during six years. He has had, and he has deserved, my entire confidence. He brought to his duties an extensive and accurate knowledge of the interests of India, in its history and in the details of its administration.

“This knowledge has been greatly increased, particularly in regard to our political relations; and if the merit of having brought forward, from time to time, subjects of difficulty with clearness and regularity before the Council should ever be ascribed to me, it could not be so in justice, unless acknowledgment were also made, as I am ready to make it, of the industry, the research, the correctness of judgment, the accuracy of information, and the readiness in composition, with which Mr. Colvin has often assisted me.

“I may add, that in the secondary but important duty of forming a judgment on the character of public officers, and in the distribution of patronage, I have with equal satisfaction to speak of the faithful and efficient aid which I have found; and though it could not be but that offence and dissent in this branch of duty should occasionally have been excited, yet I cannot but feel that it is due to the tact and discrimination with which Mr. Colvin has performed his part in this branch of the administration, that so little of discontent has been exhibited upon it, and that its fairness has been pretty generally admitted.”

Mr. Colvin returned with Lord Auckland to England, and both mind and body were refreshed by a three years' furlough. After the recommencement of his Indian career, he held for a short time the appointment of Resident in Nepal, and was then transferred to the Commissionership of the Tenasserim Provinces, where his administration gave much satisfaction both to the Government and the public. He was next promoted to the Sudder Court, where he became *facile princeps*; so much so, that it was commonly said

that the pleaders had sometimes to be reminded that they ought to address the Court, and not Mr. Colvin. As he had not had a regular judicial training, and his knowledge of law was chiefly derived from the vigour with which he applied to the study of it at the time, this was justly considered as a remarkable proof of his intellectual superiority. When, therefore, he was appointed Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces, on the death of Mr. Thomason, in 1853, there was certainly no man in the service whose name stood higher for activity, ability, and force of character; and he had been already marked out as a fit man for the Council.

As Lieutenant-Governor he exhibited an industry and mastery of detail which were quite astonishing. He had not the practical professional knowledge of Thomason, who had been a magistrate and collector, and had made settlements; or of John Lawrence, who had served in every department, from top to bottom; but for this he made up by the most laborious inquiry. He could not do things offhand, like his predecessor, from his own knowledge; he had to ascertain before deciding; he was perpetually asking questions, gathering opinions, collating facts,—and he carried this to an extent that has been rarely equalled. The reports he called for were innumerable, and he digested his information with exemplary patience and impartiality. A general efficiency in all branches was fully maintained. There was no great attempt to introduce new measures, but rather thoroughly to work out old ones. Everything that had been previously commenced was taken up and carried on towards perfection. The police system of his province was efficiently organized, crime was repressed and order maintained—no light task in districts so recently rescued from native disorder. In the Department of Civil Justice Mr. Colvin, being himself an eminent judge, effected as much as a cumbrous and insensible system permitted. In the Revenue Department Mr. Colvin did much for the settlement of the Sangor and Nerbudda territories, then recently attached to his government, introducing those improvements, the advantage of which had been established by the experience of the Punjab; and he was arranging for the renewal and revision of the settlement in the North-Western Provinces, which was about to expire. In the Public Works

Department, the new system resulting from the abolition of the Military Board at Calcutta, and the placing of all works, civil and military, under the local governments, came into operation under Mr. Colvin. He scrutinized that monster department with his usual energy and minuteness, and in no part of India did it work better than with him. The Ganges Canal, the offspring of Thomason and Cautley, was prosecuted to completion by Colvin, and the canal itself was opened by him. Road-making was advanced everywhere, and the questionable English expedient of toll-bars was introduced on the Grand Trunk Road. In education Colvin followed up vigorously the good beginning made by Thomason, and he afterwards inaugurated, with much ability, the more comprehensive and important system, applicable to the whole of India, which was ordered from home. The machinery for popular vernacular education, which had previously existed in eight experimental districts, was then extended to all. In all miscellaneous improvements Mr. Colvin was most zealous and public-spirited, as was to be expected from his turn of mind, which readily grappled with anything and everything that presented itself.

As Judge of the Sudder Court at Calcutta, and Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces, Mr. Colvin laboured under the disadvantage of not having had a practical training in the revenue, police, and judicial departments, which form the basis of our Indian administration. To a great extent he overcame this by extraordinary industry and sagacity, but this entailed a serious waste of effort. It was a common saying, that Mr. Colvin "over-governed." The business of the Government greatly increased, so that the secretaries could hardly keep pace with it. The number of letters nearly doubled in two years.

From these works of peace and improvement, and from the apparently certain prospect of finishing his course with honour and joy, Mr. Colvin was suddenly called to face the stern realities of the military insurrection. With a higher official position, he had less real command over events than his neighbour in the Punjab. John Lawrence ruled a people who had for generations cherished a religious and political feud with the people of Hindostan proper, and Delhi was, in Sikh estimation, the accursed city drunk with the blood of saints and martyrs.

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Mr. Colvin's government was itself the focus of the insurrection. Lawrence may be said to have been his own commander-in-chief; and after an European force had been detached to Delhi immediately on the outbreak, he still had at his disposal seven European regiments (including the one sent from Bombay to Mooltan), besides European artillery, and a local Sikh force of about 20,000 first-rate Irregulars of all arms. Colvin was merely the civil governor of the North-Western Provinces; and, as the posts were stopped, he could not even communicate with the Commander-in-Chief, with whom the entire disposal of the military force rested. Lawrence had three days' exclusive knowledge by telegraph of what had taken place at Meerut and Delhi, during which interval he made his arrangements for disarming the sepy regiments stationed in the Punjab. Colvin had no warning; and the military insurrection had actually broken out within his government, and the mutineers were in possession of Delhi, before he could begin to act. But he promptly and vigorously did what was in his power. He addressed the Native troops, disabusing them of the notions they held respecting the intentions of the Government in respect to interference with their religion and caste, he strengthened the fort, laid in supplies, got in the Native contingents, and kept open the roads. He earnestly pressed the Governor-General to issue a soothing proclamation. But from the rapid spread of the mutiny the communications with head-quarters were uncertain, and no instructions arriving Mr. Colvin took upon himself the heavy responsibility of issuing such a document. The proclamation was generally approved at Agra; but at Calcutta and at home it excited a storm of indignation. It was construed as offering impunity to men who deserved no mercy; and this anger was increased by the rumours that were circulated of the release of prisoners belonging to regiments which were deeply implicated in the massacre of their officers and other atrocities. These rumours were unfounded, and the proclamation itself has been construed in a different sense. It was, however, withdrawn, and one emanating from the Governor-General issued in its stead. These matters are too recent, and the excitement which attended the great events then passing in India is too great, to form an accurate judgment of the policy adopted by our statesmen. Probably both failed of pro-

ducing any effect. The rebellion extended; regiment after regiment revolted; even Agra itself was reduced to the extremest peril, and was preserved only by the devotion of a few brave men, soldiers and civilians, who expelled the rebel sepoys from the city, and fought them afterwards. No doubt, the disapproval of his policy preyed severely on a mind already overworked and excited by the responsibility of his terrible position.

Mr. Colvin's active and useful life was now rapidly drawing to a close. A hostile force, composed chiefly of the Neemuch Brigade, arrived within a short march of Agra. The main body of our much smaller force went out to meet them. The entire Christian population of the town and cantonments went into the quarters prepared for them in the old royal residence, which had the name, but very little of the character, of a fort. On the 25th of August, 1857, there were 4289 inmates, of whom, including the European regiment and the Artillery, 1065 were male adult Europeans, 443 Eurasians, and 267 native Christians, and the remaining 2514 were women and non-adults of the same three classes. As everything had been foreseen and arranged, the bad effects which might have been expected from the compression of this mixed multitude into a narrow space at the worst season of the year were not experienced. But Colvin had received his death-stroke. His government, the improvement of which was the cherished object of his life, had been reduced to the space commanded by the guns of the fort, and even this remnant was threatened by a war-cloud from the direction of Gwalior. He must be reckoned among the victims of the mutiny by a sharper and more protracted agony than if he had fallen by the sword of the mutineers. The following notification was issued by the Government of India:—

“Fort William,

Home Department, Sept. 19.

“NOTIFICATION.

“It is the melancholy duty of the Right Honourable the Governor-General in Council to announce the death of the Hon. John Russell Colvin, the Lieut.-Governor of the North-Western Provinces.

“Worn by the unceasing anxieties and labours of his charge, which placed him in the very front of the dangers by which of late India has been threatened, health and strength gave way; and the Governor-General in Council has to deplore with sincere grief the loss of one of the

most distinguished among the servants of the East India Company.

"The death of Mr. Colvin has occurred at a time when his ripe experience, his high ability, and his untiring energy would have been more than usually valuable to the State.

"But his career did not close before he had won for himself a high reputation in each of the various branches of administration to which he was at different times attached, nor until he had been worthily selected to fill the highest position in Northern India; and he leaves a name which not friends alone, but all who have been associated with him in the duties of government, and all who may follow in his path, will delight to honour.

"The Right Hon. the Governor-General in Council directs that the flag shall be lowered half-mast high, and that 17 minute-guns shall be fired at the seats of government in India upon the receipt of the present notification.

"By order of the Governor-General of India in Council.

"C. BRADON, Secretary
to the Government of India."

14. In camp, at Delhi, Major George Ogle Jacob, commanding the Hon. Company's 1st European Bengal Fusiliers.

18. At Narra-owlie, near Saugor, India, while gallantly leading an attack against the rebels, Lieut.-Col. Thomas Dalryell, of the 42nd Bengal Light Infantry, third son of the late John Dalryell, esq., of Lingo, Fifeshire.

19. Of cholera, Harvey Harris Greathead, esq., Commissioner of Delhi, second son of the late Edward Greathead, esq., of Uddens House, co. Dorset.

21. At the storming of Delhi, Brigadier-General John Nicholson, of the 27th Bengal Native Infantry, in command of the Punjab Division. General Nicholson was the eldest son of the late Dr. Alexander Nicholson, who practised with considerable success as a physician at Virgemont, county of Dublin.

John Nicholson was born at Virgemont on the 11th of December, 1822. He received from his maternal uncle, Sir J. W. Hogg, formerly Chairman of the East India Company, a direct appointment to India early in 1839. At the very outset of his career in India, he gained some practical experience in war. The conquest of Cabul was followed by the revolt of the Affghans. At the period of the murder of Sir William M^cNaghten and the massacre of the British troops at

Jugdalluck, Nicholson was in the fortress of Ghuznee, under Colonel Palmer, and shared with him the privations of the siege or blockade of that fortress; the result of which was that the English garrison—which consisted in chief part of Native soldiers, who were unable to withstand the intense cold of an Affghan winter—having suffered the extremities of hunger, was forced to capitulate on honourable terms. How those terms were broken, and how the officers were forced to give up their swords, is now a matter of history; as is also his imprisonment with his comrades in Cabul, and his subsequent restoration to liberty on the arrival of the gallant Sir Robert Sale, and Sir George Pollock. General Nicholson then served in the Sutlej campaign of 1845-46. At the time of the outbreak of that war, he rendered important service to Sir Henry Hardinge by watching and reporting the movements of the Sikhs. He was also present at the bloody battle-fields of Moodkhee and Ferozeshah, and received a medal for his gallantry in action. He was now appointed assistant to the Resident at Lahore.

In the second Punjab campaign we find the name of General Nicholson almost inseparable from that of Major Herbert Edwardes, the hero of Mooltan. While the siege of Mooltan was still proceeding, Nicholson was sent to seize the fortress of Attock, which he succeeded in taking. As soon as his services could be spared, he accompanied Lord Gough in his advance, and was able to render Sir J. Thackwell material assistance in transporting his forces across the Chenab, just previous to the battle of Ramnaggur, and had the satisfaction of seeing his name mentioned in the despatch of that gallant officer in handsome terms. After the battle of Chillianwallah, his friends had the additional gratification of seeing his services in that engagement acknowledged in Lord Gough's despatch side by side with those of the late lamented Sir Henry M. Lawrence. Nor was he less distinguished on the field of Goojerat, where Lord Gough finally routed and crushed the Sikh forces; and after which he particularly recommended, in his despatch addressed to the Governor-General of India, "that most energetic political officer, Captain Nicholson," as deserving of reward and promotion.

For his services in the Punjab campaign, Captain Nicholson was promoted by special brevet to the rank of major in

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the army, and received the additional honours of a medal and a clasp. He had been engaged in civil employment in the Punjab for some few years before the outbreak of the recent mutinies, having had under his charge the Dera Ishmail Khan district since January, 1852.

General Nicholson bore a very great share in organizing that force which Sir John Lawrence sent from the Punjab to the assistance of the army besieging Delhi. The action which first brought his skill and determination to the notice of the English public, was his successful pursuit of the Sealkota mutineers, whom he followed up with such rapidity, that he took them unprepared, attacked them instantly, and almost totally destroyed them. His arrival with his force before Delhi was a most welcome reinforcement, as well in material strength as in energy. It became known to our commanders that a large and well-equipped body of sepoys had left the city with the view of cutting off the siege-train which was slowly advancing. The moment was critical: the success of the siege, and the safety of our Indian empire, depended on the safety of the siege-train. A column was formed out of our scanty force, Nicholson took the command, followed up the enemy, attacked and completely defeated them at Nuzjuffgur, capturing all their guns; and the siege-train was saved. When the assault on Delhi was determined on, General Nicholson was appointed to the command of the division which assaulted the main breach at the Cashmere gate. The operations of the column were attended with brilliant success; the bastion and main-guard were taken, and the victors proceeded to sweep the ramparts of the place from the Cashmere gate to the Cabul gate. Their advance was most successful; the bastions were seized, the guns captured, and the enemy driven before them. Unhappily, their gallant commander, during this advance along the walls, was shot from a house in the city, and the wound proved mortal. It has been officially notified that General Nicholson would have been made a Knight Companion of the Bath had he survived.

25. Near Jubbulpoor, killed by the mutineers of his regiment, by whom he had been detained as a hostage, aged 33, Francis A. B. Murray Macgregor, Lieut. 52nd Bengal Native Infantry, fifth son of the late Gen. Sir Ryan Macgregor, bart., of Macgregor.

26. At Lucknow, Arthur A. Moultrie,

esq., Lieut. in H.M.'s 90th Light Infantry, youngest son of George Austin Moultrie, esq., of Ashton Hall, Shropshire, and Sandrock, Farnham, Surrey.

26. At the Residency, Lucknow, aged 36, Capt. Charles Wilbraham Radcliffe, of the Hon. E. I. Company's 7th Regt. Bengal Light Cavalry, third son of the late Rev. Stringfellow Radcliffe, of Walton-le-Dale, Lancashire.

— At the relief of Lucknow, Brig.-Gen. James George Smith Neill, of the Madras Fusiliers. He was the eldest son of the late Lieut.-Col. Smith Neill, of Barnweill and Swindridyemuir, in Ayrshire. He was born about the year 1810, and entered the 1st European Fusiliers (Madras) in 1826. He first saw some active service, in the first Burmese war, under the Governor-Generalship of Lord Amherst, when he was for a time in the Adjutant-General's department. He was, however, compelled to return to England on furlough at the close of the campaign, owing to the inroads made upon his constitution by exposure while on field service. For a short time, about the years 1835 and 1836, he held the command of the Resident at the Court of his Highness the Rajah of Nagpore, and about the same time he married Isabella, dau. of Col. Warde. More recently he took part in the second Burmese war, under Lord Dalhousie. On the outbreak of the war with Russia in 1854 he volunteered for active service in Turkey, and showed considerable ability while in command of the Turkish Contingent. Returning to India at the close of the war, he took the command of the 1st Madras European Fusiliers, one of the most gallant and distinguished regiments belonging to the service.

On the breaking out of the recent mutiny, being sent up to Calcutta with his regiment, he relieved Benares, and pressed on with forced marches to Cawnpore, in the capture of which he assisted; and being placed in command of the town, he punished with great severity all who had been active in the fearful massacre. The fitting punishment he devised for these wretches in compelling them to cleanse the blood-stained inclosure of the terrible well before they were executed, thereby depriving them of the privilege of their caste, gave great satisfaction. Gen. Neill advanced with Gens. Havelock and Onram to the relief of Lucknow in September. How gallantly, and with what enormous sacrifices, our brave soldiers fought their way to the Residency is matter of history. The details of the

exploit are imperfect; but it is known that General Neill was killed by a shot from a house within the city. It has been officially notified that General Neill would have been made a Knight Companion of the Bath had he survived; and Her Majesty has signified her pleasure that his widow shall enjoy all the privileges which would have attached to that rank.

OCTOBER.

1. Lieut. Duncan Charles Home, who with Lieut. Salkeld so highly distinguished himself at the assault of Delhi, and who escaped so wonderfully when most of his comrades perished, has now perished in the execution of his duty. He was the eldest surviving son of Maj.-Gen. Richard Home, of the Bengal Army, and was born at Jubbulpore in 1828. He joined the army under Maj.-Gen. Whish before Mooltan in 1848, and when lately in charge of the 1st division of the Baree Doab Canal he organized a body of three companies of Sappers from the workmen (Muzbees) under his command, and in July joined the army before Delhi. On the arrival of General Nicholson's force he was charged with the construction of one of the first breaching batteries on the right, and afterwards constructed the battery nearest the city from which the Water bastion was breached. He remained in charge of this battery until the assault. When under a murderous fire from an open wicket he succeeded in affixing the powder-bags to the Cashmere gate, six out of 12 of this advance party were shot down, and in firing the train the lamented Salkeld lost his life. After gaining an entrance to the city, Lieut. Home, one of the few fit for duty (nine out of the 17 engineer officers who went into action having been killed or wounded), was attached to the third column, and to him was assigned the duty of blowing in the palace gate, where his uncle, Mr. Simon Fraser, Commissioner of Delhi, one of the first victims of the mutiny, had met his death. For his devoted gallantry on this occasion the Victoria Cross was awarded to him on the spot. On the evacuation of the city by the rebels, Lieut. Home was attached to the movable column under Gen. Greathed, and after a sharp action with the mutineers at Bolundshuhur, was left with Lieut. Lang, of the Engineers, and two companies of the Sappers, to destroy the defences of the

fort of Malaghur. In the performance of this duty the disaster occurred which terminated his promising career. "For the last three days we have lived in the fort, blowing up and destroying its defences. Yesterday and to-day he had exploded five mines with his own hands. One important one only remained to blow in the counterscarp, and thus connect the exterior with the interior of the fort. He laughed as he called to us to clear away. I scrambled up a ruined bastion, and saw him run up to the slow match with the port-fire in his hand. Heaven only knows how, but instantaneously, to our extreme horror, the mine sprung. We rushed down and set the men to dig, but on looking about I discovered your brother's body about 15 yards off. Life was quite extinct, and fortunately so, as both legs were broken and his arm almost torn from the body. Poor fellow! Think of his escaping unhurt from the Cashmere gate, where he and Salkeld earned the Victoria Cross; now to meet his death in this manner. It only remains to add that, from the kindness of his disposition, unassuming manners, and high principles, he won the esteem and regard of all who knew him, and that his untimely death is most deeply and sincerely regretted."

3. At Bangalore, Maj.-Gen. Clough, Col. of the 28th Madras Native Infantry. He was present at the attack on the lines of Rangoon in 1824, and received the Indian medal for Ava.

5. At Simla, from the effects of a wound which he received during the siege of Delhi, Lieut.-Col. Murray Mackenzie, Bengal Horse Artillery.

— At Lucknow, Major John Fowden Haliburton, 78th Highlanders. He had received the thanks of the Governor-General in Council for his services at Benares.

10. Lieut. Philip Salkeld, of the Bengal Engineers, who displayed such daring and gallantry in firing the siege-train at the Cashmere gate of Delhi, gradually sunk under the wounds which he received on that occasion, and died at Delhi about the 10th of October. Philip Salkeld was a Dorsetshire man by connection and parentage. His father was the Rev. R. Salkeld, and his son was born on the 13th of October, 1830, so that at the time of his death he had only just completed the 27th year of his age. He obtained his nomination to the service from the late Mr. William Astell, a Director of the East India Company, and received his early education at the Royal Military College of Addiscombe, where he

was selected for the Engineers in 1847, and presented at the same time with the highest prizes in mathematics and French. On quitting Addiscombe he went to the Royal Engineer Establishment at Chatham, where he remained for nearly two years studying the theory of engineering and fortification. He quitted that institution in January, 1850, and arrived at Calcutta in the following June, when he joined the corps of Sappers and Miners. In June, 1853, he was selected to officiate as executive engineer at Meerut; and in the following November was transferred to the charge of the Grand Trunk Road, on which he was continually employed down to December last, when he succeeded to the office of executive engineer of the Delhi Division. He joined the force before Delhi shortly after the death of General Anson, and was specially thanked by Gen. Sir Archdale Wilson for his daring exploit in blowing open the Cashmere gate—an operation equally difficult and dangerous, and for which he was rewarded on the spot with the Victoria Cross.

11. At Peshawur, aged 42, Hallam D'Arcy Kyle, Lieut.-Col. commanding H.M.'s 27th Inniskillen Regt., youngest son of Samuel, late Lord Bishop of Cork, Cloyne, and Ross.

12. At Coonoor, Neilgherry Hills, from wounds received at the hands of an assassin four days previously, aged 79, Gen. Brackley Kennett, of the Bombay Army, having been 62 years in the service.

— At Lucknow, J. Bensley Thornhill, esq., B.C.S., of wounds received on the 26th of September. He nobly headed a party to bring in the wounded that were left behind on the 25th, and received his death-wound when taking the eldest son of Gen. Sir Henry Havelock, who had been severely wounded, into a place of safety. He had married the General's niece.

16. At Simla, Louisa, wife of Lieut.-Col. Greathed, H.M.'s 8th Regiment, of Uddens House, Dorset, and dau. of the late Rev. Francis Hartwell, Vicar-general of the Isle of Man.

17. At Ghazepore, Capt. the Hon. Edward Plantagenet Hastings, 32nd N.I., third son of Hans Francis, 12th Earl of Huntingdon.

30. At Lucknow, aged 31, Ferdinand William L'Estrange, Capt. 5th Fusiliers, who commanded the small detachment of that regiment which effected the brilliant relief of Arrah; son of Torriano Francis L'Estrange, esq., of Lynn, co. Westmeath.

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NOVEMBER.

1. Lieutenant-Colonel Thomas Sidney Powell, C.B., who recently succeeded Major-General Sir Henry Havelock, K.C.B., in the command of the 53rd Regiment. In action with a body of the Dinapore mutineers near Futtehpore. This officer had passed a distinguished career in India, when during the late war he was recalled from India to act in the Crimea, where his excellent services were rewarded with the honour of a C.B. Colonel Powell entered the army as Ensign by purchase in May, 1826, and served as aide-de-camp and Persian interpreter to General Lord Keane throughout the campaign of 1838 and 1839 in Afghanistan, and had received a medal for Ghuznee. He accompanied the 6th Regiment to the Cape of Good Hope, and served during the Caffre war in 1846 and 1847, for which he received a medal. During the late war in the Crimea he commanded the 57th Regiment at the battle of Inkerman, and received the Crimean medal and clasps for Balaklava and Inkerman. Soon after the war with Russia was concluded Colonel Powell returned to India to share the honours of the military operations against Persia; and was hurried, with his regiment, from the Persian Gulf, to assist in subduing the revolted sepoys. On the 1st of November, Colonel Powell was advancing with siege-train guns and a large convoy with detachments of troops and the naval brigade under Sir William Peel, when they were intercepted by a body of upwards of 4000 mutineers. The troops attacked the enemy at Kudjwa, and Colonel Powell, who led the attack, had just secured two guns when he fell dead with a bullet through his forehead.

6. At Calcutta, aged 42, Edward Thomas Colvin, of the Bengal C.S., youngest son of the late James Colvin, esq.

11. At Lucknow, Colonel Campbell, of the 90th Light Infantry.

This officer entered the service as an Ensign in the 73rd Regiment, in the year 1837. He served throughout the Kaffir War, under Sir Harry Smith, and was frequently mentioned by him in General Orders. While in command of detachments of the 43rd and 73rd Regiments, he forced a difficult pass leading

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from Fuller's Rock to the heights above, against overwhelming numbers, with signal overthrow of the enemy. For this act of gallantry he obtained a brevet majority.

At the end of the Kaffir war, Colonel Campbell exchanged from the 73rd to the 90th, and accompanied that regiment to the Crimea. He was present in all the operations before Sebastopol. He led the storming parties which captured the Russian Quarries, and he successfully held them against the attempt of the Russians to retake them. In both these exploits of taking and defending the Quarries he was wounded.

He was present at the assault of the Redan, on the 18th June, as he was, indeed, at most other encounters with the enemy. For these services in the Crimea, he was several times mentioned in despatches; he was nominated Companion of the Bath; he was promoted to the rank of Colonel, for "distinguished services in the field," and was made a Knight of the Legion of Honour. At the end of the Crimean war he returned home with his regiment.

As soon, however, as the 90th had time to recruit its diminished ranks it was ordered to China, and the young hero of Kaffir-land and of the Crimea again embarked for foreign service.

On reaching Singapore, he was met with news of the sepoy mutiny, and with orders to proceed with his regiment to Bengal, instead of China. He landed at Calcutta, and from thence at once proceeded up the Ganges to Berhampore. The sight of the two steamers, *Mirzapore* and *Calcutta*, with the 90th Regiment on board of them, was hailed with much rejoicing by the residents of Berhampore, as the 63rd Native Infantry and the 11th Irregular Cavalry were on the point of mutiny. Colonel Campbell began landing his men at four o'clock in the afternoon, and at half-past four he marched them up to the lines of the 63rd, which were arranged in square. He divided his men into three columns, so as to intercept any attempt at retreat. The Government order to pile arms was then read, and reluctantly obeyed. The 90th Light Infantry under Colonel Campbell, next marched up to the 11th Irregular Cavalry, whom they contrived to surround; but on being called upon to deliver up their arms, there was an evident stir among them, with an attempt at resistance. Finding themselves, however, sur-

rounded by a splendid body of men, they consented to obey the order with a very bad grace, many of them flinging their arms up into the air, and evincing the utmost dissatisfaction. Colonel Campbell, however, not content with the possession of their arms alone, deprived them of their horses likewise. By these prompt and decisive measures he checked the spirit of mutiny, and preserved the lives of Europeans in Berhampore. The Political Resident there reported his cool and able conduct to the Government, and though no reward may have been bestowed on him, too much praise can hardly be given to an officer who, with few opportunities of being acquainted with the native character in India, had rendered such important service.

Colonel Campbell then proceeded with the 90th Light Infantry to Allahabad and Cawnpore. Soon afterwards he joined the force of General Outram, and on the 25th September forced his way into Lucknow. On that day he captured a battery which was brought to play on Outram's advancing columns. He also charged a considerable number of the enemy who had strongly posted themselves with four guns in a narrow lane with gardens on either side. His horse was shot under him; and as the balls fell thick around him he would have been dangerously or seriously wounded by one of them had the force of it not been stopped by a little book, the *Pietas* and *Companion to the Alcor*, the property of his wife, which he usually carried about his person.

The following day, however, while superintending the passage of a 24-pounder through a narrow gateway, he received a wound, from the effect of which he died after lingering till the 11th November. During this interval much care and attention were shown him by Brigadier Inglis and other officers of the garrison to whose deliverance and safety he had contributed.

Soon after the gloomy news had reached Calcutta, viz. on 22nd December, 1857, Lord Canning stated in General Orders that he "lamented the untimely death of Colonel Campbell, of Her Majesty's 90th Light Infantry, than whom the Queen's service possessed no more gallant or promising officer." He was only in his 38th year, although a full Colonel in the army, and doubtless he would have obtained still higher rank,

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and achieved even greater success, had he not met with a premature, but glorious death, in the streets of Lucknow.

The late Colonel Campbell was the second son of Colonel Patrick Campbell, C.B., of the 52nd Light Infantry, which regiment his elder brother commanded at the recent siege of Delhi. He married, on the 26th June, 1847, Dora, the youngest daughter of the late Alexander Taylor, Royal Navy, and has left issue, three sons and one daughter.

14. At the Royal Hotel, Madras, aged 23, Alicia Maria, wife of Claudius Harris, esq., 8th Light Cavalry, and only dau. of the late Walter Augustus Shirley, D.D., Bishop of Sodor and Man, and of Shirley, Derbyshire.

18. At Lucknow, aged 21, William Temple Thompson, of the 82nd Regiment. The heroic exertions of his gallant brother in the siege of Kars have become matter of history, and his early death awakened universal sympathy and sorrow. He landed at Calcutta on the 22nd of October; he advanced by forced marches and joined Sir Colin Campbell on the 14th of November before Lucknow; on the 18th he fell mortally wounded in the moment of victory, the single officer of his regiment, the only one of the brigade, who commenced and closed his career in this brilliant achievement. This young officer was the fourth son of the late Jonathan Thompson, esq., of Stubbings Court.

24. At the Alumbagh, near Lucknow, aged 63, Major-General Sir Henry Havelock, K.C.B. The fortunes of this eminent officer afford a singular proof how little the most consummate merit, unaccompanied by interest, will ensure success in the military profession; for having entered the army in 1815, and proved during peace a valuable regimental officer, and in war a skilful leader, it was not until 1838, having been a subaltern 23 years, that he attained the rank of captain. His share in the Affghan war, the Gwalior campaign, the first campaign against the Sikhs, and the Persian expedition, had earned him professional reputation; and his noble conduct in the heroic defence of Jellalabad, had made his name temporarily famous in England; but he may be said to have been an obscure man until his extraordinary efforts for the relief of the garrison of Lucknow filled Europe with his fame, and for a brief space made him the prominent object in the minds of his countrymen.

In the belief of the family and their fellow-townsmen the Havelocks trace their origin to Haveloc the Dane. The notion probably arises from similarity; but the family is certainly one of great antiquity in the north of England. The father of Henry Havelock was a merchant and shipbuilder at Sunderland; and Henry, his second son, was born at Bishop Wearmouth, near that town, on the 5th April, 1795. The father appears to have been successful in his business, and removed in 1799 to Kent, where he purchased the mansion and park of Ingress, near Dartford. Having received their early education at a private school at Dartford, Henry and his elder brother William were removed to the Charterhouse, where they were cotemporary with Samuel Hinds, William Norris, and Julius Charles Hare. Nearly their cotemporaries were lads who afterwards rose to mark: as, Connop Thirwall, now Bishop of St. David's; George Grote, the historian; Archdeacon Hale; Sir William Macmaghten, whom Henry afterwards served with in Cabul; Mr. Fox Maule; Eastlake, the painter: with all these and others, in his after life, by virtue of the *hetaira* of our public schools, Havelock was on terms of friendship. Henry passed through the school with distinction as a scholar. It was while at this excellent school, the happy bent of Havelock's mind was first observed. The activity and heedlessness of youth, the distraction of a large number of joyous and thoughtless schoolfellows, the absorption of heavy studies directed to known ends, are certainly unfavourable to the development of religious feelings; yet it was while exercising his full mental and bodily activity as a scholar and a school-boy that Havelock felt and thought those impressions and ideas which were afterwards confirmed into vital convictions. These ideas possessing the youth's whole mind gave to his bearing and pursuits a gravity and steadiness which earned for him the nickname of "Old Phlos."

Havelock's mother, an instructed and religious woman, was anxious that he should study for the Bar. He was accordingly entered a student of the Middle Temple, and became a pupil of Chitty, the eminent special pleader. In chambers he was fortunate in having for a fellow pupil the judge and poet Talford. The serious yet ardent and resolute mind of young Havelock presented precisely those points of similitude and

difference with the intellectual refinement and genial kindness of Talfourd, which seem necessary to lasting friendship; the future soldier and the future judge became life-long friends; and though their respective walks in life separated them by half the globe, their affection knew no severance; and each died in the discharge of his duty—the judge on the bench, inculcating love and good-will among men; the soldier in the field of battle, having saved hundreds of his countrymen and countrywomen from the most frightful of deaths.

Whatever excellence Havelock might have attained as a gowmsman, his heart and imagination were with his brother William in Spain. The spirit of the old Dane was in both youths. William had a commission in the army, had joined the army of Wellington in 1810, and had distinguished himself by his gallantry; the daring of “the fair-haired boy” was the talk of the camp-fires; and he again distinguished himself at Waterloo, where he served as aide-de-camp to General Baron Alten. His position gave him influence enough to obtain a commission for his brother Henry, who about a month after the battle of Waterloo was appointed Second Lieutenant in the 95th Regiment, now the Rifle Brigade. There appears to have been at this time some reverse in the family fortunes, for Ingress Park was sold, and Henry Havelock prepared to work his way up in his profession without money and without interest, and at the commencement of a long peace. He set to the study of his profession with the steady and conscientious devotion which was characteristic of his mind. For the theory of war he had ample leisure; for the first eight years of his military life were passed in the peaceful campaigns of the home service. He had, however, the advantage of associating with many brother officers who had served during the war under the great Captain—among them Sir Harry Smith, afterwards so distinguished in India. In 1823 he exchanged into the 13th Light Infantry, and soon afterwards embarked for Bengal in the *General Kyd*. He had the companionship of Major Sale, destined many years afterwards to command him in the heroic defence of Jellalabad; and Lieutenant Gardner, a man of singular piety, who afterwards retiring from the army became a missionary. The devotion and religious knowledge of this Christian soldier produced a marked

effect upon Henry Havelock, who landed in India a Christian in profession and conviction—with a faith which pervaded his whole character and being—ever present, ever active, and enduring. Nor did these strengthened convictions of his duty towards his Maker in any way impede his duty towards man and to his country. He was not the less a soldier that he was more a Christian—not the less studious of professional and intellectual lore that his study was more in the Bible; like the grave Puritan of the days of revived religious fervour, he did his duty as a citizen with a pervading sense of his duty as a follower of Christ. In a worldly view the most noticeable exertion of Havelock's convictions was his perseverance, through ridicule and evil report, in imparting his own seriousness to the men of his regiment. Some sober-minded and thoughtful men he found—men probably brought up at the knee of their parents in our humble English cottages—who received his exhortations in their hearts; others who felt to some extent, if they did not acknowledge, their influence: and as Havelock was at the same time a strict and judicious disciplinarian, the effect upon the character of the regiment was marked. In 1824 war was declared against Burmah, and Havelock was placed on the general staff. He shared in the actions at Rangoon; but his health becoming affected by the deadly climate he was obliged to return to Calcutta. The moment his health was restored he rejoined the army and fought at Napadee, Patanago, and Pagham-Myo. On the conclusion of the peace of Yandaboo, he was one of the officers sent to the Burman capital. It is related that during the occupation of Rangoon an officer wandering over the great temple of Shivey-Dangoon was struck by a sound as of “psalm-singing,” and having found his way to the chapel whence the sound issued, found Havelock and near a hundred of his men engaged in worship surrounded by the images of the Boodhist gods, each of whom had been converted into assistants of the Christian worship, their laps being convenient resting-places for our men's lamps. Neither was this perseverance in religious and sober habits without its value to the commanders; for on occasion of an expected attack of the enemy on an important point, the officer in command ordered a corps to its defence. It was reported to him that this corps was

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incapable of undertaking the duty, being for the most part drunk or in hospital or missing. "Then," said the General, "call out Havelock's saints; they are never drunk, and Havelock is always ready." Of the Burmese war Havelock published a military memoir, which was considered to be a very valuable document. In 1829 Havelock took a step, important in the lives of all men, but of unusual moment in his; he married on the 9th of February, Hannah, dau. of Dr. Marshman, an eminent minister among the Baptists. The union was singularly happy. The religious feelings of the husband and wife, and of the family with which Havelock now became closely connected, were in entire harmony, and had their root in the very depths of their nature: the confidence of married life was entire, and never broke. About a year after this union Havelock was received into the Baptist communion. While, however, he thus attached himself to a particular sect he was not less than before a member of Christ's universal Church—his exertions in the cause of religion were confined to no denomination—wherever Christianity was to be preached there his humble means and his powerful teaching and example were not wanting. It should be noted, however, that he formed in his regiment a Baptist Church consisting of some thirty soldiers. These men were devoted to their officer, not only as their commander, but as their spiritual captain; the other members of the regiment looked up to him with reverence, and even the profligate could not but respect the officer who joined to a perfect performance of his military duty a religious belief and a life conformable thereto. It has been necessary to dwell on these things, that it may be understood how, in his last campaign, he was able to effect such great things with such small means. In 1835 Havelock was appointed Adjutant of his regiment. His religious fervour and his practices in his regiment had gone abroad, and men in a high position objected to the appointment of an enthusiast and a fanatic to such a post. It appeared that the objection had prevailed—it was not so: Lord William Bentinck gave Havelock the post, "because he was the fittest man for it." In 1836 Havelock suffered a calamity which tested his resignation to the will of God. His family were residing in a bungalow in the Himalayas; by some accident the building caught fire, and his infant daughter

perished in the flames; his wife was so fearfully burnt, that it was years before she had entirely recovered; and two servants lost their lives. In 1838, after serving as a subaltern 23 years, Havelock was promoted to a captaincy; and soon after his regiment was directed to form part of the force intended to replace Shah Shooja on the throne of Cabul. In the following year the army marched through the terrible Bolan Pass, occupied Candahar, and performed the notable exploit of the storming of Ghuznee, in all which Havelock was actively engaged. In this campaign Major Outram, frequently afterwards Havelock's chivalrous companion in arms, was greatly distinguished. When the objects of the expedition had been accomplished by the occupation of Cabul, Havelock, with a part of the army, retired to India, a force being left in garrison of the city. In the next year he returned to Cabul in command of reinforcements. It now became evident that the Affghans meditated an outbreak; and Sir Robert Sale, with a brigade, including the 13th Regiment, was sent down to Tezeen and Gundamuck for the purpose of keeping open the passes. The detachment was attacked and harassed along the whole line of march, and when it approached the Khyber Pass, it became manifest that it would be madness to attempt it. Sale promptly seized the open town of Jellalabad, threw up fortifications under the guidance of Major Broadfoot, Havelock's bosom friend, the spade in one hand, the sword in the other. In six weeks the works were impregnable to any native army; and when they were announced complete, at Havelock's suggestion the whole garrison was assembled "to return thanks to Almighty God, who had in his mercy enabled them to complete the fortifications necessary for their protection." "Let us pray," said Havelock's well-known voice. This recognition of God's protection completed, the garrison awaited in calm confidence the progress of events. In truth, the garrison were, unconsciously, in a position the most fearful that has ever happened to a military force. The passes before them were impregnable to their numbers; their supplies were limited; they were surrounded by tens of thousands of enraged fanatics. In January, 1842, rumours began to prevail of great disasters; on the 18th, a solitary horseman was seen approaching the garrison, wounded, scarcely able to sit his horse, clutching convulsively his broken

sword—it was Dr. Brydon, the sole survivor of the army of Cabul! Akbar Khan, flushed with the massacre of a whole British army, surrounded Jellalabad with his excited multitudes; the garrison repulsed every attack. A fearful earthquake destroyed their fortifications in a single night:—while the earth yet trembled, the garrison formed their ranks, and sallied on the besiegers. The cold benumbed their limbs, their arms dropped from the hands of the chilled sepoy, the military stores were spent, provisions were scarce; the garrison never shrunk for a moment. January, February, March passed, and no succour. Sir George Pollock was at the head of an army ordered for their relief, but did not advance beyond Peshawur. In April their condition became desperate—but one hope remained—to make a furious sally, to drive off their besiegers, and cut their way to Peshawur before the enemy could recover from their defeat. On the morning of the 7th of April, the garrison marched out in three divisions of 500 men each, under the command of Sale, Dennis, and Havelock, with six light guns, and a small body of horse. Havelock's division, after a short but desperate struggle, turned the enemy's line, the other divisions broke their front; the victory was complete—the enemy, who had lost great numbers, fled, throwing away their arms, and abandoning their guns, their camp, and a great spoil. So complete was the success that when a few days afterwards Sir George Pollock forced the passage, he found that the garrison of Jellalabad had relieved itself and was safe and in plenty. A brief campaign for the punishment of the Afghans followed, and then Havelock returned with his regiment to India. At Ferozepore “the illustrious garrison of Jellalabad” was received and publicly thanked by the Governor-General, and welcomed with distinguished honours at every military post. The officers were decorated by the sovereign, and a special “Jellalabad medal” was awarded to every man who had formed one of the garrison. Havelock was made a Companion of the Bath, and received a brevet majority, and was soon afterwards appointed to a regimental majority in the 53rd Regiment. In 1843 he was again in the field and fought at Maharajpore in the Gwalior campaign; in 1844 he was made Lieut.-Colonel by brevet. In 1845 the first Sikh war broke out, and Havelock took part in every engagement of that desperate

campaign. At Moodkee, Havelock had two horses killed under him; and his old commander, Sir Robert Sale, was slain. Three days after came the terrible fight of Ferozeshuhur; the armies lay down at night in the ranks in which they had fought throughout the day, and rose in the morn to continue the fearful strife. Here Broadfoot was killed. Sir Harry Smith, Havelock's old captain in the Rifle Brigade, fought and won the battle of Aliwal. On the 10th February came the terrible battle of Sobraon, which decided the campaign: here Havelock had a third horse killed under him.

Soon after the conclusion of the first Sikh campaign Havelock was selected for the important post of Deputy-Adjutant-General to the Queen's troops at Bombay—the first gleam of the emoluments of his profession which had shone upon the hard-fighting soldier; and in the following year he was appointed Military Secretary to the Commander-in-Chief. Being employed at Bombay he had no part in the second Sikh campaign; but his gallant brother William met a soldier's death at the head of his dragoons at Ramnuggur.

In 1849 Havelock found that 26 years of Indian campaigning had made serious inroads on his health, and he was compelled to return to England. It is not necessary to dwell upon the reunion of a family which had always been distinguished by its affectionate attachment, and which now, while it mourned one brother dead in honour, welcomed another whose heroic services had won him a high place; neither is it necessary to record the communion of Havelock with the best men of his own church; nor the arrangements made for the education of his children in temporal and Christian learning. At the end of 1851, with health partially restored, Havelock re-embarked for Bombay, leaving his wife and family, whom he was never more to see, stationed at Bonn. He was soon raised to the rank of Colonel by brevet. In 1854 he was appointed Quarter-Master-General; and his separation from his wife was in some degree alleviated by the presence of his two eldest sons; from whom, however, he shortly after parted, having been ordered to Calcutta, where he had been appointed Adjutant-General to the Forces. When the happy family parted at Bonn it had been arranged that Mrs. Havelock with some of the children should join him at Bombay in 1857, and remain with him

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until his term of service should entitle him to return to England. God willed it otherwise. In 1857 war broke out with Persia, and Havelock received the command of a division in the army commanded by his old comrade Sir James Outram. The campaign was brief, and offered few opportunities of earning distinction. Bushire was taken by the combined operations of the land and sea forces, Mohammedrah chiefly by the fleet, and the Persian king came to terms.

While Havelock was yet absent in Persia, a fearful calamity had befallen our Indian empire. The native troops in the Bengal Presidency had broken out in revolt, had massacred their officers, and had committed frightful atrocities on civilians, women, and children. When Havelock reached Bombay the news came to him on board his ship. He felt it to be his duty to return instantly to Bengal. The journey by land was impracticable; he embarked in the steamer *Erin*: the *Erin* was wrecked, and he transferred himself to the *Fire Queen*. He arrived at Calcutta on the 17th June, and placed himself at the disposal of the Commander-in-Chief. The mutiny had spread over the whole of northern India. Delhi was in the hands of the revolted sepoys; Cawnpore, with a number of civilians, women, and children, defended by a weak garrison under Sir Hugh Wheeler, was shut up by a treacherous Indian noble, Nana Sahib. Lucknow, a vast city, with a warlike and fanatic population, was in the hands of the rebels, and Sir Henry Lawrence was shut up in the Residency with a handful of men, and a crowd of women and children. These must be relieved, and Havelock was appointed to the duty. The forces placed at his command were few indeed. But Havelock's serene and confident mind knew no misgiving. If it was his duty, he knew no pause. God could give victory to the few as to the many. He set himself to the task with the quiet resolution of a brave man at peace with himself and with God. He took his eldest son with him as his aide-de-camp. Cawnpore was surrounded by tens of thousands under the treacherous Nana, while the utmost force with which Havelock could advance from Allahabad was 1200 men, of whom only 80 were cavalry. Fearful news came to the advancing column. The fugitives from Futtyghur had been treacherously massacred: the gallant Wheeler, without provisions

or water, had capitulated to Nana Sahib on condition of being permitted to pass in safety to Allahabad; the miscreant had permitted the fugitives to enter the boats, and had then opened a masked fire upon them—all had perished, by the bullet, by the sabre, or by drowning—all except about 150 women and children, who were confined in the town awaiting their doom. No time was to be lost. Havelock pushed on. On the 12th July he came upon the enemy entrenched at Futehpore. The action was long and fiercely disputed; but the fury and skill of the assailants prevailed, the enemy fled in utter route, and left 11 guns in the hands of the victors. This, Havelock's first victory, was won on the 12th July—the prayer of his school days had been answered—he had lived to command in a successful action. The army, increased to 1400 men, pushed on for Cawnpore; the enemy again barred their way at Aong. On the morning of the 15th Havelock attacked them, forced their entrenchments, captured their cannon, and drove them headlong before him. They attempted to make a last stand at the Pandoo Bridge, which was defended by heavy cannon. On the evening of the same day Havelock attacked them, and the victory again was his. But a frightful calamity was to cast its shadow over these great successes—the beaten enemy, as they rushed in disorder into Cawnpore, perpetrated a horrible deed—a deed never to be mentioned without a shudder—the women and children were massacred without remorse or distinction, and thrown, the dead and the dying, into that fearful well! On the 16th, the morning after Havelock's third victory, the army pushed on joyfully to Cawnpore, for they had heard that the women and children were still living. But Nana Sahib had resolved on one more battle before he would surrender his slaughter-house, and had drawn up his men across the Grand Trunk Road at Ahirwa. They were strongly entrenched, and the advance was swept by seven guns. Havelock resolved to turn to his left. The ground was well contested, and the enemy held firm in an entrenched hamlet. The contest was decided by a splendid charge of the 78th Highlanders, who carried the village at a rush. All the guns, apparently, were taken. Suddenly a 24-pounder concealed in a masked battery opened upon our men and did great execution. The men laid down to avoid the fire; but it proved too trouble-

some to be endured, and Havelock ordered it to be taken by the 84th Regiment. His son Henry was the aide-de-camp sent with the orders: the gallant youth placed himself in front of the regiment, and advanced in the direct line of fire; the officers led their men with determined valour; they advanced under showers of grape, and carried the gun. For his conduct on this occasion young Havelock received the Victoria Cross. The Nana Sahib now lost courage, blew up the magazine, and abandoned Cawnpore. The 84th entered the town on the morning of the 17th. As they searched the town a haggard European rushed among them; he had been forgotten in the general massacre. He led them to the house of death. Few sights more horrible have been witnessed. The floor of the house, the pavement of the yard, were deeply covered with dried and trampled blood, in which were intermingled the long hair of women, the fair locks of children, fragments of female dresses, the hats and shoes of the little ones, the gloves and combs of their mothers, leaves of books, fragments of writing: the walls bore the marks of sword-cuts—some low down, as the sepoys had struck at their cowering victims. In that fearful well, uncovered and surrounded by terrible marks, were the bodies of the victims. Our soldiers, fresh from the terrible struggles in the battle-fields, were struck wild by the fearful sight—tears burst from eyes that had seen their comrades slain beside them unmoved; some staggered, palsied by emotions heretofore unknown, some sobbed with heaving breasts and dry eyes: it was a terrible passage that hour of agony, when Christian men heaved with the passions of fiends. Bursting with the desire of vengeance, the troops were conducted to the splendid palace-fortress of the miscreant Nana Sahib at Bithoor. He was said to hold the place with 5000 men and 45 guns. But the murderer's heart failed him—he fled from the avengers and his palace was given to the flames.

Havelock had won four victories and taken 44 guns, yet had arrived too late to rescue the Cawnpore unfortunates; but the Residency at Lucknow still held out. Lawrence had been killed; the place was surrounded by buildings held by the enemy, and every day lessened their chances. But they might still be rescued. From Allahabad General Neill had brought up a reinforcement of 270 men, leaving a small

force to secure Cawnpore. Havelock crossed the Ganges on the 21st, with 1500 men. On the 29th they found the enemy entrenched at Unao. The foe were attacked, beaten, with the loss of 1500 men, and their guns taken; they rallied at Bussert Gunge: they were attacked the same day, again beaten with loss, and more guns taken. In every contest with the foe Havelock had been victorious; but his successes had cost him men, and the cholera now appeared and prostrated many. Advance was hopeless. Havelock calmly drew back towards Cawnpore, and awaited reinforcements from Neill. That determined soldier sent every available man, and Havelock resumed his advance to Lucknow with 1400 men. He found the enemy in their old position at Bussert Gunge. The inundations made it necessary to advance upon the high road; the enemy, however, had no longer the heart to fight; they fled with the loss of 300 men and two guns. But the inundation of the country brought fever and fatigue, and exposure had weakened our men; cholera broke out again with greater violence than before: again Havelock turned his face from Lucknow. The enemy were encouraged to advance on our weakened force. Havelock turned out with 1000 men and fought them. They were posted at Boorsedke Chowki; they were reckoned at 20,000 men, and their line extended five miles. Havelock's little force advanced undismayed, captured their batteries, which were turned upon them, and they fled in utter confusion. The victory cost Havelock 140 men; scarce 800 men were fit for duty; to advance was impossible; for the third time he turned back. The enemy had planned a double attack. While Havelock was engaged in the advance, Nana Sahib attacked Neill; but that brave soldier, with a handful of men, gained an easy victory; and Havelock on his return attacked the murderer at Bithoor. The sepoys were unable to stand the sight of the English soldiery, and fled from one of the strongest positions in India, leaving many guns in position. Havelock returned to Cawnpore, and ceased his independent efforts for the relief of Lucknow. He had gained nine victories, but had failed in both his main objects.

Early in September Sir James Outram arrived at Allahabad, with the appointment of Chief Commissioner of Oude, the command of the army, and some reinforcements. On the 16th he arrived at

Cawnpore ; but with chivalrous generosity he refused to take the command from Havelock ; he knew the ability of his old companion, and he resolved that he who had striven so nobly for the relief of Lucknow, should reap the reward. The army crossed the Ganges, and plunged into the masses of the enemy. As the troops advanced, the foe closed in behind them ; no news reached Cawnpore for many days. The enemy were first felt at Mungarwar. They were very numerous, and offered a sustained resistance, but were routed, and suffered heavily. They retired upon the strong position of the Alumbagh, about three miles from Lucknow, in great numbers, and so posted that they could not be turned. But there was that which rendered their efforts to stop our men vain—as our regiments advanced the guns of the Residency were distinctly heard ! Their attack was irresistible ; the enemy's right was crushed and driven from the field, the centre and left were searched by our artillery, the regiments pressed upon them ; at length they broke and fled, in utter confusion, and with terrible loss.

The delivering force, twice victorious, had encountered the least of their perils. The Residency was on the other side of the city, and the way was to be forced with less than 2500 men through three miles of narrow streets, of which the houses were loopholed and crowded with at least 50,000 men ; of these a large proportion were regular soldiers ; for a large proportion of our sepoy were recruited from Oude, and on their revolt had betaken themselves to the capital of their native Sovereign. Space will not permit a detailed narrative of the heroic struggle. While the contest lay among the loopholed garden walls and barred houses of the suburbs, science and a heavy artillery gave our troops success without serious loss ; but as the enemy fell back within the city, the resistance became deadly. The bridge over the canal which surrounds the city was taken after a severe struggle. Here it was necessary to leave the heavy guns ; these powerful auxiliaries were of no use within the city ; the Highlanders were left to guard them. The diminished force advanced, making a detour to avoid the dense houses. The enemy were on the alert ; mustering in large numbers with a numerous artillery they fell upon the Highlanders at the bridge, and manning the houses kept up a fire to which no return could be given. The brave

78th seemed about to perish ; but resolving to die fighting they rushed upon three guns which had been most fatal, and carried them ; then gathering up their wounded they passed the guns and waggons over the bridge, and pressed forward to join their comrades. Havelock had learnt their danger, halted his men when even delay seemed fatal, and sent back a detachment which extricated the Highlanders from the toils. All pressed forward together to the Kaiserbagh. This was a strong building, surrounded by strong walls, loopholed and planted with cannon and manned by thousands of riflemen. From every building around streamed an incessant storm of bullets and cannon shot. To pause was not less dangerous than to advance ; the regiments rushed on the batteries with cheers, they were carried and silenced, and the force pushed on, regardless of the musketry fire under which men dropped at every step. The walls of the Furred Bukah and the Motee Mahal gave a shelter. The men had now been fighting for many hours—a fifth of their numbers had fallen—even the chivalrous Outram thought it was time to pause ; he proposed to rest the men for the night in the Motee Mahal, and resume the advance in the morning. But Havelock's soul was undisturbed by the dangers around him. He represented that the delay would give the enemy time to make the remaining space impassable and even to overpower the garrison during the night ; they were known to be in the uttermost extremity. Leaving their wounded and baggage under a guard, Havelock and Outram placed themselves at the head of the Highlanders and Sikhs, and rushed on the Residency. No words can describe that march of fire and death. From every wall, from every house-top, from every corner, streamed incessant storms of shot ; the infuriated enemy, secure behind their walls and in their numbers, showed their heads over their parapets or from their casements, and poured forth hideous curses as they fired their many thousand rifles on the hand-ful below. The path was marked by the slain and dying : the brave Neill fell dead ; but nothing could stop our men ; every obstacle was overcome ; at last the gates of the Residency appeared before the heroic remnant ! It was full time ! Another day, and the horrors of Cawnpore would have been repeated ; for the enemy had driven their mines under the fortifica-

tions, and further resistance would become impossible. Even now much remained to be done; the remainder of the relieving force, with the artillery, stores, munitions, and wounded, had to be gathered within the fort. This could not be done without further loss; but it was at length completed, and Lucknow was safe. The corpses of the fallen were necessarily left to the fury of the enemy, and alas! many of the wounded, who were put to the most cruel deaths. The relief of the Residency had cost nearly a third of the English force.

Havelock having now performed his mission of mercy, Outram took the command. His situation was precarious enough. The wounded, the women and children within the Residency numbered 1500; to withdraw them through such a "throat of fire" as the army had passed, was manifestly impossible. There were two alternatives—to leave a reinforcement with the original garrison, and force a way out with the remainder, or to occupy the place with the whole, and hold their own within the walls. The former course would probably end in the destruction of both the divided corps; the latter would provide so strong a garrison as to render them safe from attack until a competent army should effect their final deliverance. This plan was adopted, the buildings surrounding the Residency were seized, and the whole converted into a strong though irregular fortress. With this advantage, the garrison held the enemy at bay for two months longer, inflicting frequently severe chastisement, until, on the 17th of November, Sir Colin Campbell forced his way to their rescue, and withdrew the whole, wounded, women, and children, treasure and guns, after a series of exploits almost without example for bravery and skill. It is worth of note that Dr. Brydon, the sole survivor of the army of Cabul, and who had endured with Havelock the hardships and glories of Jellalabad, was also shut up in the Residency of Lucknow, and survived the even greater hardships and higher glories of that heroic defence.

The fatigues of his position, the deadly vapours which were exhaled from the confined space within which a vast number of human and animal carcasses had been interred, and indifferent food, had seriously attacked General Havelock's health. He was now in his 68rd year, and exhausted by near 35 Indian summers. During the siege his medical attendants had warned him that his strength

was on the wane; but the exigencies of his position required his utmost exertions. He received the warning, and proceeded cheerfully with his duties, commending his soul to God. After the relief of Lucknow, he had been compelled to stop at the Alumbagh, his disease turning to dysentery; he was removed to the Dilkousha. Here the disorder seemed to yield to remedies; his spirits were raised by the knowledge that his great actions were appreciated at home, that he had been made a Knight Companion of the Bath, and that further honours were probably in store for him. "The papers of the 26th of September," he wrote, "came with him, announcing my elevation to the Commandership of the Bath for my first three battles. I have fought seven more since." The improvement was but momentary. On the 22nd of November the disease assumed a malignant form, and Havelock knew he was about to die. Often, with the Bible in his hand, he had exhorted others against the fear of death, and to a perfect reliance on the mercy of God. As he had preached, so he practised. "For more than 40 years," he said to Sir James Outram, "I have so ruled my life, that, when death came, I might face it without fear." Thus humbly relying on the merits of his Saviour, whom he had served faithfully during his life, the Christian warrior departed. His gallant son, who had been seriously wounded during the defence of Lucknow, was his faithful nurse, and was present at the last.

The country hastened to acknowledge the merit of its devoted soldier. When the tidings of his three victories on the advance to Cawnpore arrived, he was immediately advanced to the rank of a K.C.B., with the good-service pension of 100*l.* a year, and was made a Major-General. When the further tidings of his advance to and relief of Lucknow were received, he was appointed to the Colonels of the 3rd Foot: the Queen conferred upon him the dignity of a baronet, by the title of Sir Henry Havelock of Lucknow, and sent a message to the House of Commons recommending to their consideration a provision of 1000*l.* a year for life. But these honours came too late; Havelock died the day before the patent was sealed. This made a new arrangement necessary, and it was very liberally made. The Queen directed that Lady Havelock should have the same rank and privileges as she would have enjoyed had her brave husband lived to receive his reward, and Parliament gave

DEATHS.—INDIA.

her an annuity of 1000*l.* a year. A new patent of baronetcy was issued in favour of the eldest son, now Sir Henry Marshman Havelock, and on him also Parliament conferred a pension of 1000*l.* a year for life. A public subscription has also been commenced for the purpose of erecting a statue of the deceased officer in some public place.

27. At Port William, Calcutta, aged 35, Lieut.-Col. J. L. R. Rooke, C.B., Knight of the Legion of Honour, commanding H.M.'s 19th Regiment.

28. At Cawnpore, aged 34, Lieut.-Col. Charles John Woodford, commanding a detachment of the 2nd Batt. Rifle Brigade, second son of Gen. Sir Alexander Woodford.

— At Cawnpore, aged 32, William Fletcher Morphy, Brig.-Maj. and Capt. H.M.'s 64th Regiment.

30. At Lucknow, aged 21, Sir Mountstuart Goodriche Jackson, bart., son of the late Sir Keith Alexander Jackson, bart. He was murdered at the instigation of the Moulvie of Fyzabad, on the day the Commander-in-Chief entered the city, after being betrayed by the Rajah of Mitawlee, who had protected him and his sister, with six other persons, at the flight from Seetapore.

DECEMBER.

14. At Gungaree, aged 25, Lieut. John Hudson, of the Carabineers, second son of George Hudson, esq., M.P.

— In action at Gungaree, aged 28, Capt. George Wardlaw, 6th Dragoon Guards, Carabineers.

18. While gallantly leading his regiment against the mutineers of the 84th N.I., the Hon. Robert Byng, brother of Viscount Torrington.

27. At Allahabad, Bengal, Robert Loveday Inglis, Ensign in the 68rd N.I. Mr. Inglis was in the garrison at Lucknow during the whole period of the siege, was twice wounded by the enemy, and died of fever caused by his wounds and the hardship of the siege.

IN THE PERSIAN EXPEDITION.

DECEMBER, 1856.

9. At the storming of Bushire, Lieut.-Col. Malet, 3rd Regiment Light Cavalry. This officer is stated in the despatches to have "fallen while leading on his men in the most gallant style."

9. Killed at the storming of Bushire, Brigadier Stopford, C.B. This gallant officer was the third son of the Rev. William Stopford (Rector of Garrycloyne and Grenah, grand-nephew of the 2nd Earl of Courtown). He studied military art at the University of Göttingen; whence he received a commission in the 40th Regiment. He was sent to join this corps, then serving in Australia, in charge of a convict ship, and on the voyage he showed his first instance of cool bravery. He was parading his guard on the quarter-deck, when the convicts rushed on deck, having mutinied, and taken advantage of an endeavour to save the doctor, who had thrown himself overboard; Ensign Stopford had barely time to form his men and fire on the mutineers, and they were forced below, with many killed and wounded. From Australia he accompanied his regiment to India, and served with it there until it came home under his own command as Lieutenant-Colonel. He accompanied the 40th as junior Major up the Bolan Pass, in the Candahar campaign; was at the taking of Khelat-i-Ghilzie and Cabul, and, having traversed India, returned through the Khyber Pass to Bengal. He commanded the 40th at Maharaipore, where, in attacking and taking the enemy's guns, the 40th lost as many officers and men comparatively as they did at Waterloo. Here, as the despatch said,—"Major Stopford fell, leading on his regiment, dangerously wounded, at the very muzzle of the enemy's guns." For this service he was made Lieutenant-Colonel, and C.B. He lay for a considerable time wounded on the field, among the dying and the dead, men and horses, and might have fallen a victim to his own generosity. When his "dooly" or stretcher was sent for him from the rear, and he perceived General Churchill lying near him mortally wounded, with both legs carried away by a cannon-ball, he said, "Oh! General, you are worse than I am, you'll bleed to death, you must go on this dooly." When Colonel Stopford was at last carried to the rear, he arrived just in time to say farewell to the General, who died immediately after. In the expedition to the Persian Gulf, Colonel Stopford had the command of a brigade which was employed in the assault on Bushire. Colonel Stopford led his men in gallant style, forcing wall after wall, until the enemy were driven to the very cliffs on the margin of the sea; but, unhappily, fell in the moment of success.

CENTENARIANS.

JANUARY.

26. At Penicnik, aged 100, Margaret Porteus, who retained the full use of her naturally strong intellect to the last.

27. In the Aylesbury Union, aged 104, Mary Masters, known as "Dame Masters." She has left survivors to the fifth generation.

29. At Park-terr., Upper Bristol-road, aged 107, Ann Lewis, retaining to the last all her faculties with the exception of her sight, of which she had been deprived for the last 14 years.

Lately. At Hexham, aged 110, John Bell. Old John married early in life, and had 10 children, eight of whom are now living; 41 grandchildren; 60 great grandchildren; and two great-great-grandchildren, both of them now living. Old John Bell, although brought up as a farmer, carried his kegs across the Borders, a noted smuggler, and could tell of his exploits and narrow escapes both by flood and fell.

Lately. At the Union Workhouse, Saffron Walden, aged 100, Martha Gascoyne, widow. Her husband being a pedlar, she had slept under a tent the greater part of her life.

Lately. At the Carlton Union, Cambridge, aged 103, James Mills, for many years resident in the parish of Kingston. He was well known in the neighbourhood as a hawker of wicker baskets, sieves, &c. He lived to see his descendants unto the fifth generation, and possessed all his faculties up to within a short period of his death.

FEBRUARY.

2. At East Harling, aged 107, Mr. Daines, cooper and basket-maker, leaving nine sons and daughters, and 80 grandchildren. He retained his faculties to the last.

MARCH.

21. At Obedale, in the parish of Invergordon, an unmarried woman of the name of Catherine Munro or Macrobb, who attained to the extraordinary age of 107 years.

28. Aged 102, Rachel, widow of John

Barnes, of Sudbourne. She retained her faculties to the last.

Lately. Aged 112, a man named Peters, at Arnheim (Netherlands). He was born at Leuwarden, in 1745, and served in the Swiss army for some time; subsequently he entered the French service, and made the campaign in Egypt under Napoleon. He possessed all his faculties up to his last hour.

OCTOBER.

21. In her 115th year, Mary Kelly, a widow, for many years in the steward's house at Ballinoca. She was in full possession of her faculties until a short time previous to her death.

NOVEMBER.

Lately. In the Poor House, Old Machar, aged 102, Widow Farquharson. She had a son who died in the same place about two years ago, aged 75.

CIVIL SERVICE APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, &c.

1857.

JANUARY.

Samuel Gale, esq., John Southerden Burn, esq., Major George Graham, Robert Lush, esq., William Palmer Parken, esq., Horace Mann, esq., and Hull Terrell, esq., have been appointed Commissioners for inquiring into the state, custody, and authenticity of certain non-parochial Registers of Births or Baptisms, Deaths or Burials, and Marriages, in England and Wales.

Lord Napier, now Secretary of Embassy at Constantinople, to be Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the United States of America at Washington.

Sir James Macaulay Higginson, C.B., Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Island of Mauritius, to be K.C.B.

William Govett Romaine, esq., Deputy-Judge-Advocate of the Army lately serving in the East; Charles Fitzgerald, esq., Capt. R.N., late Governor of Western

PROMOTIONS.

Australia; and Sir Henry Edward Fox Young, Governor of Tasmania; to be C.B.

Thomas Mayo, esq., M.D., elected President of the College of Physicians, in the room of Dr. Paris, deceased.

David Lynch, esq., Q.C., to be Assistant Barrister for the county of Louth.

William Stephenson, esq., now Superintendent of Honduras, to be Governor of Mauritius.

Frederick Seymour, esq., now President of the Island of Nevis, to be Superintendent of Honduras.

George Skelton, esq., to be Arbitrator of the Mixed Commission Court at Sierra Leone.

Charles Dacre Bevan, esq., to be Judge of the Cornwall County Court.

Thomas Price, esq., to be President of the Virgin Islands.

A. J. Lewis, esq., to be Advocate-General at Bombay.

The Earl of St. Germans, C.B., to be Knight Grand Cross of the Most Hon. Order of the Bath (Civil Division); and Colonel His Serene Highness Prince William Augustus Edward of Saxe Weimar, Grenadier Guards, to be a Companion of the said Most Hon. Order (Military Division).

John George Shaw Lefevre, esq., C.B., Clerk of the Parliaments; and Henry William Gordon, esq., Principal Storekeeper of the Army lately serving in the East; to be C.B.

FEBRUARY.

The Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury have appointed the under-mentioned noblemen and gentlemen to be trustees for the formation of a Gallery of the Portraits of the most eminent persons in British history, viz.:—The Lord President of the Council for the time being, the Marquess of Lansdowne, K.G., Earl Stanhope, the Earl of Ellesmere, K.G., Lord Elcho, M.P., Lord Robert Cecil, M.P., the Right Hon. Sidney Herbert, M.P., the Right Hon. Thomas Babington Macaulay, the Right Hon. B. Disraeli, M.P., Sir Francis Palgrave, Sir Charles Eastlake, William Smith, esq., and W. H. Carpenter, esq.

The Marquess of Kildare, Sir T. N. Redington, K.C.B., Bonamy Price, esq., and James Gibson, esq., to be Commissioners for inquiring into the condition of the Queen's Colleges, Ireland.

The Right Hon. William Francis Cowper to be Vice-President of the Committee of Council on Education.

Viscount Castlereagh sworn of the Privy Council.

The Earl of Yarborough to be Lord-Lieutenant of the county of Lincoln.

Charles Henry Darling, esq., to be Governor of Jamaica.

Sir Alexander Bannerman to be Governor of Newfoundland.

The Right Hon. W. Monsell to be President of the General Board of Health.

J. A. Blackwell, esq., to be Consul of Stettin.

Rear-Admiral Peter Richards, C.B., to be one of the Commissioners of Greenwich Hospital.

The Duke of Rutland to be Lord Lieut. of Leicestershire.

Col. G. C. Munday to be Lieut.-Governor of the Island of Jersey.

Sir Benjamin Hawes to be Permanent Under-Secretary of State for War.

J. B. Godley, esq., Under-Secretary of the Ordnance.

Sir Henry Storks, K.C.B., Secretary for Military Correspondence.

Captain Caffin, Naval Director of Artillery, Director of Stores and Clothing.

Mr. Ramsay, Assistant-Director of Stores and Clothing.

Sir Thomas Troubridge, late Director-General of Army Clothing, Deputy-Adjutant-General at the Horse Guards.

The Rev. Sydney Turner to be Inspector of Prisons connected with Reformatories.

Henry Woodfall Crow, esq., to be Consul at Helsingfors.

Edward W. Cox, esq., to be Recorder of Falmouth.

Wm. Robert Ward, esq., to be Secretary of Legation at the Hague.

Augustus Paget, esq., to be Secretary of Legation at Lisbon.

Charles Alison, esq., to be Secretary of Embassy at Constantinople.

Lord Cremorne to be one of the Lords-in-Waiting.

Humphrey Sandwith, esq., C.B., to be Colonial Secretary, Mauritius.

Thos. Carlyle, esq., to be one of the Trustees for the formation of the Gallery of Historic Portraits.

Mr. Serjeant Channell to be a Baron of the Exchequer.

H. J. Ross, esq., to be Chief Justice of St. Christopher and Nevis.

C. S. Whitmore, esq., to be Judge of the Southwark County Court.

PROMOTIONS.

The Hon. Edmund Phipps to be Chief Commissioner, and Sir Frederick Rogers, bart., Assistant-Commissioner, for the Sale of Encumbered Estates in the West Indies.

Mr. Martley to be Chief Commissioner of the Incumbered Estates Court, Ireland.

W. Montague Beres, esq., to be Recorder of Penzance.

Colonel Muir, Cosmo Innes, esq., and — Stirling, esq., of Keir, to be Commissioners to inquire into the state of the College and University of Aberdeen.

Lieut.-Colonel John Henry Lefrey to be Inspector-General of Army Schools, vice Rev. G. R. Gleig.

Richard Pattinson, esq., to be Lieut.-Governor of Heligoland.

Frederick Alexander Forth to be Treasurer of Hong Kong.

Dr. Robert Ferguson to be Physician Extraordinary to Her Majesty.

Earl Fitzwilliam to be Lord Lieutenant of the West Riding of Yorkshire.

The Earl of Burlington to be Lord Lieutenant of Lancashire.

The Earl of Elgin to be Plenipotentiary to the Court of Peking.

The Right Hon. Charles Shaw Lefevre, late Speaker of the House of Commons, summoned to the House of Lords by the title of Viscount Eversley, of Heckfield, in the county of Southampton.

Sir Henry M. Lawrence to be Chief Commissioner of Oude.

Colonel St. George Lawrence to be Agent of Rajpootana.

Thomas O'Hagan, esq., to be a Commissioner of Charitable Donations and Bequests, Ireland.

Robert Johnston, esq., to be an Assistant Barrister of Longford.

Robert Nairne, esq., M.D., to be a Commissioner in Lunacy.

Wm. Lawless, esq., to be Consul at Martinique.

J. Crawford, esq., to be Consul at Guadaloupe.

G. F. Crossthwaite, esq., to be Consul at Cologne.

George Jackson Eldridge, esq., to be Consul at Kertch.

Robert Thorley King, esq., to be Consul at Moscow.

Admiral the Hon. Richard Saunders Dundas to be one of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty.

MEMBERS RETURNED TO SERVE IN PARLIAMENT.

Glasgow.—Walter Buchanan, esq.

Londonderry.—James Johnston Clark, esq.

Sussex, East.—Viscount Pevensey.

APRIL.

James Vickery Drysdale, esq., to be Lieut.-Governor of Tobago.

Henry Hegart Breen, esq., to be Colonial Secretary of St. Lucia.

Wm. Bodham Donne, esq., to be Licensor of Plays.

The Right Hon. Henry Richard Charles,

MEMBERS RETURNED TO SERVE IN PARLIAMENT.

The following Members, elected since the prorogation of Parliament in July last, took the oaths on the meeting of the House in February:—

Suffolk, East.—Lord Henniker.
Lanarkshire.—A. D. R. W. B. Cochran.

Kerry Co.—Viscount Castlerosse.

Nottingham.—Charles Paget, esq.

Salford.—E. R. Langworthy, esq.

Buteshire.—Rt. Hon. J. A. Stuart Wortley.

Returned in February.

Leicester, North.—Lord John Manners.

Kent, West.—C. Wykeham Martin, esq.

Colchester.—J. G. Rebow, esq.

Aylesbury.—Sir Richard Bethell.

Hertford.—Hon. W. F. Cowper.

Greenwich.—Lieut.-Gen. Sir W. J. Codrington, K.C.B.

Newport.—R. W. Kennard, esq.

Southampton.—T. M. Weguelin, esq.

Hull.—James Clay, esq.

Dumfries.—Jno. Jas. Hope Johnstone, esq.

Bandon Bridge.—Hon. Wm. Smyth Bernard.

Limerick Co.—Right Hon. Wm. Monson.

Clonmell.—John Bagwell, esq.

Hereford.—George Clive, esq.

MARCH.

Sir John Fiennes Crampton, K.C.B., to be Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the King of Hanover.

PROMOTIONS.

Baron Cowley, G.C.B., Her Majesty's Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to His Majesty the Emperor of the French, to be Viscount Dangan, in the county of Meath, and Earl Cowley.

The Archbishop of Canterbury, the Earl of Harrowby, the Earl of Chichester, the Right Hon. Spencer Horatio Walpole, the Right Hon. Stephen Lushington, Travers Twiss, D.C.L., Vicar-General of the Province of Canterbury, the Ven. Archdeacon Sinclair, the Ven. Archdeacon Wigram, and the Ven. Archdeacon Jones, to be Her Majesty's Commissioners to consider the state of the several dioceses of Canterbury, London, Winchester, and Rochester, with special reference to the circumstances of the said dioceses, and the extent and boundaries thereof.

Major Nasmyth to accept the Order of the Medjidie, of the fourth class.

Charles Loecek, of Speldhurst, Kent, M.D., Physician Accoucheur to Her Majesty, to be a Baronet.

Representative Peers for Scotland elected to the New Parliament:—The Marquess of Tweeddale, the Earl of Morton, the Earl of Home, the Earl of Strathmore, the Earl of Airlie, the Earl of Leven and Melville, the Earl of Selkirk, the Earl of Orkney, the Earl of Seafield, Viscount Strathallan, Lord Grey, Lord Sinclair, Lord Elphinstone, Lord Colville of Culross, Lord Blantyre, and Lord Polwarth.

Frederick Johnson, esq., to be Vice-Consul at Acapulco.

Colonel A. M. Tulloch, and the Right Hon. Thomas Wyse, C.B., to be Knights Commanders of the Bath.

J. H. Drummond Hay, Esq., to be a Companion of the Bath.

Colonel Whimper to be Major of the Tower of London.

William Foster Stawell, esq., to be Chief Justice and Judge of the Admiralty Court, Victoria.

MEMBER RETURNED TO SERVE IN PARLIAMENT.

Tipperary Co.—The O'Donoghue.

THE GENERAL ELECTION.—*A complete List of Members returned to the New Parliament, at the General Election, in this month, is given in this volume, see post.*

MAY.

M. l'Amiral Hamelin, French Minister of the Marine, to be a G.C.B.

Lord Belhaven to be Her Majesty's High Commissioner to the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland.

J. W. Johnstone, esq., to be Attorney-General; M. J. Wilkins, esq., to be Solicitor-General of Nova Scotia.

William Stevenson, esq., to be Governor of the Mauritius.

Nicholas Gustave Bestel to be Second Puisne Judge of the Supreme Court, Mauritius.

Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, of Bombay, knight, to be a Baronet.

The Hon. George Waldegrave to be Secretary to the Speaker of the House of Commons.

The Rev. Thomas Garnier to be Chaplain to the Speaker.

Robert Bailey, esq., to be Counsel and Examiner of Election Recognisances.

G. Romaine, esq., to be Second Secretary of the Admiralty.

Sir John Ramsden, M.P., to be Under-Secretary for War.

Major Cuthbert Davidson to be Resident at Hydrabad.

Sir Richmond Shakspeare to be Political Agent at Baroda.

Sir James Outram to be Political Agent to the Rajpootana States.

Lieutenant Monck Mason to be Political Agent at Joudhpore.

Captain C. L. Showers to be Political Agent in Meywar.

C. Mark, esq., to be Consul at Baltimore, U.S.

C. Rennie, esq., to be Consul at Archangel.

Sir R. Schomburgk to be Consul at Bangkok.

Martin Wood, esq., to be Consul at St. Domingo.

W. L. Booker, esq., to be Vice-Consul at San Francisco.

Charles O'Leary, esq., to be Vice-Consul at Bogota.

Andrew Buchanan, esq., Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at the Court of Denmark, to be C.B.

Thomas George Baring, esq., to be one of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty.

Henry Singer Keating, esq., Q.C., to be Solicitor-General.

Henry Arthur Herbert, esq., to be Chief Secretary for Ireland.

The Hon. Chichester Fortescue, M.P., to be Under-Secretary for Ireland.

Charles Cooper, esq., Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of South Australia, knighted.

PROMOTIONS.

JUNE.

Sir Lawrence Peel to be a Director of the Hon. East India Company.

William Blanchard, esq., to be Recorder of Doncaster.

Viscount Lismore to be Lord Lieutenant of Tipperary.

Sir William F. Williams to be Governor of Malta.

Charles Robertson, esq., to be Sheriff Substitute for Inverness.

William Fry Channell, esq., one of the Barons of H.M.'s Court of Exchequer, knighted.

Henry Singer Keating, esq., H.M.'s Solicitor-General, knighted.

The Right Hon. Henry Arthur Herbert, esq., sworn of Her Majesty's Privy Council.

The Right Hon. Edward Pleydell Bouverie to be a Member of the Committee of Council on Education.

James Watts, esq., of Abney Hall, Mayor of Manchester, knighted.

Charles Wordsworth, esq., Robert Lush, esq., John Locke, esq., to be Queen's Counsel.

The Hon. Edward Phipps, Thomas Phinn, esq., A. M. Skinner, esq., J. W. Huddleston, esq., to be Queen's Counsel.

MEMBERS RETURNED TO SERVE IN PARLIAMENT.

Penrhyn.—Thomas George Baring, esq.

Reading.—Henry Singer Keating, esq., Solicitor-General.

Leeds.—George Skirrow Beecroft, esq.

Kerry.—Henry Arthur Herbert, esq.

Cardmarthenshire.—David Fugh, esq.

JULY.

Mr. James Robert Longden to be Colonial Secretary, Falkland Isles.

Bouverie Alleyne, esq., to be Colonial Secretary, St. Vincent.

Major-Gen. Breton to be Governor of the Mauritius.

Major-Gen. John Bennett Hearsey, C.B., to be a Knight Commander of the Bath (Extra).

Earl Granville and the Marquess of Westminster, elected Knights of the Garter; Lord Kinnaird elected Knight of the Order of the Thistle.

Charles Justin MacCarthy, esq., Colonial Secretary, Ceylon, knighted.

William Foster Stawell, esq., Chief Justice of Victoria, knighted.

James Fred. Palmer, esq., President of the Legislative Council, Victoria, knighted.

Daniel Cooper, esq., Speaker of the Legislative Council of New South Wales, knighted.

Dr. Hatchell to be Inspector-General of Lunatic Asylums, Ireland.

The Duke of Marlborough to be Lord Lieutenant of Oxfordshire.

John Henry Phillippa, esq., to be Lord Lieutenant of Haverfordwest.

Col. Geo. de Rottenburgh, and Col. Edward Mac Arthur, to be C.B.

Keith Edward Abbot, esq., to be Consul at Tabriz.

Richard Stevens, esq., to be Consul at Teheran.

Miss Horatio Charlotte Stopford to be one of Her Majesty's Maids of Honour.

Lieut.-Gen. Sir J. Outram, K.C.B., to be G.C.B.

Lieut.-Gen. Sir Colin Campbell, G.C.B., to be an Extraordinary Member of the Council of India.

E. K. Kortright, esq., to be Consul at Pennsylvania, U.S.

Dennis Donohoe, esq., to be Consul at Buffalo, U.S.

William Lane Booker, esq., to be Consul at San Francisco.

Henry Manisty, esq., William Forsyth, esq., and J. Monk, esq., to be Queen's Counsel.

MEMBERS RETURNED TO SERVE IN PARLIAMENT.

Banff.—Lachlan Duff Gordon, esq.

Oxford.—Right Hon. Edward Cardwell.

London.—Baron Rothschild.

Woodstock.—Lord Alfred Churchill.

AUGUST.

Geo. Dingwale Fordyce, esq., to be Sheriff of Sutherland and Caithness.

Sir Edmund Walker Head sworn of Her Majesty's Privy Council.

Edward Lewis Pryse, esq., to be Lord Lieutenant of Cardigan.

Duncan Cameron Munro, esq., to be Consul at Surinam.

David Abraham Jesaurum to be Consul at Curaçoa.

James Coppock, esq., to be Treasurer of the County Courts of Greenwich and Lambeth.

PROMOTIONS.

Michael Henry Galloway, esq., to be Attorney-General of Natal.

John Maclean, esq., Chief Commissioner of British Caffraria, to be C.B.

MEMBERS RETURNED TO SERVE IN PARLIAMENT.

Falkirk.—J. G. C. Hamilton, esq.

Birmingham.—John Bright, esq.

Beverley.—Henry Edwards, esq.

Yarmouth.—A. W. Young, and John Mellor, esqs.

SEPTEMBER.

Major Harry St. George Ord, R.A., to be Lieut.-Governor of Dominica.

George Alfred Arney, esq., to be Chief Justice of New Zealand.

Charles Watters, esq., to be Solicitor-General of New Brunswick.

The Right Hon. Lord Robert Grosvenor, summoned to the House of Lords, by the title of Baron Ebury, of Ebury Manor, Middlesex.

The Right Hon. Thomas Babington Macaulay summoned to the House of Lords, by the title of Baron Macaulay, of Rothley, Leicestershire.

The Hon. Rear-Admiral Keppel, C.B., to be a K.C.B.

Archibald John Stephens, esq., to be Recorder of Winchester.

Henry George Allen, esq., to be Recorder of Andover.

John Thomas Ball, esq., John Leahy, esq., and Pierce Francis White, to be Commissioners to inquire into corrupt practices at Galway.

Maurice Keating, esq., and William Wiley, LL.D., to be Joint Registrars of the new Court of Probate and Administration, Ireland.

Viscount Melgund, M.P., to be Chairman of the Board of Lunacy, Scotland; Sir Alexander Maitland, bart., and George Young, esq., to be unpaid Commissioners; Dr. James Cox and Dr. U. A. F. Browne to be paid Commissioners of the said Board. William Forbes, esq., to be Secretary.

David Lynch, esq., Q.C., and Hamilton Smythe, esq., Q.C., to be Commissioners to inquire into the Belfast riots.

George Beavenuto Matthew, esq., to be Consul-General for the Russian ports in the Black Sea and Sea of Azoff.

The Right Hon. William Francis Cowper to be President of the General Board of Health.

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James, Earl of Fife, to be a Baron of the United Kingdom, by the title of Baron Skene, of Skene, in the county of Aberdeen.

John Chauner Williams, esq., to be Consul in the Navigators' Islands, and William Thomas Pritchard to be Consul in the Feejee Islands.

MEMBERS RETURNED TO SERVE IN PARLIAMENT.

Middlesex.—The Hon. G. H. Charles Byng.

Tavistock.—Arthur John Edw. Russell, esq.

OCTOBER.

W. Henty, esq., to be Secretary; F. Smith, esq., to be Attorney-General; J. Knight, esq., to be Solicitor-General, and Maitland Innes, esq., to be Treasurer of the Island of Tasmania.

G. B. Vanburen, esq., to be Attorney-General of the Island of Granada; and S. F. H. Abbott, esq., to be Attorney-General for Tobago.

E. M. Archibald, esq., to be Consul at New York.

Norman Pringle, esq., to be Consul at Dunkirk.

T. C. Hunt, esq., to be Consul at Stockholm.

— Hornby, esq., to be Supreme Judge of the new Consular Court at Constantinople; Mr. Roth to be Legal Vice-Consul attached to the said Court.

Michael Morris, esq., to be Recorder of Galway.

Lord Macaulay to be High Steward of Cambridge, in the room of Earl Fitzwilliam, deceased.

J. K. Blair, esq., to be Judge of the Liverpool County Court.

M. Fortescue, esq., to be Judge of the Devonshire County Court.

R. Segar, esq., to be Judge of the Salford Court of Record.

J. Tyrrell, esq., to be Recorder of Bideford.

O. Moriarty, esq., to be a Stipendiary Magistrate, Ireland.

— Taylor, esq., to be Sheriff-Substitute at Cupar, Fife.

— Smith, esq., to be Sheriff-Substitute at Tarn.

B. Travers, esq., to be one of Her Majesty's Serjeant Surgeons.

C. H. Hawkins, esq., F.R.S., to be Surgeon Extraordinary to Her Majesty.

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PROMOTIONS.

Lord Eversley to be Governor-General of the Isle of Wight.

C. Fisher, esq., to be Attorney-General, and S. L. Tilley, esq., to be Secretary, of New Brunswick.

Joseph Sherrington, esq., to be Treasurer of Antigua.

E. Robertson, esq., to be Vice-Consul at Callao.

Earl Ducie to be Lord Lieutenant of Gloucestershire.

Sir John L. M. Laurence, G.C.B., to be G.C.B., and Major-General Havelock, C.B., to be K.C.B.

MEMBER RETURNED TO SERVE IN PARLIAMENT.

Oldham.—William Johnson Fox.

NOVEMBER.

Colonel Archdale Wilson, Colonel H. C. Van Cortlandt, and Lieut.-Colonel N. B. Chamberlain, to be C.B.

Colonel Archdale Wilson, C.B., to be K.C.B.

The *Gazette* also contains the following:—Memorandum: Colonel James George Neill, of the Madras Fusiliers, and Lieut.-Colonel John Nicholson, of the 27th Regiment Bengal N.I., would have been recommended for the dignity of Knight Commander of the Order of the Bath, had they survived.

Captain Lord Clarence E. Paget to be a Naval Lord of the Admiralty.

H. R. West, esq., to be Recorder of Scarborough.

S. Vines, esq., to be Consul at the Azores.

Watson Vredenburg, esq., to be Consul at Para.

Captain the Hon. F. T. Pelham to be a Lord of the Admiralty.

The Right Hon. the Earl of St. Germans, C.B., to be Lord Steward of Her Majesty's Household, *vice* Earl Spencer.

Major-Gen. Archdale Wilson, K.C.B., of Delhi, to be a Baronet.

Major-Gen. Henry Havelock, K.C.B., of Lucknow, to be a Baronet.

Isabella, widow of Colonel J. G. Neill, to assume the dignity of the widow of a K.C.B.

DECEMBER.

The Hon. William George Strafford Jerningham to be Chargé d'Affaires to the Republic of Peru.

The Hon. Spencer Brabazon Ponsonby to be Controller of Accounts and Extra-Gentleman Usher to Her Majesty.

Alexander Redgrave, esq., R.A., to be Surveyor of Her Majesty's Pictures.

William Hodges, esq., to be Chief Justice of the Cape of Good Hope.

Mr. Serjt. Pigott to be Recorder of Hereford.

William Major Cooke, esq., to be Recorder of Poole.

—Corballis, esq., Q.C., to be Assistant Barrister for Kilkenny.

J. A. Lawson, esq., to be Law Adviser to the Lord Lieutenant.

George Taylor, esq., to be Registrar of the Joint Stock Companies' Registration Office.

Sir Gaspard Le Merchant to be Governor of Malta.

Lord Mulgrave to be Lieut.-Governor of Nova Scotia.

MEMBERS RETURNED TO SERVE IN PARLIAMENT.

Thetford.—Alex. Hugh Baring, esq.

Harwich.—Robert John Bagshaw, esq.

Kent, East.—William Deedes, esq.

Paisley.—Humphrey Cram Ewing, esq.

Scarborough.—John Dent Dent, esq.

Ashton-under-Lyne.—Right Hon. T. Milner Gibson.

Whitehaven.—George Lyell, esq.

Elgin Burghs.—Mountstuart Elphinstone Grant Duff, jun., esq.

Northampton, North.—George Ward Hunt, esq.

Bucks.—William Geo. Cavendish, esq.

ARMY PROMOTIONS AND APPOINTMENTS.

JANUARY.

His Royal Highness the Prince of Prussia, to be an (Aov.) Knight Grand Cross of the Bath.

Lieut.-Gen. S. B. Auchmuty, C.B.; N. Thorn, C.B.; Rear-Admiral C. H. Freemantle; the Hon. F. W. Gray, G.B.; Col. R. Garrett; H. K. Stokes, *Unsett*; Lieut.-Gen. G. F. Wymer, C.B., of the

PROMOTIONS.

Bengal Army; P. Grant, C.B., of the Bengal Army, to be K.C.B. (Military Division).

Capt. the Hon. G. F. Hastings, R.N., F. H. H. Glasse, R.N., F. Scott, R.N., Col. C. W. Ridley, G. T. van Straubenzee, F. W. Hamilton, Lord F. Paulet, the Hon. G. Cadogan, F. Seymour, W. M. S. M'Murdo, E. B. Wetherall, Lieut.-Cols. J. P. Sparks, T. Williams, W. Munro, Capt. N. Vanstittart, Lieut.-Cols. A. B. Montgomery, H. S. Rowan, G. Macbeath, J. H. Fracklyn, J. B. Stuart, A. Maxwell, R. J. Baumgartner, R. Blane, J. L. Wilton, C. F. Fordyce, F. C. Eveleigh, A. T. Heyland, B. C. H. Taylor, J. E. Goodwyn, Brevet Lieut.-Col. F. P. Harding, Lieut.-Cols. A. Irving, Royal Artillery, A. C. Goodenough, J. N. A. Freese, the Hon. A. E. Hardinge, E. A. Somerset, A. J. Pack, J. C. Kennedy, J. W. Armstrong, J. W. S. Smith, J. L. B. Rooke, G. G. Alexander, Brevet-Lieut.-Cols. F. F. Maude, J. Daubeny, Capt. J. J. Kennedy, R.N., Lieut.-Col. W. F. Hopkins, Brevet-Lieut.-Col. H. A. B. Campbell, Brevet-Majors J. R. Anderson, C. T. Franklin, Major J. M. Wemyss, Brevet-Major W. E. M. Reilly, Major G. S. Digby; Dr. J. B. Gibson, Deputy-Inspector-General of Hospitals; E. C. Elliott, esq., Senior Surgeon; W. L. M. Young, esq., Commissary of the Field Train Department, to be C.B. (Military Division).

Capt. A. Slade, R.N., Rear-Admiral in the Turkish Service, to be an Hon. C.B. (Military Division).

Memorandum.—Colonel Gordon Drummond, Coldstream Guards, would have been recommended for the dignity of Companion of the Order of the Bath had he survived.

The Queen has been graciously pleased to give orders for the appointments of the following officers of the Army and of the Marine of His Majesty the Emperor of the French, and of the Army and of the Marine of His Majesty the King of Sardinia, to be Honorary Members of the Military Divisions of the Second and Third Classes of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath, respectively, viz.: To be Knights Commanders—M. L. V. J. Charner, Vice-Amiral; M. M. J. A. Odet-Pellion, Contre-Amiral; M. J. Lugeol, Contre-Amiral; M. L. Edouard, Comte Bouët-Willamaux, Contre-Amiral; M. O. P. A. De C. Curton, Contre-

Amiral; M. J. P. E. J. de la Gravière, Contre-Amiral; M. C. G. Durando, Lieut.-Gen.; M. C. A. Trotti, Lieut.-Gen. To be Companions—M. Adolphe, Comte de Monet, General of Division; M. H. A. Danner, Col. 95th Regt. of the Line; M. E. Barral, Lieut.-Col. of Artillery; M. H. A. Arthur, Vicomte Bertrand, Lieut.-Col. of Artillery; M. A. Lugeol, Cap. de Vaisseau; M. F. E. Paris, Cap. de Vaisseau; M. F. Anne-Duportal, Cap. de Vaisseau; M. G. L. Larrien, Cap. de Vaisseau; M. A. M. F. M. de Candé, Cap. de Vaisseau; M. A. C. E. Bouët, Cap. de Vaisseau; M. P. V. Touchard, Cap. de Vaisseau; M. L. M. A. W. de Wailley, Cap. de Vaisseau; M. A. Dupouy, Cap. de Vaisseau; M. A. Augustine, Baron Darriau, Cap. de Vaisseau; M. C. M. A. de D. d'Hornoy, Cap. de Vaisseau; M. P. Lessure, Cap. de Vaisseau; M. J. H. Penhoat, Cap. de Vaisseau; M. E. L. H. Méquet, Cap. de Vaisseau; M. L. T. D. de Montlouis, Cap. de Frégate; M. H. M. H. de Cintré, Cap. de Frégate; M. O. G. de la Coche, Cap. de Frégate; M. M. J. Dupré, Cap. de Frégate; M. H. J. N. F. Garnault, Cap. de Frégate; M. J. A. T. Reybaud, Lieut.-Col. d'Infanterie de Marine; M. P. X. Pellissier, Lieut.-Col. d'Artillerie de Marine; M. E. P. Chevilotte, Chef de Bataillon d'Artillerie de Marine; Count A. Pettiti, Colonel d'Etat Major, Chef d'Etat Major; Chevalier A. de la Rovere, Lieut.-Col. of the Artillery and Intendant-Gen.; Chevalier G. Govone, Major d'Etat Major; and the Marq. O. Di Negro, Capitano di Vascello of the 1st Class.

Grenadier Guards.—Lieut.-Col. T. H. King to be Capt. and Lieut.-Col.

27th Foot, Capt. H. Stapylton to be Major.

41st Foot, Major H. W. Meredith to be Major.

Brevet: Major-Gen. Sir J. F. Love, K.C.B., to have the temporary rank of Lieut.-Gen. while in the command of a division of the army in Great Britain; Lieut.-Col. R. Going to be (*hon.*) Col.

Royal Artillery, Capt. J. B. Dennis to be Lieut.-Col.; Second Capt. and Brevet-Major Wm. E. M. Reilly to be Captain.

21st Foot, Major the Hon. D. Erskine to be Major.

35th Foot, Lieut.-Col. J. M'Neill Walter to be Lieut.-Col.

51st Foot, Major the Hon. W. S. Knox to be Major.

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PROMOTIONS.

53rd Foot, Brevet-Col. W. R. Faber to be Lieut.-Col.

Lieut.-Gen. Patrick Campbell to be General; Major-Gen. Robert Douglas C.B., to be Lieut.-General.

Lieut.-Col. C. A. Arney, R.A., to be Colonel; Brevet-Major E. J. Pratt to be Lieut.-Col.; Capt. R. Hawkes to be Major; Lieut.-Col. H. Smyth to be Col.

25th Foot, Brevet-Col. D. Lyson to be Lieut.-Colonel.

Unattached, Major G. Robeson to be Lieut.-Col.; Brevet-Major C. Cooch, 62nd Foot, to substantive rank.

Brevet: To the hon. rank of Inspector-General of Hospitals—Deputy-Inspector-Generals of Hospitals J. Richardson, J. Miller, M.D., R. Dowse.

EAST INDIA COMPANY'S ARMY.—On the death of Lieut.-Gen. T. Morgan, Bombay Infantry, to be Lieut.-Gen., Major-Gen. J. Perry, Madras Infantry. To be Major-General, Colonel H. J. Wood, C.B., Bengal Artillery.

To be (*hon.*) Lieut.-Cols., Major J. H. Kennedy, Madras Infantry; Major G. Scott, Bengal Light Cavalry.

Major-Gen. R. J. H. Vivian, late Lieut.-Gen. in command of the Turkish Contingent, to be K.C.B. (Military Division).

Col. Ferryman and Lieut.-Col. Ingall to be C.B.

14th Foot, Brevet-Col. P. Farquharson to be Lieut.-Col.; Major R. Budd to be Lieut.-Col.; Brevet-Major W. C. Trevor to be Major.

67th Foot, Major J. W. Thomas to be Major.

77th Foot, Brevet-Lieut.-Col. T. J. Deverell to be Major.

1st West India Regiment, Brevet-Col. P. Hill to be Major; Capt. W. J. Chamberlayne to be Major.

Brevet: Lieut.-Col. B. Riky to be Colonel; Quartermaster J. Nowlan, retired on half-pay of the 62nd Foot, to have the honorary rank of Capt. under the Royal warrant of 17th Dec. 1855. To be Major in the Army, Capt. Charles Thomas Edward Hinde, 65th Regiment Bengal Native Infantry.

Unattached, Capt. and Brevet-Lieut.-Col. G. L. Thomson to substantive rank of Major.

Brevet: Capt. W. H. B. Green, 19th Regt. Bombay Native Infantry, to be Major in the army.

FEBRUARY.

1st Drag. Guards, Capt. J. R. S. Sayer to be Major.

43rd Foot, Brevet-Lieut.-Col. G. Talbot to be Lieut.-Colonel; Brevet-Major D. C. Greene to be Major.

82nd Foot, Lieut.-Col. E. B. Hale to be Lieut.-Colonel.

90th Foot, Lieut.-Col. W. P. Funnell to be Lieut.-Colonel; Major R. Barnston to be Major.

Cape Mounted Riflemen, Lieut.-Col. R. N. Tinley to be Lieut.-Colonel.

Unattached, Major and Brevet-Lieut.-Col. R. Grove to substantive rank; Capt. and Brevet-Major R. Barnston, 90th Foot, to substantive rank.

Brevet: On decease of the following General officers—Lieut. Gen. F. Milman, Major-Gen. W. Cox, Lieut.-Gen. N. Thorn, C.B.—Brevet-Col. W. H. Elliott to be Major-General; Lieut.-Col. T. M. Biddulph to be Colonel; Brevet-Col. R. A. Yule to be Lieut.-Colonel; Capt. J. F. Haliburton to be Major.

Lieut.-Col. D. Rainier to be Colonel. To be Lieut.-Colonels—Major G. King, 13th Foot, Brevet-Major C. L. D'Aguiar, C.B., Brevet-Major J. E. Lewis; Bt.-Major R. F. W. Sibthorp. To be Majors—Capt. W. Spring, Capt. J. J. Wood.

Royal Artillery, Lieut.-Col. H. J. Morris to be Colonel; Captain J. Travers to be Lieut.-Colonel; Second Capt. W. E. Saunders to be Captain.

Brevet: Col. T. G. Higgins, R.A., to be Major-General.

Lieut.-Col. C. H. Burnaby; Lieut.-Col. J. G. Walker to be Colonel.

3rd Foot, Major-Gen. N. Wodehouse to be Colonel.

Royal Engineers, Second Capt. C. Pasley to be Captain; Second Capt. and Brevet-Major J. Stokes to be Captain.

Brevet: Lieut.-Gen. W. G. Power, C.B., Royal Art., to be General; Major-Gen. G. Cobbe to be Lieut.-General; Major-Gen. J. E. Dupuis, C.B., to fixed establishment.

Lieut.-Gen. J. Irving to be General.

Royal Artillery, Lieut.-Gen. T. Dymley, C.B., to be Col.-Commandant.

14th Foot, Major R. J. Holworthy to be Major.

64th Foot, Brevet-Lieut.-Col. J. Draper to be Lieut.-Col.; Capt. G. W. P. Bingham to be Major.

PROMOTIONS.

Dépot Battalion, Brevet-Lieut.-Col. Sir J. E. Alexander to be Major.

Unattached, Major C. J. Foster to be Lieut.-Col.; Capt. and Brevet-Lieut.-Col. J. H. Lowndes to substantive rank of Major; Brevet-Major G. E. Brown-Westhead to substantive rank.

Hospital Staff, Assist.-Surg. F. G. Poulton, from the 82nd Foot, to be Assist.-Surg. vice Milton, appointed to the 82nd Foot.

EAST INDIA COMPANY'S SERVICE.—Brevet to honorary rank—Col. W. Brett, Bombay Artillery, to be Major-General; Lieut.-Col. J. C. Boulderson, Madras Infantry, to be Colonel. To be Lieut.-Cols.—Majors H. D. Maitland, Bengal Infantry, A. Barker, Madras Infantry, R. H. Baldwin, Bengal Infantry. To be Major—Capt. G. R. Remington, Bombay Infantry.

Military Train, To be Lieut.-Colonels—Lieut.-Cols. J. L. Wilton, C.B., G. Erskine, from half-pay unattached. To be Majors—Brevet-Lieut.-Col. J. R. Heyland, Major H. R. Brown, Capt. J. P. Robertson, J. Salis.

88th Foot, Lieut.-Gen. R. B. Macpherson, C.B., to be Colonel.

73rd Foot, Major-Gen. C. G. Falconer to be Colonel.

Provisional Battalion, Chatham, To be Majors—Major A. Wombwell, Major H. D. Ellis.

Unattached, Capt. and Brevet-Lieut.-Colonel W. Sankey to substantive rank of Major; Brevet-Major A. Wombwell to substantive rank.

Brevet: Brevet-Col. G. C. Mundy to have local rank of Major-General while in the command of the troops in the Island of Jersey.

MARCH.

Royal Artillery, Brevet-Major C. H. Smith to be Captain.

Brevet: Lieut.-Col. J. Wilkie to be Colonel.

General His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, K.G., K.P., G.C.B., G.C.M.G., the Senior Supernumerary General, to be placed upon the fixed establishment.

Major-Gen. Sir H. Somerset, K.C.B., to be Lieut.-General.

Major-Generals J. Chester, C. Gilmour, S. Kirby, to be Lieut.-Generals.

Lieut.-Col. J. W. Mitchell, Royal Artillery, Lieut.-Cols. H. O. Crawley, J. Twiss, J. Walpole, C. E. Wilkinson, Royal Engineers, to be Colonels.

1st Dragoons, Lieut.-Col. I. W. Jones to be Lieut.-Col.; Brevet-Lieut.-Col. R. Wardlaw to be Lieut.-Col.; Brevet-Major W. de C. Elmsall to be Major.

Royal Artillery, Lieut.-Col. J. M'Coy to be Col.; Brevet-Major the Hon. G. T. Devereux to be Lieut.-Col.; Brevet-Major H. T. FitzHugh to be Capt.; Second Capt. W. M. Hardy to be Capt.

Brevet: Col. J. Eyre to be (*hon.*) Major-Gen.

Brevet-Lieut.-Col. V. Y. Donaldson to be Col.; Brevet-Major E. Roche to be Lieut.-Colonel.

Lieut.-Col. G. Monckland to be Col.; Capt. T. de C. Hamilton to be Major.

90th Foot, Major-Gen. A. F. Macintosh to be Colonel.

Grenadier Guards, Lieut.-Col. T. Hall to be Capt. and Lieut.-Col.; Lieut. and Capt. and Brevet-Major W. H. B. De Horsey to be Captain and Lieut.-Colonel.

82nd Foot, Capt. C. T. V. B. Isaac to be Major.

93rd Foot, Lieut.-Col. the Hon. A. Hope to be Lieut.-Colonel.

Staff, Brevet-Col. Sir T. St. V. H. C. Troubridge, bart., C.B., to be Deputy Adj.-Gen. at head-quarters, for the purpose of carrying on, under the supervision of the Adj.-Gen., all duties connected with the equipment and clothing of the army.

Unattached, Brevet-Lieut.-Col. E. R. W. W. Yates to be Lieut.-Colonel.

Brevet: Lieut.-Col. T. Hall to be Col. in the army; Lieut.-Col. T. Holloway to be Aide-de-Camp to the Queen, with the rank of Colonel in the army.

EAST INDIA COMPANY'S SERVICE.—Col. J. F. Musgrove, Madras Infantry, to be Major-Gen. (*hon.*); Lieut.-Col. J. Lang, Bengal Infantry, to be Colonel (*hon.*).

To be Lieut.-Colonels, Majors T. F. Blois, J. H. Wakefield, W. C. Birch, W. Jervis, Bengal Infantry, C. T. Hill, Madras Infantry, H. E. D. Jones, Bombay Infantry, H. A. Morrieson, J. Guise, Bengal Infantry.

To be Majors, Captains T. W. Cooke, Madras Infantry, A. H. Corfield, Bengal Infantry.

13. The Queen has been pleased to appoint the undermentioned officers to be Her Majesty's Aides-de-camp for the service of her Militia Force; Walter F. Duke of Buccleuch, K.G., Colonel of the Edinburgh

PROMOTIONS.

or Queen's Regt. of Light Infantry Militia; Col. J. W. Patten, of the 3rd Royal Lancashire Regt. of Militia; Lieut.-Col. R. A. S. Adair, of the Suffolk Artillery Regt. of Militia, with the rank of Colonel in the Militia Force.

Her Majesty has, at the same time, been pleased to direct that the above officers shall take rank with the senior Colonels of Militia immediately after the junior Colonel of Her Majesty's Forces.

The Queen has been pleased to appoint George William Frederick Marquess of Ailesbury, Lieut.-Col. of the Royal Wiltshire Regt. of Yeomanry Cavalry, to be one of Her Majesty's Aides-de-camp for the service of her Yeomanry Force, with the rank of Colonel in that force.

Brevet: Major-Gen. the Hon. T. Ashburnham, C.B., to have the local and temporary rank of Lieut.-General, while employed upon a particular service.

7th Foot, Major R. W. Aldworth to be Lieut.-Col.; Brevet-Major T. Tryon to be Major.

28th Foot, Brevet-Major T. Maunsell to be Major.

35th Foot, Major P. W. S. Ross to be Major.

43rd Foot, Brevet.-Col. T. G. Browne, C.B., to be Lieut.-Col.; Major J. M. Primrose to be Lieut.-Colonel.

53rd Foot, Major F. English to be Major.

Brevet: Brevet-Lieut.-Col. John Jacob, C.B., Bombay Artillery, to be Aide-de-camp to the Queen, with the rank of Lieut.-Colonel in the army.

Brevet-Lieut.-Col. John Macphail to be Col.; Major F. D. Lumley to be Lieut.-Col.; Capt. F. Lucas to be Major.

Lieut.-Col. H. W. Whitfield to be Colonel.

Royal Engineers, Second Capt. A. Clarke to be Capt.; Brevet-Major F. Du Cane to be Captain.

23rd Foot, Lieut.-Col. R. Pratt to be Lieut.-Colonel.

Staff, Brevet-Col. Hon. W. L. Pakenham, C.B., to be Deputy-Adj.-Gen.; Brevet-Col. E. E. Wetherall, C.B., to be Deputy-Quartermaster-General to the troops proceeding on a particular service; Brevet-Col. S. Brownrigge, C.B., to be Deputy-Quartermaster-Gen. to the forces serving in Ireland.

Brevet: Lieut.-Col. R. Waddy, C.B., to be Colonel. Lieut.-Col. J. W. Ormsby, R.A., Lieut.-Col. H. Servaute, R.E., Lieut.-Col. St. A. Molesworth, R.E., to be Colonels. Brevet-Majors W. Cartan

and A. Donelan to be (hon.) Lieut.-Colonels.

APRIL.

25th Foot, Brevet-Major E. R. Priestley to be Major.

43rd Foot, Captain H. J. P. Booth to be Major.

Unattached, Capt. and Brevet-Lieut.-Col. H. Smith to be Major; Brevet-Majors E. Tomkinson, P. Robertson, to be Majors.

Brevet: Major G. Holt to be (hon.) Lieut.-Colonel.

Military Train, Colonel W. M. S. M'Murdo to be Col.-Commandant.

Royal Artillery, Second Capt G. H. J. A. Fraser to be Capt.; Brevet-Major F. J. Soady to be Captain.

Grenadier Guards, Lieut. and Capt. and Brevet-Lieut.-Col. G. W. A. Higginson to be Capt. and Lieut.-Colonel.

Brevet: Lieut.-Col. W. T. Renwick, R.E., to be Colonel.

Memorandum.—The following Corps, viz. the British German Legion, the British Swiss Legion, and the British Italian Legion, have ceased to exist, their services being no longer required.

2nd West India Regiment, Major J. Lewes to be Major.

Royal Military College, Brevet-Col. C. R. Scott to be Lieut.-Governor.

Unattached, Capt. and Brevet-Lieut.-Col. J. J. Graham to be Major, to bear date Dec. 22nd, 1856; Brevet-Major N. Steevens to be Major.

EAST INDIA COMPANY'S SERVICE.—Brevet: Lieut.-Cols. J. Benwell, W. Russell, Madras Infantry, Lieut.-Col. J. Holland, Bombay Infantry, to be Colonels. Major L. T. Forrest, Bengal Infantry, to be Lieut.-Colonel. Capt. C. F. Irby, Madras Infantry, R. Boulton, Bengal Light Infantry, J. P. M. Biggs, Madras Infantry, to be Majors.

MAY.

12th Foot, Major-Gen. C. A. F. Bentinck to be Colonel.

60th Foot, Major-Gen. J. Paterson to be Col.-Commandant.

4th Light Dragoons, Lieut.-Colonel A. Low to be Lieut.-Col.

PROMOTIONS.

95th Foot, Major J. A. R. Raines to be Major.

Unattached, Major and Brevet-Lieut.-Col. A. Low, Brevet-Major J. A. R. Raines, to substantive rank.

Staff, Brevet-Lieut.-Colonel T. W. E. Holdsworth, Deputy-Quartermaster-Gen. in Nova Scotia, to be Deputy-Quartermaster-Gen. in Canada.

Brevet: W. de Norman, esq., to have the local rank of Captain in Turkey, while employed on a particular service.

Lieutenant-General Sir Colin Campbell, G.C.B., the Supernumerary Lieutenant-General, to fixed establishment; Brevet-Colonel P. Edwards to be Major-General; Brevet-Colonel W. F. Williams to be Major-General; Brevet-Lieut.-Col. J. C. Harold to be Colonel; Major J. C. Brooke to be Lieut.-Colonel; Capt. H. J. Coote, Brigade-Major at Wellington, New Zealand, to be Major.

4th Light Dragoons, Major G. J. Browne to be Major.

8th Light Dragoons, Capt. J. S. Naylor to be Major.

4th Foot, Capt. T. Martin to be Major.

85th Foot, Major J. W. Grey to be Lt.-Col.; Capt. R. Maunsell to be Major.

Depôt Battalion, Lieut.-Colonel C. E. Fairtlough to be Lieut.-Colonel.

Unattached, Major R. Bruce to be Lieutenant-Colonel; Brevet-Major G. J. Brown to substantive rank.

Hospital Staff, Deputy-Inspector-Gen. of Hospitals W. Austin, M.D., half-pay, to be hon. Inspector-Gen. of Hospitals.

Grenadier Guards, Lieut. and Capt. and Brevet-Major A. H. L. Fox to be Capt. and Lieut.-Colonel.

86th Foot, Lieut.-Colonel J. J. Hort to be Lieut.-Colonel.

Depôt Battalion, Brevet-Major W. L. Stewart to be Major.

Garrisons, Lieut.-Colonel F. A. Whimper to be Major of the Tower of London.

Hospital Staff, Deputy-Inspector-Gen. of Hospitals T. Hall to be hon. Inspector-Gen. of Hospitals.

Brevet: Lieut.-Colonel J. H. Stewart to be Colonel.

3rd Foot, Brevet-Colonel G. W. Prosser to be Major; Brevet-Major G. J. Ambrose to be Major.

Brevet: Major and Brevet-Lieut.-Col. G. J. Carey, of the Cape Mounted Riflemen, having completed three years' service as Military Secretary to Lieut.-General Sir J. Jackson, K.C.B., exercising the chief command at the Cape of Good Hope, to be Colonel in the Army.

Brevet-Colonels W. Cartwright, A. Gore, D. Goodman, L. Owen, P. Taylor, to be Major-Generals; Brevet-Lieut.-Colonel W. Chambré to be Colonel; Major the Hon. W. H. S. Cotton to be Lieut.-Colonel; Capt. W. Lacy to be Major.

Brevet, Memoranda.—Lieut. J. A. Ballard, C.B., of the Bombay Engineers, and Lieut.-Colonel in the service of the Sultan, R. Cadell, of the Madras Horse Artillery, and Lieut.-Colonel in the service of His Majesty the Sultan, to equivalent honorary rank in the British Army.

7th Foot, Lieut.-Colonel R. Y. Shipley to be Lieut.-Colonel.

95th Foot, Major the Hon. H. L. Powys to be Major; Brevet-Major G. C. Vials to be Major.

EAST INDIA COMPANY'S SERVICE.—Brevet: Colonel J. T. Boileau, Bengal Engineers, to be (*hon.*) Major-General; Lieut.-Col. W. Abercrombie, Bengal Engineers, B. du Pre Townshend, Bengal Infantry, J. S. du Vernet, Madras Infantry, Major J. Gordon, Bengal Light Cavalry, to (*hon.*) Lieut.-Colonel.

Admiral Hamelin, French Minister of Marine, to be G.C.B.

JUNE.

Royal Engineers, Second Capt. R. D. Kerr to be Captain.

16th Foot, Major-Gen. C. Bisshopp, C.B., to be Colonel.

71st Foot, Lieut.-Gen. T. E. Napier, C.B., to be Colonel.

Rifle Brigade, Major and Brevet-Lieut.-Col. J. R. Glyn to be Major.

Depôt Battalion, Lieut.-Col. the Hon. R. A. G. Dalzell to be Lieut.-Col.

Unattached, Capt. and Brevet-Lieut.-Col. J. R. Glyn to be Major.

Royal Artillery, Brevet-Colonel J. W. Mitchell to be Colonel; Capt. R. B. Price to be Lieut.-Col.; Second Captain E. E. R. Dyneley to be Captain.

Brevet: Colonel T. O. Cater, R.A., to be (*hon.*) Major-General.

Lieut.-Cols. A. J. Taylor, G. Maclean, to be Colonels.

68th Foot, Major-Gen. R. C. Mansel to be Colonel.

2nd Drag. Guards, Major H. Brisco to be Lieut.-Col.; Major H. A. Ouvry, Capt. E. R. Keene, to be Majors.

3rd Drag. Guards, Brevet-Col. M. W. Smith to be Lieut.-Col.; Capt. F. B. Barron to be Major.

Scots Fusilier Guards, Lieut. and Capt. and Brevet-Major J. D. Astley to be Capt. and Lieut.-Col.

88th Foot, Lieut.-Col. E. H. Maxwell to be Lieut.-Col. ; Major E. G. Maynard to be Major.

Rifle Brigade, Lieut.-Col. A. Macdonnell to be Lieut.-Col. ; Major and Brevet-Lieut.-Col. W. A. Fyers to be Major ; Capt. C. W. Earle, Capt. H. J. Robertson, to be Captains.

Unattached, Major and Brevet-Lieut.-Col. A. Macdonnell, Major and Brevet-Lieut.-Col. E. H. Maxwell, Capt. and Brevet-Major E. G. Maynard, to substantive rank.

Capt. and Brevet-Lieut.-Col. W. A. Fyers, Capt. and Brevet-Lieut.-Col. T. H. Clifton, to substantive rank of Major.

Brevet : Lieut.-Col. H. D. White, C.B., to be Colonel ; Capt. R. Phayre, 25th Bombay Native Infantry, Capt. E. C. Marston, 25th Bombay Native Infantry, to be Majors.

Memorandum.—Her Majesty has been pleased to command that a Council of Education be appointed, to superintend the system of education of the officers of the army and the examinations of candidates for admission to the service, and that the following officers shall compose the Council :—President, The General Commanding-in-Chief, *ex officio*. Vice-President, Col. D. A. Cameron, half-pay 42nd Foot, with the temporary rank of Major-Gen. Members—Col. J. E. Portlock, Royal Engineers ; Capt. and Brevet-Lieut.-Col. J. E. Addison, Unatt. The appointments to bear date June 1, 1857.

60th Foot, Major H. Bingham to be Lieut.-Col. ; Capt. C. N. North to be Major.

Unattached, Brevet-Col. W. J. D'Urban to be Lieut.-Colonel.

EAST INDIA COMPANY'S SERVICE.—

Brevet : To be Lieut.-Gen., Major-Gen. H. Ross, Madras Infantry. To be Major-Generals, Col. E. Huthwaite, C.B., Bengal Artillery, Col. I. C. Coffin, Madras Infantry. To be (*hon.*) Major-Generals, Col. J. Ludlow, Bengal Infantry, Col. B. T. Philips, Bengal Light Cavalry ; Major A. C. Pears, Madras Artillery, to be Lieut.-Col. ; Capt. M. S. Ottley, Madras Cavalry, to be Major.

Lieut.-Colonel Stanton, R.E., to be C.B.

JULY.

Unattached, Brevet-Major D. G. A. Daroch to be Major.

Brevet : Col. D. A. Cameron, C.B., to have the temporary rank of Major-Gen. while acting as Vice-President to the Council of Army Education ; Brevet-Lieut.-Col. J. K. Pison, Assist.-Adj.-Gen. to the Forces, to be Colonel.

Lieut.-Cols. W. H. Askwith, F. Dunlop, C. J. Dalton, H. M. Tuile, F. M. E. Wilmot, R. Artillery, W. R. D. Broughton, R. J. Nelson, G. Burmann, R.E., to be Colonels.

Unattached, Brevet-Major C. Sykes to substantive rank.

Brevet : Lieut.-Col. R. N. Phillips, Lieut.-Col. J. H. Francklyn, C.B., Royal Art., to be Colonels.

Brevet : Brevet-Lieut.-Col. G. T. Finncane, Major, to be (*hon.*) Colonel ; Capt. W. Rainforth to be Major ; Brevet-Maj. W. Rainforth to be Lieut.-Colonel.

89th Foot, Major-Gen. G. G. J. Arbuthnot to be Colonel.

Grenadier Guards, Lieut.-Col. Hon. R. A. G. Dalsell, C.B., to be Capt. and Lieut.-Col. ; Lieut. and Capt. C. W. Randolph to be Capt. and Lieut.-Col.

19th Foot, Lieut.-Col. G. V. Mundy, C.B., to be Lieut.-Col.

25th Foot, Major A. Pitcairn to be Major.

38th Foot, Lieut.-Col. T. C. Kelly to be Lieut.-Col.

42nd Foot, Major E. R. Priestly to be Major.

76th Foot, Lieut.-Col. W. B. Caldwell to be Lieut.-Col. ; Major and Brevet-Lieut.-Col. R. C. Lloyd to be Lieut.-Col. ; Capt. and Brevet-Lieut.-Col. G. F. C. Scott to be Major.

79th Foot, Lieut.-Col. R. C. H. Taylor, C.B., to be Lieut.-Col. ; Capt. T. B. Bets to be Major.

Brevet : Lieut.-Gen. Sir Colin Campbell, G.C.B., to have the local rank of General in the East Indies.

Royal Artillery, Lieut.-Cols. R. F. Crawford, F. Dick, to be Colonels ; Lieut.-Col. W. Unett to be Colonel ; to be Major-Generals, Brevet-Col. T. R. Swinburne, Brevet-Col. G. Whichcote, Brevet-Col. J. A. Butler ; to be Major-General, Brevet-Col. T. H. Johnston ; to be Colonel, Brevet-Lieut.-Col. the Hon. A. C. Legge ; to be Lieut.-Colonel, Major C. H. Teush-Hecker ; to be Major, Capt. G. B. Stoney.

PROMOTIONS.

Brevet-Col. H. A. Hankey to be Maj.-Gen. ; Brevet-Lieut.-Col. W. Long, 9th Foot, to be Col. ; Major J. Ward to be Lieut.-Col. ; Capt. W. Ready to be Maj.

Brevet-Major J. Godby to be Captain.

Brevet : Lieut.-Col. G. Gambier, C.B., Royal Art., to be Colonel.

Scots Fusilier Guards, Brevet.-Col. H. V. Brooke, C.B., to be Capt. and Lieut.-Col.

32nd Foot, Capt. and Lieut.-Col. and Brevet-Col. C. A. F. Berkeley to be Lieut.-Col.

43rd Foot, Major R. G. Burslem to be Major ; Capt. F. H. Synge to be Major.

Brevet : Lieut.-Col. W. Munro, C.B., Lieut.-Col. W. Cockell, to be Colonels ; Deputy-Inspector-Gen. of Hospitals D. Armstrong to hon. rank of Inspector-Gen. of Hospitals ; and Brevet-Major W. H. Montagu, R.E., Major T. Addison, Major F. Burton, to be Lieut.-Colonels.

2nd Foot, Major-Gen. J. Spink, K.H., to be Colonel.

55th Foot, Major-Gen. Sir J. H. Schoedde, K.C.B., to be Colonel.

20th Foot, Lieut.-Col. G. M. Lys to be Lieut.-Col.

34th Foot, Lieut.-Col. J. Simpson to be Lieut.-Col. ; Major J. Maxwell to be Major.

42nd Foot, Lieut.-Col. G. E. Thorold to be Lieut.-Col.

54th Foot, Lieut.-Col. C. E. Michel to be Lieut.-Col.

97th Foot, Lieut.-Col. E. C. Legh to be Lieut.-Col. ; Major and Brevet-Lieut.-Col. W. W. Turner, C.B., to be Major.

Unattached : To be Lieut.-Colonels, Major and Brevet-Lieut.-Col. J. Simpson, Major and Brevet-Lieut.-Col. E. C. Legh, to be Major, Capt. and Brevet-Major J. Maxwell.

1st Foot, Lieut.-Col. A. E. F. Holcombe to be Lieut.-Col.

Unattached, Capt. and Brevet-Lieut.-Col. R. F. W. Sibthorpe, to substantive rank of Major.

Brevet : Lieut.-Col. J. Douglas, C.B., to be Colonel.

Lieut.-General Sir James Outram, K.C.B., to be G.C.B.

AUGUST.

Rifle Brigade, Brevet-Colonel Robert Walpole to be Lieut.-Colonel.

2nd Dragoon Guards, Capt. J. P. Smith to be Major.

Royal Artillery, Brevet-Colonel R. F.

Crawford to be Colonel ; Brevet-Lieut.-Colonel S. D. Broughton to be Lieut.-Colonel ; Second Capt. D. S. Greene to be Captain.

79th Foot, Major W. C. Hodgson to be Major.

Unattached, to be Lieut.-Colonel, Brevet-Lieut.-Col. W. M'Call ; to be Majors, Brevet-Major J. G. Hay, Brevet-Major W. C. Hodgson.

Falkland Islands, Lieut. C. C. Abbott, from the 75th Foot, to be commanding officer of detachment of troops to be employed in the Falkland Islands.

Brevet : Brevet-Col. W. R. Mansfield, on half-pay unatt., to have the local rank of Major-General in the East Indies.

Lieut.-Col. S. J. Hill, Lieut.-Col. A. Little, Brevet-Lieut.-Colonel T. W. E. Holdsworth, Dep.-Quartermaster-General in North America, Lieut.-Colonel J. Douglas, C.B., to be Colonels.

EAST INDIA COMPANY'S SERVICE.—To be (*hon.*) Colonels, Lieut.-Col. J. Corfield, Bengal Infantry, Lieut.-Col. D. Carstairs, Bombay Infantry, Lieut.-Col. H. H. Lloyd, Bengal Infantry. To be (*hon.*) Lieut.-Colonels, Major A. C. Dewar, Bengal Infantry, Major W. A. Halsted, Madras Infantry, Major J. T. Bush, Bengal Infantry.

1st Dragoon Guards, Lieut.-Col. C. J. Foster to be Lieut.-Colonel ; Major and Brevet-Colonel J. Wildman to be Major ; Capt. R. J. Thompson to be Major.

7th Light Dragoons, Major J. M. Hagart to be Lieut.-Colonel ; Capt. Sir W. Russell, bart., to be Major ; Capt. and Brevet-Major F. W. Horne to be Major.

54th Foot, Major G. F. White to be Major ; Capt. W. F. Brett to be Major.

68th Foot, Major G. Maxwell to be Lieut.-Colonel.

Unattached, Brevet-Lieut.-Col. F. F. Maude, C.B., substantive rank.

Brevet : Major-General Sir J. F. Love, K.C.B., to have the temporary rank of Lieut.-General while holding the appointment of Inspector-General of Infantry in Great Britain and Ireland.

Lieut.-Col. A. A. Barnes, Lieut.-Col. G. A. K. d'Arcy, to be Colonels ; Col. J. M'Arthur to hon. rank of Major-Gen. ; Capt. T. B. Pleydell to hon. rank of Major.

65th Foot, Major-Gen. R. B. Coles to be Colonel.

14th Light Dragoons, Brevet-Col. C. P. Ainslie to be Lieut.-Colonel.

PROMOTIONS.

Royal Engineers, Capt. J. S. Hawkins to be Captain.

Coldstream Guards, Capt. P. Le B. Egerton to be Lieut. and Captain.

2nd Foot, Lieut.-Col. R. Bruce to be Lieut.-Col. ; Major J. Rose to be Major ; Major H. R. Verge to be Major.

3rd Foot, Lieut.-Col. F. F. Maude, C.B., to be Lieut.-Col. ; Majors T. H. Somerville, J. H. Burke, J. N. Sargent to be Majors.

56th Foot, Lieut.-Col. A. T. Heyland to be Lieut.-Colonel.

66th Foot, Brevet-Col. R. E. Burrowes, Capt. T. Benson, to be Majors.

72nd Foot, Brevet-Col. C. H. Somerset, from half-pay 39th Foot, to be Lieut.-Colonel.

Rifle Brigade, Lieut. and Capt. G. E. Rose to be Captain.

Depot Battalions, to be Lieut.-Cols., Lieut.-Col. I. Moore, Col. W. Irwin. To be Major, Major G. Skipwith.

Brevet : Lieut.-Col. G. R. H. Kennedy, R.A., to be Colonel.

Lieutenant-Col. A. C. Errington to be Colonel.

Military Train, Lieut.-Col. G. Robeson to be Lieut.-Colonel.

Grenadier Guards, Lieut. and Capt. and Brevet-Major F. A. Theisger to be Capt. and Lieut.-Colonel.

44th Foot, Lieut.-Col. W. M'Mahon to be Lieut.-Col. ; Major J. Hackett to be Major.

Royal Malta Fencible Regiment, Capt. A. Mattei to be Major.

Depot Battalion, Lieut.-Col. G. W. Fracklyn to be Lieut.-Colonel.

Unattached, Major and Brevet-Lieut.-Col. W. M'Mahon to substantive rank.

Brevet : Lieut.-Col. T. Brooke to be Colonel.

Major and Brevet-Lieut.-Col. C. Cutajar to be (*hon.*) Colonel.

Capt. B. Boyle, R.M., G. Davis, R.A., to be Brevet-Majors ; E. Barrett to (*hon.*) rank of Major.

Omission in the Gazette of 14th August, 1857.—Major G. F. White to be Lieut.-Col. ; Capt. R. L. Taylor, holding the local rank of Major in Persia, to have the local rank of Lieut.-Col. in Persia while employed on a mission to Herat.

SEPTEMBER.

12th Light Dragoons, Brevet-Lieut.-Col. L. Fyler to be Lieut.-Colonel ; Brevet-Major E. B. Curston to be Major.

5th Foot, Major W. C. Kennedy to be Lieut.-Colonel ; Capt. W. C. Master to be Major.

60th Foot, To be Lieut.-Colonel, Lieut.-Colonel E. J. V. Brown ; to be Major, Brevet-Lieut.-Colonel W. Pretyman.

Rifle Brigade, To be Majors, Majors R. Newdegate, Hon. G. Elliott ; to be Captains, Capt. W. Morris, R. H. Graham, Hon. J. F. Penington, F. Kingscote, C. V. Fitzroy, R. H. Evans, J. Bell, and G. Clerk.

Royal Artillery, Lieutenant-General G. Cobbe to be Col.-Commandant.

Royal Artillery, Brevet-Colonel J. St. George, C.B., to be Colonel ; Brevet-Lieut.-Col. J. M. Adye, C.B., to be Lieut.-Col. ; Second Captain G. H. Colomb to be Capt. Grenadier Guards, Lieut. and Capt. Hon. A. F. Egerton to be Captain and Lieut.-Colonel.

60th Foot, Major R. B. Hawley to be Major.

75th Foot, Brevet-Lieut.-Colonel C. Herbert to be Lieut.-Colonel ; Brevet-Major E. Knollys to be Major.

Rifle Brigade, Brevet-Colonel H. Penleaze to be Lieut.-Colonel ; Brevet-Lieut.-Colonel F. R. Elrington to be Lieut.-Col.

Staff, Brevet-Colonel Hon. W. L. Pakenham, C.B., Lieutenant-Colonel, to be Deputy-Adjutant-General, and Brevet-Colonel E. R. Wetherall, C.B., to be Deputy-Quartermaster-Gen. to the Forces serving in the East Indies.

Brevet : Major-General A. C. Mercer, R.A., to be Lieut.-General ; Colonel W. Bell, R.A., to be Major-General.

To have the local rank of Lieut.-Gen. in the East Indies, Major-Gen. M. Beresford, Major-General the Hon. T. Ashburnham, C.B.

Brevet-Colonels W. Dunn, J. Gray, J. Fogo, Hon. W. Arbuthnot, H. Blachley, G. J. Belson, R. F. Romer, R. O. Molesworth to *hon.* rank of Major-General.

11th Foot, Major-Gen. Sir B. Doherty to be Colonel.

7th Dragoon Guards, Major O. W. Thompson to be Lieut.-Colonel ; Capt. W. Middleton to be Major ; Major A. W. D. Burton to be Major.

8th Light Dragoons, Major W. Wilmer to be Lieut.-Colonel ; Capt. and Brevet-Major G. Chetwode to be Major.

14th Light Dragoons, Capt. R. H. Gall to be Major.

17th Light Dragoons, Major J. R. H. Rose to be Lieut.-Col. ; Capt. and Brevet-Lieut.-Col. W. Morris, C.B., to be Major.

18th Foot, Major and Brevet-Lieut.-

PROMOTIONS.

Colonel G. F. S. Call to be Lieut.-Colonel ; Capt. J. Borrow to be Major.

32nd Foot, Capt. E. W. D. Lowe to be Major.

51st Foot, Major A. H. Irby to be Lieut.-Colonel ; Capt. J. H. Dickson to be Major.

94th Foot, Major H. G. Buller to be Lieut.-Colonel ; Capt. S. Lyster to be Major.

98th Foot, Major and Brevet-Col. H. Bates to be Lieut.-Col. ; Capt. G. G. C. Stapylton to be Major.

Rifle Brigade, Brevet-Major C. V. Oxendon to be Major.

Unattached, Brevet-Majors J. Cormick, A. W. S. F. Armstrong, G. N. Boldero, to substantive rank.

Hospital Staff, Inspector-General of Hospitals, with local rank, C. Maclean, M.D., to be Inspector-General of Hospitals ; Deputy-Inspector-General of Hospitals W. Bell, M.D., to be Inspector-General of Hospitals with local rank.

Brevet : Capt. E. Scott, Capt. the Hon. W. S. Bernard, to be Majors ; Major the Hon. W. S. Bernard to be Lieut.-Colonel in the Army.

Brevet-Colonel J. Campbell to be Major-General ; Brevet-Lieut.-Colonel M. Dalryell to be Colonel ; Major H. Hamilton to be Lieut.-Colonel ; Capt. C. F. Hervey to be Major.

Brevet-Colonel P. Young to be Major-General ; Lieut.-Colonel J. Birtwhistle to be Colonel ; Major T. Faunce to be Lieut.-Colonel ; Capt. R. S. O'Brien to be Major.

Brevet-Colonel H. D. Townshend to be Major-General ; Brevet-Lieut.-Colonel W. Fraser to be Colonel ; Major G. Durnford to be Lieut.-Colonel ; Capt. C. E. P. Gordon to be Major.

Colonel T. Wright, C.B., to be Major-General ; Brevet-Lieut.-Colonel J. Algeo to be Colonel ; Major C. Campbell McIntyre to be Lieut.-Colonel ; Capt. G. Pettit to local and temporary rank of Major ; Capt. R. F. Middlemore to be Major.

Major-General N. Wodehouse to be Lieut.-General. To have the local rank of Major-General in the East Indies, Brevet-Colonel S. J. Cotton, Brevet-Col. J. Michel, C.B., Brevet-Colonel H. Havelock, C.B., Adjutant-General to the Forces in the East Indies.

Royal Artillery, Second Capt. P. D. Margesson to be Capt. ; Capt. F. A. Campbell, on the Supernumerary List, to be Lieut.-Colonel ; Capt. H. P. Goodenough to be Lieut.-Colonel ; Second Capt. J. F. D. A. Street to be Capt. ; Second

Capt. G. K. Taylor to be Second Capt. ; Second Capt. A. M. Calvert to be Captain.

22nd Foot, Lieut.-Col. F. P. Harding to be Lieut.-Colonel ; Brevet-Lieut.-Col. H. B. Harvey to be Major ; Capt. Sir G. A. Robinson, bart., to be Major.

Unattached, Brevet-Lieut.-Col. F. P. Harding to substantive rank ; Capt. and Brevet-Lieut.-Col. T. M. Byrne to be Major ; Capt. and Brevet-Lieut.-Colonel J. O. W. Fortescue, R.A., to substantive rank of Major ; Brevet-Major J. Dwyer to substantive rank.

Hospital Staff, Inspector-General of Hospitals, with local rank, D. Scott, M.D., to be Inspector-General of Hospitals ; Deputy-Inspector-General of Hospitals J. Barry, M.D., to be Inspector-General of Hospitals, with local rank.

Brevet : Capt. W. L. Merewether, of the 3rd Regt. of European Infantry on the Bombay Establishment, Capt. R. B. Johnson, of the Bengal Artillery, to be Majors in the Army.

Brevet : In consequence of the eminent services performed by Colonel H. Havelock, C.B., in command of a division of Her Majesty's army engaged in active operations in the field in India, the Queen has been graciously pleased to command that he be promoted to the rank of Major-General in the army, in conformity with the 10th clause of the Royal Warrant of the 6th of October, 1854, and that his commission shall bear date the 30th of July, 1857.

OCTOBER.

71st Foot, Major R. D. Campbell to be Lieut.-Colonel ; Brevet-Major G. W. T. Rich to be Major.

Unattached, Brevet-Col. W. A. McCleverty to be Lieut.-Colonel ; Brevet-Major M. J. Hayman to substantive rank.

59th Foot, Major-Gen. J. Taylor to be Colonel.

Royal Engineers, Brevet-Col. C. Rose to be Col. ; Capt. E. Ogle to be Lieut.-Col. ; Second Capt. F. Koe to be Capt.

Staff, Capt. and Brevet-Major W. Spring to be Fort-Major, Edinburgh Castle.

Brevet : Col. O. Streatfield, R.E., to be (*hon.*) Major-Gen. ; Lieut.-Col. H. C. B. Daubeney, C.B., to be Col. ; Lieut.-Col. J. T. Mauleverer, C.B., to be Colonel.

Staff, Brevet-Col. E. Lugard, C.B., to be Adjt.-Gen. to the Forces serving in the East Indies.

PROMOTIONS.

36th Foot, Brevet-Major J. Nugent to be Major.

Hospital Staff, Deputy-Inspector-Gen. of Hospitals W. Linton, M.D., C.B., to be Inspector-General of Hospitals, with local rank in India.

Brevet: Brevet-Lieut.-Col. E. B. King to be (*hon.*) Colonel; Lieut.-Col. E. H. Hutchinson, Lieut.-Col. A. C. Sterling, C.B., to be Colonels; Lieut.-Col. J. G. S. Neill, of the 1st Regt. European Infantry, on the Madras Establishment, to be Aide-de-camp to Her Majesty with the rank of Colonel in the Army.

Brevet: Lieut.-Col. C. V. Cockburn, R.A., to be Colonel in the Army.

1st Dragoons, Capt. M. Stocks to be Major.

4th Foot, Lieut.-Col. F. Whittingham to be Lieut.-Col.; Brevet-Lieut.-Col. G. L. Thomson to be Major; Major W. G. Cameron to be Major.

5th Foot, Brevet-Lieut.-Col. J. A. V. Kirkland to be Major; Major J. C. Bartley to be Major.

6th Foot, Brevet-Lieut.-Col. G. H. S. Willis to be Major; Brevet-Lieut.-Col. J. H. Lowndes to be Major.

7th Foot, Major H. R. Hibbert to be Major; Capt. and Brevet-Major T. Gilley to be Major.

8th Foot, Brevet-Col. T. M. Wilson to be Lieut.-Col.; Capt. J. Hinde to be Major; Brevet-Col. W. C. E. Napier to be Major.

9th Foot, Lieut.-Col. C. Elmhirst to be Lieut.-Col.; Capt. A. Taylor to be Major; Brevet-Lieut.-Col. W. Sankey to be Major.

Depôt Battalion, Lieut.-Col. R. Sanders, C.B., to be Lieut.-Col.; Major G. Mein to be Major.

Staff, Major and Brevet-Lieut.-Col. E. H. Greathed to be Deputy-Adjt.-Gen. at Bombay.

Unattached, Capt. and Brevet-Major W. G. Cameron, Capt. and Brevet-Major H. B. Hibbert, to substantive rank.

Brevet: Lieut. and Capt. W. A. M. Bernard to brevet rank of Major; Capt. W. M'Donald to be Major.

Brevet-Lieut.-Col. W. Graham to be Col.; Major the Hon. J. Colborne, Mil. Sec. in Ireland, to be Lieut.-Col.; Capt. J. Pratt to be Major.

Major-Gen. Henry, Duke of Cleveland, K.G., to be Lieut.-Gen.; Major-Gen. Sir G. A. Wetherall, K.C.B., and Adjt.-Gen. to the Forces, to be Lieut.-Gen.; Lieut.-Gen. H. J. Riddall to be Gen.; Major-

Gen. Sir J. F. Love, K.C.B., Inspector-Gen. of Infantry, to be Lieut.-Gen.; Major-Gen. H. Havelock, C.B., Senior Supernumerary, to fixed establishment; Brevet-Lieut.-Col. H. S. Stephens to be Col.; Major Sir F. L. Arthur, bart., to be Lieut.-Col.; Capt. Hon. R. J. W. Forester to be Major.

EAST INDIA COMPANY'S ARMY.—Lieut.-Gen. H. G. A. Taylor, C.B., Madras Infantry, to be Gen.; Major-Gen. J. Anderson, Madras Infantry, to be Lieut.-Gen. To be Major-Generals, Colonels G. C. Whitlock, Madras Infantry, F. G. Lister, Bengal Infantry, D. Downing, Bengal Infantry, P. Thompson, Madras Infantry.

To be (*hon.*) Colonels, Lieut.-Cols. J. T. Smith, Madras Engineers, J. C. Haslock, Bengal Infantry, J. S. Davis, Bengal Infantry, C. Yates, Madras Infantry, J. R. Oldfield, Bengal Engineers; to be (*hon.*) Lieut.-Cols., Majors E. V. P. Holloway, Madras Infantry, G. Forster, Madras Infantry, T. H. Sissmore, Bengal Artillery, A. Price, Bombay Infantry.

Brevet: Memorandum.—The Queen has been pleased to confer upon Lieut.-Col. G. P. Evelyn, of the Turkish Army, the equivalent honorary rank of Lieut.-Col.

35th Foot, Major-Gen. J. Leslie to be Colonel.

59th Foot, Brevet-Lieut.-Col. W. Caine to be Major; Brevet-Major R. H. Currie to be Major.

Unattached, Brevet-Major R. G. Anherst Luard to substantive rank.

Brevet: Lieut.-Col. E. Haythorne to be Colonel; Brevet-Lieut.-Col. C. Seagram to be (*hon.*) Colonel; Brevet-Major T. Ffrench to be (*hon.*) Lieut.-Col.; H. C. Van Cortlandt, esq., to have the temporary rank of Colonel in the East Indies, while commanding a corps of irregular levies.

NOVEMBER.

Brevet: Lieut.-Colonel H. S. Brown, R.A., Lieut.-Colonel J. Chaytor, R.E., to be Colonels.

6th Dragoon Guards, Capt. R. Bickerstaff to be Major.

Unattached, Brevet-Major Hon. D. G. Finch, Brevet-Major H. Rowlands, to substantive rank.

Brevet: Captain J. De Lancy to be Major; Brevet-Major J. De Lancy to be Lieut.-Colonel.

PROMOTIONS.

Grenadier Guards, Lieut. and Captain E. H. Cooper to be Captain and Lieut.-Colonel; S. C. G. H. Tracey to be Lieut. and Captain.

8th Foot, Brevet-Major J. B. Wheatstone to be Major.

33rd Foot, Major and Brevet-Lieut.-Colonel J. E. Collins to be Lieut.-Col.; Captain and Brevet-Major H. C. Fitzgerald to be Major.

53rd Foot, Brevet-Major W. Payne to be Major.

68th Foot, Major and Brevet-Lieut.-Colonel H. Blunt to be Lieut.-Colonel; Major and Brevet-Lieut.-Col. R. Hickie to be Lieut.-Colonel; Capt J. H. Edgar to be Major.

Brevet: Lieut.-Colonel E. W. Crofton, R.A., to be Colonel; Brevet-Colonel Hon. R. W. P. Curzon to be Colonel; Major W. H. F. Clarke to be (*hon.*) Lieut.-Colonel.

25th Foot, Lieut.-Colonel R. Feilden to be Lieut.-Colonel; Major S. B. Hamilton to be Lieut.-Colonel; Capt. S. M. Gildea to be Major.

99th Foot, Brevet-Lieut.-Colonel P. Smyly to be Major.

Rifle Brigade, Capt. J. S. Keating to be Capt.; Lieut. J. Brett to be Captain.

1st West India Regiment, Brevet-Lt.-Colonel E. Last to be Lieut.-Colonel.

Brevet: Capt. J. S. Keating to be Major; Brevet-Major J. S. Keating to be Lieut.-Colonel.

2nd Life Guards, Lieut.-Colonel W. H. C. Baddeley to be Lieut.-Colonel; Major and Brevet-Lieut.-Col. F. M. Martyn to be Lieut.-Colonel; Brevet-Major G. H. Vyse to be Major and Lieut.-Colonel.

Royal Artillery, Second Capt. A. W. Drayson to be Captain; Second Captain O. W. Elgee to be Capt.

Unattached, Capt. and Brevet-Lieut.-Colonel J. E. Lewis, Capt. and Brevet-Major T. C. Hamilton, to substantive rank of Major.

Brevet: Brevet-Colonel Sir R. Garrett, K.C.B., to have the local rank of Major-General in the East Indies; Brevet-Lieut.-Colonel N. B. Chamberlain, C.B., of Bengal Native Infantry, to be Aide-de-camp to the Queen, with the rank of Colonel in the Army; Major J. A. West to be (*hon.*) Lieut.-Colonel; Capts. J. Dixon, H. Alexander, E. Macpherson, to be Majors; Brevet-Major J. Dixon to be Lieut.-Colonel; Brevet-Major H. Alexander to be Lieut.-Colonel.

Sir John L. M. Lawrence, K.C.B., to be G. C. B.

Major-Gen. Havelock, C.B., to be K. C. B.

Colonel Archdale Wilson, Colonel Van Cortland, and Lieut.-Col. Chamberlain to be C.B. (*extra*).

Colonel Archdale Wilson, C.B., to be K. C. B.

Memorandum.—Colonel James George Neill, of the Madras Fusiliers, and Lieut.-Colonel John Nicholson, of the 27th Regt. of Bengal Native Infantry, would have been recommended for the dignity of Knight Commander of the Order of the Bath, had they survived.

DECEMBER.

Brevet: Col. Sir Archdale Wilson, bart. and K.C.B., of the Bengal Artillery, to be Major-General in the Army.

45th Foot, Brevet-Major F. L. Ingall to be Captain.

1st West India Regiment, Brevet-Major A. W. Murray to be Major.

Brevet: Brev.-Lt.-Col. J. Clarke to be (*hon.*) Col.; Capt. E. D. Barbor to be Major.

EAST INDIA COMPANY'S ARMY.—To be Generals, Lieut.-General B. B. Parlbry, C.B., Madras Infantry, Lieut.-Gen. Sir R. H. Cunliffe, bart., C.B., Bengal Infantry. To be Lieut.-Generals, Major Gen. J. Ketchen, Madras Artillery, Major-Gen. A. Roberts, C.B., Bengal Infantry. To be Major-Generals, Colonel T. M. Cameron, Madras Infantry, Col. W. N. T. Smee, Bombay Infantry, Col. T. C. Farr, Bombay Infantry, Col. F. H. Sandys, Bengal Infantry.

To be (*hon.*) Colonels, Lieut.-Colonel A. C. Scott, Bengal Infantry, Lieut.-Col. C. S. Guthrie, Bengal Engineers. To be (*hon.*) Lieut.-Col., Major W. Freeth, Bengal Infantry. To be (*hon.*) Majors, Capt. J. D. De Vitre, Bombay Infantry, Capt. W. S. Stuart, Bombay Engineers.

6th Foot, R. W. M. Fraser, esq., late Major, 6th Foot, having raised a battalion of 1600 rank and file, to be Lieut.-Col. without purchase.

84th Foot, Brevet-Major W. J. M'Carthy to be Major.

Brevet: Lieut.-Col. A. H. Horsford, C.B., to be Colonel in the army; Lieut.-Col. G. J. L. Buchanan, R.A., to be Col.; Capt. and Brevet-Major V. Eyre, of the Bengal Artillery, to be Lieut.-Colonel in the army.

89th Foot, Major L. Skymner to be Lieut.-Col.; Brevet-Major W. Boyle to be Major.

PROMOTIONS.

3rd Foot, Major-Gen. Sir H. Havelock, bart. and K. C. B., to be Colonel.

Grenadier Guards, Lieut. and Captain and Brevet-Major E. S. Burnaby to be Capt. and Lieut.-Colonel.

Brevet : Colonel F. C. Griffiths to be Major-General ; Brevet-Lieut.-Col. C. Barry to be Colonel ; Major C. L. Nugent to be Lieut.-Col. ; Capt. H. M. Smyth to be Major.

53rd Foot, Major F. English to be Lieut.-Col. ; Brevet-Major W. Paya to be Major ; Captain A. P. Gore to be Major.

Brevet : Lieut.-Col. J. T. Grant, C.B., to be Colonel ; Capt. T. Remonde to be Major ; Paymaster W. H. Wardell to be (*hon.*) Major.

Brevet-Lieut.-Col. J. L. A. Simmons, C.B., Lieut.-Cols. B. W. Durnford, E. T. Lloyd, H. James, W. Robinson, to be Colonels.

Brevet : Memorandum.—In pursuance of a memorandum dated in October, 1854, the Queen has been pleased to confer upon G. A. Morgan, esq., late Lieut.-Col. attached to the Turkish Army, the equivalent honorary rank of Lieut.-Colonel.

NAVY PROMOTIONS AND APPOINTMENTS.

JANUARY.

Captains Charles Eden, C.B., to be Commodore Superintendent of the Royal Naval Volunteer Force ; R. A. Powell, E. P. Charlewood, L. G. Heath, Hon. J. R. Drummond, H. A. Story, and James Wilcox to be Captains of the Royal Naval Volunteer Force ; William Loring (1848) to *Iris*.

Commanders Henry L. Cox (1856) to be additional Commander to the *Pisgah* ; Archibald D. W. Fletcher (1856) to *Scourge*.

THE ARCTIC MEDAL.—Her Majesty having been graciously pleased to signify her commands that a medal be granted to all persons, of every rank and class, who have been engaged in the several expeditions to the Arctic Regions, whether of discovery or search, between the years

1818 and 1852, both inclusive, the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty hereby give notice of the same.

The medal will accordingly be awarded as follows :—

1. To the officers, seamen, and marines of Her Majesty's ships and vessels employed on the several voyages to the Arctic Seas, during the specified period, and also to the officers of the French Navy, and to such volunteers as accompanied those expeditions.

2. To the officers, seamen, and others who were engaged in the expeditions to the Arctic Seas, equipped by the Government and citizens of the United States.

3. To the commanders and crews of the several expeditions, which originated in the zeal and humanity of Her Majesty's subjects.

4. To persons who have served in the several land expeditions, whether equipped by Her Majesty's Government, by the Hudson's Bay Company, or from private resources.

FEBRUARY.

Rear-Admiral Peter Richards, C.B., to be one of the Commissioners of Greenwich Hospital.

Brevet : Royal Marines, Colonel Second Commandant Samuel Hawkins to be (*hon.*) Major-General ; Lieut.-Col. P. R. Nolloth to be (*hon.*) Colonel ; Captain W. L. Sayer to be (*hon.*) Major.

Royal Marines : Lieut.-Gen. T. A. Parke, C.B., to be General ; Major-Gen. J. R. Coryton to be Lieut.-Gen. ; Colonel Commandant J. A. Philips to be Major-Gen. ; Lieut.-Col. H. W. Parke to be Colonel Second Commandant ; Captain J. H. Gascoigne to be Lieut.-Col. ; Lieut.-Col. Stransham to be Colonel Second Commandant ; Captain R. J. McKillop to be Lieut.-Col. ; Captain and Brevet-Lieut.-Colonel Wm. F. Hopkins, C.B., to be Lieut.-Col. ; Colonel Second Commandant Edward Augustus Parker to be Colonel Commandant ; Lieut.-Col. B. Rea to be Col. Second Commandant ; Captain H. C. Tate to be Lieut.-Col.

Brevet : Major-General William Ferguson to be Lieut.-Gen.

Rear-Admiral of the Blue Henry Smith, C.B., to be Rear-Admiral of the White ; Captain Robert Fitzroy, Captain the Hon. John Fitzgerald de Ros, Captain Charles Henry Swinburne, to be Rear-Admirals on the reserved list ; Captain

PROMOTIONS.

Joseph Nias, C.B., to be Rear-Admiral of the Blue.

To be retired Rear-Admirals : Captains A. M. Hawkins, J. Drake, E. A. Frankland.

Commanders W. T. Bate to be Capt. ; William Hill Dougall (1842) to reserved list of Captains.

Lieutenants E. P. Fuge (1844), R. Taylor (1821), G. B. Williams (1840), R. Jesse (1841), R. H. Dalton (1843), C. Autridge (1815), A. S. Symes (1816), J. W. Tomlinson (1826), C. B. Bamber (1837), T. C. O. D. Whipple (1840), and H. B. Everest (1844), to be Commanders reserved half-pay.

Captain W. T. Bate (1857) to *Acton*.

Commanders Jasper L. H. Selwyn (1851) to *Siren* ; George F. Burgess to *Heccate*.

Royal Marines, Major-General S. B. Ellis, C.B., to be Lieut.-General ; Colonel Commandant F. Graham, C.B., to be Major-General ; Brevet-Cols. J. Clark, J. Tothill, to be Major-Gens. retired full-pay ; Colonel Second Commandant Thomas Hurdle, C.B., to be Colonel Commandant ; Lieut.-Col. A. Anderson to be Colonel Second Commandant ; Brevet-Lieut.-Col. G. C. Langley to be Lieut.-Col. ; Captain G. W. Congdon to be Lieut.-Col.

Commanders W. H. Dobbie (1846), H. Need (1848), R. Purvis (1849), and W. G. Luard (1850), to be Captains ; W. Howat (1845) to be Captain, reserved list.

Captains S. Osborn (1855) to *Furious* ; E. Tatham (1854) to *Amphitrite*, for Coast Guard Service.

Commanders B. P. Priest to *Himalaya* ; Ennis Chambers to *Transit* ; W. Bowden (1854) to *Medusa* ; A. Little to *Melville* ; J. R. Rodd to *Belleisle* ; S. G. Cresswell (1855) to *Surprise* ; T. Saumarez (1854) to *Cormorant* ; R. Dew (1854) to *Nimrod* ; W. Bowden (1854) to *Viper*.

MARCH.

Rear-Admiral the Right Hon. Lord Byron, reserved half-pay list, to be Vice-Admiral on ditto ; Rear-Admiral of the Red Hon. Lord Lyons, G.C.B., to be Vice-Admiral of the Blue ; Rear-Admiral of the White the Hon. Sir R. S. Dundas, K.C.B., to be Rear-Admiral of the Red ; Rear-Admiral of the Blue Sir Stephen Lushington, K.C.B., to be Rear-Admiral of the White.

Captain Henry Dundas Trotter, Captain Sir George Back, Captain William Hillyar, to be Rear-Admirals on the reserved half-pay list ; Captain Henry John Codrington, C.B., to be Rear-Admiral of the Blue ; Captain James Burney and Captain James Morgan, to be retired Rear-Admirals.

Brevet : Royal Marines, Colonel Commandant Joseph Child, on retired full pay, to be (*hon.*) Major-General.

APRIL.

Royal Marines, Colonel Second Commandant T. P. Dwyer to be Colonel Commandant ; Lieut.-Col. John Fraser to be Colonel Second Commandant ; Captain E. Hocker to be Lieut.-Colonel.

The Queen has been pleased to direct letters patent to be passed under the Great Seal of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, constituting and appointing the Right Hon. Sir Charles Wood, bart., G.C.B., Vice-Admiral the Right Hon. Sir Maurice Frederick Fitzhardinge Berkeley, K.C.B., Rear-Admiral the Hon. Sir Richard Saunders Dundas, K.C.B., Rear-Admiral Henry Eden, Captain Alexander Milne, and Sir Robert Peel, bart., to be Her Majesty's Commissioners for executing the office of Lord High Admiral of the said United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and the dominions, islands, and territories thereunto belonging.

Captain W. P. Crozier to be Captain on the reserved list.

Rear-Admirals the Hon. Sir F. Grey to be Commander-in-Chief at the Cape of Good Hope ; P. W. P. Wallis (1851) to be Commander-in-Chief on the Brazil Station.

Captains J. B. Dickson (1854) to *Cumberland* ; W. R. Mends, C.B., to *Hastings*, for Coast Guard Service ; H. Lyster (1845) to *Castor* ; H. Chads to *Conway* ; C. Wise (1847) to *Vesuvius* ; G. G. Randolph (1854) to *Cornwallis* ; St. V. King to *Princess Charlotte*.

Commanders E. Lacy (1856) to *Adventure* ; W. A. J. Heath (1856) to *Assistance* ; J. Dorville to *Princess Charlotte* ; W. H. Haswell to *Himalaya* ; Henry Trollope to *Melville* ; M. M. Dunn (1856) to *Cumberland* ; C. E. Vernon to *Cordelia*.

MAY.

Vice-Admiral of the White Sir W. H. Dillon, K.C.H., to be Vice-Admiral of the Red; Vice-Admiral of the Blue Sir B. Reynolds, K.C.B., to be Vice-Admiral of the White; Rear-Admiral of the Red Sir C. Sullivan, bart., to be Vice-Admiral of the Blue; Rear-Admiral of the White H. Dundas to be Rear-Admiral of the Red; Rear-Admiral of the Blue J. A. Duntze to be Rear-Admiral of the White.

Captain the Rt. Hon. Lord John F. G. Hallyburton, G.C.H., to be Rear-Admiral on the reserved half-pay list. Captain J. M'Dougall to be Rear-Admiral of the Blue.

Admiral of the Blue R. Thomas to be Admiral of the White; Vice-Admiral of the Red Sir G. F. Seymour, K.C.B., G.C.H., to be Admiral of the White; Vice-Admiral of the White H. Hope, K.C.B., to be Vice-Admiral of the Red; Vice-Admiral of the Blue Sir A. W. J. Olifford, bart., C.B., to be Vice-Admiral of the White; Rear-Admiral of the Red F. B. Loch to be Vice-Admiral of the Blue; Rear-Admiral of the White the Hon. Sir M. Stopford, K.C.B., to be Rear-Adm. of the Red; Rear-Admiral of the Blue F. T. Mitchell, C.B., to be Rear-Admiral of the White.

Captain W. F. Lapidge, Captain J. Brasier, Captain R. C. M'Crea, to be Rear-Admirals on the reserved half-pay list; Captain M. Quin to be Rear-Admiral of the Blue.

To be retired Rear-Admirals: Captain W. Slaughter, K.H., Capt. T. Gill, Captain W. Herringham, Captain R. Gordon.

Captains W. J. Williams to *Royal William*; J. F. B. Wainwright (1853) to *Leopard*; J. McNeil Boyd to *Mæander*; J. McNeil Boyd (1856) to *Conway*; Hon. G. F. Hastings (1845) to *Mæander*; A. Forbes (1848) to *Caracca*.

Commanders A. Wilmshurst to *Racehorse*; J. Hosken (1853) to be Captain on the reserved list.

JUNE.

Vice-Admiral Sir W. Beauchamp Proctor, bart., Vice-Admiral E. Ratsey, Vice-Admiral C. P. B. Bateman, Vice-Admiral A. Lysaght, on the reserved half-pay list, to be Admirals on the same list.

Vice-Admiral of the Red the Hon. Sir A. Maitland, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., to be Admiral of the Blue; Vice-Admiral of the White the Hon. Sir Fleetwood Broughton R. Pellew, C.B., K.C.H., to be Vice-Admiral of the Red; Vice-Admiral of the Blue A. Benton Sharpe, C.B., to be Vice-Admiral of the White; Rear-Admiral of the Red R. Collier, C.B., to be Vice-Admiral of the Blue; Rear-Admiral of the White Sir H. Ducie Chada, K.C.B., to be Rear-Admiral of the Red; Rear-Admiral of the Blue Sir T. Hastings, C.B., to be Rear-Admiral of the White.

Captain J. Balfour Maxwell and Captain J. Rivett Carnac to be Rear-Admirals on the reserved half-pay list; Captain Sir T. Maitland, C.B., to be Rear-Admiral of the Blue; Captain R. Owen, on the retired list, to be a retired Rear-Admiral.

JULY.

Royal Marines, Lieut.-General C. Menzies, K.H., to be General; Major-General T. Waring to be Lieutenant-General; Colonel Commander and Deputy-Adjutant-General S. R. Wesley to be Major-General.

Admiral of the Blue J. Sykes to be Admiral of the White; Vice-Admiral the Rt. Hon. G. Leveson, Earl of Carysfort, on the reserved half-pay list, to be Admiral on the same list; Vice-Admiral the Rt. Hon. George Earl Cadogan, C.B., to be Admiral of the Blue; Vice-Admiral Sir C. Napier, K.C.B., to be Vice-Admiral of the Red; Vice-Admiral Sir G. R. Sartorius to be Vice-Admiral of the White.

Rear-Admirals on the reserved half-pay list: His Grace the Duke of Northumberland, K.G., J. Carter, H. Maynell, to be Vice-Admirals on the same list.

Rear-Admiral of the Red A. Fanshawe, C.B., to be Vice-Admiral of the Blue; Rear-Admiral of the White Sir G. B. Lambert, K.C.B., to be Rear-Admiral of the Red; Rear-Admiral of the Blue C. R. D. Bethune, C.B., to be Rear-Admiral of the White.

Captain W. Hargood, Captain Sir T. B. T. Thompson, bart., to be Rear-Admirals on the reserved half-pay list; Capt. R. Smart, K.H., to be Rear-Admiral of the Blue; Captain W. Robertson, on the retired list, to be a retired Rear-Admiral.

PROMOTIONS.

Commander J. M. Motley (1848) to be Captain.

Lieutenants J. H. Baird to be Commander, T. B. Christopher and A. Royer to be Commanders on the reserved list.

Captains R. B. Watson, C.B., to the *Chesapeake*; C. H. M. Buckle, C.B. (1845), to *Chesapeake*; M. De Courcy (1852) to *Pylades*; F. Beauchamp P. Seymour (1854) to *Pelorus*.

Commanders J. Seecombe to *Vulcan*; F. Martin (1854) to *Roebuck*; P. C. C. M'Dougall (1856) to *Mohawk*; J. C. Byng (1856) to *Sparrowhawk*; Hugh T. Burgoyne (1856) to *Ganges*; C. M. Aynsley to *Assurance*; E. R. Power to *Geyser*; H. C. Harston (1845) to *St. Vincent*.

AUGUST.

In consideration of the successful operations against mandarin junks up Kescape Creek and the Sawahsee Channel of the Canton River, on the 25th and 27th of May, and also of the attack on the fort and junk fleet in Fataham Creek on the 1st of June, as recorded in the *London Gazette* of the 1st inst., the following promotions have taken place:—

To be Captains: Commander C. C. Forsyth, Commander J. Corbett, Commander W. Rae Rolland, Commander E. W. Turnour.

To be Commanders: Lieut. G. C. Fowler, Lieut. E. F. Dent, Lieut. W. L. Staniforth, Lieut. A. Metivier Brock, Lieut. His Serene Highness Prince Victor of Hohenlohe-Langenburg.

To be Acting Lieutenants (to be confirmed on passing at the Royal Naval College): The Hon. A. D. S. Denison, Mr. T. K. Hudson, Mr. W. St. John Sumner Hornby, Mr. H. C. St. John.

To be Master: Mr. J. Jones.

To be Surgeon: J. G. T. Forbes.

Commanders J. S. A. Dennis, P. H. Somerville, M. Falcon, and G. Franklin to be Captains on the reserved list; A. Boyle (1842), B. Drury (1846), and W. Morris (1846), to be Captains; A. M'G. Skinner (1828) to be Captain on the reserved list.

Lieutenants J. E. Parish (1846) and F. S. Tremlett (1848) to be Commanders.

Captains W. Moorsom, C.B. (1851), to *Diadem*; G. Ramsay (1843), C.B., to be Superintendent of Pembroke Yard; Harry Eyres, C.B. (1841), to *St. Vincent*.

VOL. XCIX.

Commanders J. F. Ross (1856) to *Brunswick*; F. P. Porteous (1856) to *Buzzard*; B. P. Priest to be Superintendent of the Packet Service and Harbour Master at Holyhead; G. A. C. Brooker (1856) to *Inflexible*; W. M. Dowell (1854) to *Hornet*; F. Peel to *Buzzard*.

Admiral of the Blue Sir J. Louis, bart., to be Admiral of the White; Vice-Admiral of the Red Sir E. C. Strode, K.C.B., K.C.H., to be Admiral of the Blue; Vice-Admiral of the White Sir Phipps Hornby, K.C.B., to be Vice-Admiral of the Red; Vice-Admiral of the Blue Sir J. Gordon Sinclair, bart., to be Vice-Admiral of the White; Rear-Admiral of the Red Sir James Stirling to be Vice-Admiral of the Blue; Rear-Admiral of the White C. H. Fremantle, K.C.B., to be Rear-Admiral of the Red; Rear-Admiral of the Blue Sir C. Talbot to be Rear-Admiral of the White; Capt. Sir W. Dickson, bart., and Captain W. Sydney Smith, to be Rear-Admirals on the reserved half-pay list; Captain the Hon. Henry Keppel, C.B., to be Rear-Admiral of the Blue; Captain Henry Ommaney Love, on the retired list, to be a retired Rear-Admiral.

SEPTEMBER.

Vice-Admiral of the White the Hon. W. Gordon to be Vice-Admiral of the Red; Vice-Admiral of the Blue the Right Hon. Sir Maurice Frederick Fitzharding Berkeley, K.C.B., to be Vice-Admiral of the White; Rear-Admiral Constantine Richard Moorsom; Rear-Admiral the Right Hon. Earl of Egmont; Rear-Admiral Sir G. A. Westphal, knt., on the reserved half-pay list, to be Vice-Admiral on the reserved half-pay list; Rear-Admiral of the Red Provo William Parry Wallis to be Vice-Admiral of the Blue; Rear-Admiral of the White Sir Michael Seymour, K.C.B., to be Rear-Admiral of the Red; Rear-Admiral of the Blue Thomas Wren Carter, C.B., to be Rear-Admiral of the White; Captain Edward Hinton Scott, Captain George Augustus Elliott, Capt. William Holt, to be Rear-Admirals on the reserved half-pay list; Capt. John Jarvis Tucker to be Rear-Admiral of the Blue.

To be Retired Rear-Admirals, Captain J. F. Appleby, Captain R. Devonshire, Captain C. Rich, Captain R. Deana, Captain W. Richardson, Captain G.

D D

PROMOTIONS.

C. Blake; Captain W. P. Stanley, Captain W. H. Pierson.

Vice-Admiral of the White Sir H. Prescott, K.C.B., to be Vice-Admiral of the Red; Vice-Admiral of the Blue Sir Fairfax Moresby, K.C.B., to be Vice-Admiral of the White; Rear-Admiral of the Red W. Walpole to be Vice-Admiral of the Blue; Rear-Admiral of the White Sir H. Byam Martin, K.C.B., to be Rear-Admiral of the Red; Rear-Admiral of the Blue Sir T. S. Pasley, bart., to be Rear-Admiral of the White.

Rear-Admiral the Hon. H. Keppel, O.B., to be K.C.B.; Commodore the Hon. C. G. J. B. Elliot to be C.B.

Captain J. Kingcomb to be Rear-Admiral of the Blue.

Commanders R. Moorman (1845), Algernon F. R. de Horsey (1858), and T. D. A. Fortescue (1854), to be Captains.

Lieutenants E. T. Hinde (1844), E. Webber (1847), and T. B. Lethbridge (1848) to be Commanders.

Captains J. C. Fitzgerald (1841) to be Captain Superintendent of Sheerness Dockyard; William J. S. Pullen (1856) to *Cyclops*; John Moore (1848), O.B., to the *Duke of Wellington*; W. C. Aldham (1853) to *Valorous*, 6, paddle steam-frigate.

Commanders R. W. Courteny (1854) to *Conflict*; Charles Vesey (1854) to *Styx*.

OCTOBER.

Vice-Admiral of the White E. Harvey to be Vice-Admiral of the Red; Vice-Admiral of the Blue the Right Hon. Edmund Lord Lyons, G.C.B., K.C.H. (holding the temporary rank of Admiral), to be Vice-Admiral of the White; Rear-Admiral Donat Henchy O'Brien, Rear-Admiral Benedictus Marwood Kelly, on the reserved half-pay list, to be Vice-Admirals on the same list; Rear-Admiral of the Red H. W. Bruce to be Vice-Admiral of the Blue; Rear-Admiral of the White H. Eden to be Rear-Admiral of the Red; Rear-Admiral of the Blue Christopher Wyvil to be Rear-Admiral of the White.

Captain Brunswick Popham, Captain T. Ogle, Captain G. Evans, Captain John Hackett, Captain J. J. F. Newell, to be Rear-Admirals on the reserved half-pay list; Captain F. Bullock to be Rear-Admiral of the Blue; Captain J. Parker, on the retired list, to be a retired Rear-Admiral.

Commanders W. H. Haswell (1850), S. Morrish (1851), A. J. Curtis (1852), R. Marshall (1852), and H. Boys (1853), to be Captains.

Lieutenants G. Durbin (1846), Horatio Nelson (1846), Arthur G. Fitzroy (1847), W. G. H. Johnstone (1854), to be Commanders.

Captain R. Ommanney (1846) to *Brunswick*.

Commanders J. B. Ballard (1856) to *Imaum*; R. G. Cragie (1856) to *Himalaya*; L. E. H. Somerset (1856) to *Devastation*; J. H. Chads (1855) to *Persian*; W. H. Truscott (1855) to *Heron*; J. M. McDonald (1855) to *Urgent*.

Captain A. Forbes (1846) to the *Renown*.

Commanders A. Wodehouse to *Alacrity*; M. F. O'Reilly (1856) to *Lapwing*; R. Craigie (1856) to *Desperate*; W. A. R. Pearce (1855) to *Alert*; Radulphus B. Oldfield (1855) to *Lynx*; John H. Cave, (1855) to *Ardent*; H. J. Grant (1855) to *Imaum*.

NOVEMBER.

Vice-Admiral of the Blue Edward Collier, C.B., has been appointed to receive a pension of 150*l.* a year, and removed to the half-pay list; Rear-Admiral of the Red W. J. Mingaye to be Vice-Admiral of the Blue; Rear-Admiral of the White James Scott, C.B., to be Rear-Admiral of the Red; Rear-Admiral of the Blue H. F. Greville, C.B., to be Rear-Admiral of the White.

Captain Russell Elliott to be a Rear-Admiral on the reserved list; Captain J. Elphinstone Erskine to be Rear-Admiral of the Blue; retired Captain Alfred Luckraft to be an additional retired Rear-Admiral, without increase of pay.

Rear-Admiral of the Blue the Right Hon. Lord G. Paulet, C.B., to be Rear-Admiral of the White.

Captain J. Hope, C.B., to be Rear-Admiral of the Blue.

DECEMBER.

Admiral of the White Sir George Mundy, K.C.B., to be Admiral of the Red; Admiral of the Blue J. Ayscough to be Admiral of the White; Vice-Admiral William Croft, on the reserved list, to be an Admiral on the reserved list; Vice-Admiral of the Red William Bowles, C.B., to be Admiral of the Blue; Vice-

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Admiral of the White Sir Barrington Reynolds, K.C.B., to be Vice-Admiral of the Red; Vice-Admiral of the Blue Sir Charles Sullivan, bart., to be Vice-Admiral of the White.

Rear-Admirals on the reserved list Norwich Duff, Sir C. Christopher Parker, bart., John Edward Walcott, and the Right Hon. Earl Spencer, K.G., C.B., to be Vice-Admirals on the reserved list.

Rear-Admiral of the Red Sir J. H. Plumridge, K.C.B., to be Vice-Admiral of the Blue; Rear-Admiral of the White W. Sandom to be Rear-Admiral of the Red; Rear-Admiral of the Blue the Right Hon. Lord E. Russell, C.B., to be Rear-Admiral of the White.

Captain H. T. Austin, C.B., to be Rear-Admiral of the Blue.

Admiral of the Red Sir C. Ogle, bart., to be Admiral of the Fleet; Admiral of the White the Right Hon. Earl of Dundonald, G.C.B., to be Admiral of the Red; Admiral of the Blue Sir T. J. Cochrane, K.C.B., to be Admiral of the White; Vice-Admiral of the Red Sir J. W. D. Dundas, G.C.B., to be Admiral of the Blue; Vice-Admiral of the White Sir A. W. J. Clifford, bart., C.B., to be Vice-Admiral of the Red; Vice-Admiral of the Blue F. E. Loch to be Vice-Admiral of the White; Rear-Admiral Sir G. Tyler, knt., K.H., on the reserved list, to be a Vice-Admiral on the reserved list; Rear-Admiral of the Red Sir T. Herbert, K.C.B., to be Vice-Admiral of the Blue; Rear-Admiral of the White G. W. C. Courtenay to be Rear-Admiral of the Red; Rear-Admiral of the Blue H. W. Bayfield to be Rear-Admiral of the White.

Captain W. Ramsay, C.B., to be Rear-Admiral of the Blue.

Commander E. Collier (1845). to be Captain on the reserved list.

Lieutenants A. Hamilton (1842) to be Commander on the reserved list; C. B. Dobbin (1852), J. Borie (1853), Howard Kerr (1854), M. E. Porter (1854), H. F. Nicholson (1855), F. W. Inglefield (1855), A. O. Macfarlane (1855), Edward Denny (1855), W. N. Wise (1855), F. De V. Sanders (1855), C. P. Boger (1855), C. J. Brownrigg (1855), J. Darling (1855), J. M. Stewart (1855), T. H. Royle (1855), C. R. Gaver (1855), R. H. Napier (1856), R. P. Fitzgerald (1856), P. W. Pellew (1856), and S. G. Price (1856), to be Commanders.

Captains Hon. G. F. Hastings, C.B. (1845), to *Blenheim*; J. J. M'Cleverty,

C.B. (1848), to *Cambrian*; E. C. T. D'Kyncourt (1849), to *Curaçoa*; F. B. Montresor (1851), to *Calypso*; F. Scott, C.B. (1848), to *Meander*; T. H. Mason (1849), to *Curaçoa*.

Commander Thomas B. Lethbridge. (1857), to *Renown*.

THE VICTORIA CROSS.

WAR OFFICE, 24th Feb., 1857.

The Queen has been graciously pleased to signify her intention to confer the decoration of the Victoria Cross on the undermentioned officers and men of Her Majesty's Navy and Marines, and officers, non-commissioned officers, and men of Her Majesty's Army, who have been recommended to Her Majesty for that decoration,—in accordance with the rules laid down in Her Majesty's warrant of the 29th of January, 1856—on account of acts of bravery performed by them before the enemy during the late war, as recorded against their several names,* viz. :—

ROYAL NAVY (INCLUDING THE NAVAL BRIGADE EMPLOYED ON SHORE) AND ROYAL MARINES.

Cecil William Buckley, Commander.

Lord Lyons reports that—"Whilst serving as junior lieutenant of the *Miranda*, this officer landed in presence of a superior force, and set fire to the Russian stores at Genitchi;" and "he also performed a similar desperate service at Taganrog."

Hugh Talbot Burgoyne, Commander.

As Senior Lieutenant of the *Swallow*—same service at Genitchi.

John Roberts, gunner.

Same service at Genitchi.

Henry Cooper, boatswain.

Same service at Taganrog.

Joseph Trewavas, seaman.

"Particularly mentioned as having cut the hawsers of the floating bridge in the

* To each of the brief minutes of service a more detailed account is added.

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Straits of Genitchi, under a heavy fire of musketry, on which occasion he was wounded."

Joseph Kellaway, boatswain.

"Whilst boatswain of the *Wrangler*, in the Sea of Azoff, was taken prisoner after a stout resistance, whilst endeavouring to rescue Mr. Odevaine, mate."

George Fiott Day, Commander.

With great enterprise and gallantry, landed, and successfully carried out a reconnaissance within the enemy's lines at Genitchi.

John Edmund Commerell, Commander.

When commanding the *Wezer*, in the Sea of Azoff, crossed the Isthmus of Arabat, and destroyed large quantities of forage on the Crimean shore of the Sivash.

William Rickard, Quartermaster.

Accompanied his commander, Lieutenant Commerell, of the *Wezer*, to the Crimean shore of the Sivash, and, whilst under a heavy fire of musketry, remained to assist George Milestone, who had fallen.

NAVAL BRIGADE.

William Peel, Captain.

1st. For having, on the 18th October, 1854, at the greatest possible risk, taken up a live shell, the fuze still burning, from among several powder cases, outside the magazine, and thrown it over the parapet (the shell bursting as it left his hands), thereby saving the magazines, and the lives of those immediately around it. 2nd. On the 5th November, 1854, at the battle of Inkerman, for joining the Officers of the Grenadier Guards, and assisting in defending the colours of that regiment, when hard pressed at the Sandbag Battery. 3rd. On the 18th June, 1855, for volunteering to lead the ladder party at the assault on the Redan, and carrying the first ladder until wounded.

Edward St. John Daniels, Midshipman.

1st. For answering a call for volunteers to bring in powder to the battery from a waggon in a very exposed position under a destructive fire, a shot having disabled the horses. 2nd. For accompanying Captain Peel at the battle of Inkerman as

aide-de-camp. 3rd. For devotion to his leader, Captain Peel, on the 18th of June, 1855, in tying a tourniquet on his arm, on the glacis of the Redan, whilst exposed to a very heavy fire.

William Nathan Wright Hewett, Lieutenant.

1st. On the occasion of a repulse of a sortie of Russians by Sir De Lacy Evans' division on the 26th October, 1854, Mr. Hewett, then acting-mate of Her Majesty's ship *Beagle*, was in charge of the Right Lancaster Battery before Sebastopol. The advance of the Russians placed the gun in great jeopardy, their skirmishers advancing within 300 yards of the battery, and pouring in a sharp fire from their Minié rifles. By some misapprehension, the word was passed to spike the gun and retreat; but Mr. Hewett, taking upon himself the responsibility of disregarding the order, replied that "such order did not come from Captain Lushington, and he would not do it till it did." Mr. Hewett then pulled down the parapet of the battery, and with the assistance of some soldiers, got his gun round, and poured upon the advancing column of Russians a most destructive and effective fire. For the gallantry exhibited on this occasion, the Board of Admiralty promoted him to the rank of lieutenant. 2nd. On the 5th November, 1854, at the battle of Inkerman, Captain Lushington again brought before the commander-in-chief the services of Mr. Hewett, saying, "I have much pleasure in again bringing Mr. Hewett's gallant conduct to your notice."

John Sullivan, boatswain's mate.

"For having on or about the 10th April, 1855, deliberately placed a flag on a mound, in a very exposed position, under a heavy fire, to enable battery No. 5 to open fire upon a concealed Russian battery that was doing great execution on one of our advanced works."

John Shepherd, boatswain.

Recommended by Captain Keppel; for, on the 15th July, 1855, while serving as boatswain's mate of the *St. Jean d'Arc* (attached to the naval brigade), proceeding in a punt with an exploding apparatus into the harbour of Sebastopol, to endeavour to blow up one of the Russian line-of-battle ships. This service, which was twice attempted, is described by Lord Lyons "as a bold one, and gallantly executed."

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Thomas Reeves, seaman, James Gorman, seaman, Mark Scholefield, seaman.

At the battle of Inkerman, 5th November, 1854, when the Right Lancaster Battery was attacked, these three seamen mounted the banquette, and, under a heavy fire, made use of the disabled soldiers' muskets, which were loaded for them by others under the parapet. They are the survivors of five who performed the above action.

Henry James Raby, Commander; John Taylor, Captain of the forecabin; Henry Curtis, boatswain's mate.

On the 18th June, 1855, immediately after the assault on Sebastopol, a soldier of the 57th Regiment, who had been shot through both legs, was observed sitting up, and calling for assistance. Climbing over the breastwork of the advanced sap, Commander Raby and two seamen proceeded upwards of seventy yards across the open space towards the salient angle of the Redan, and, in spite of the heavy fire which was still continuing, succeeded in carrying the wounded soldier to a place of safety, at the imminent risk of their own lives.

BALTIC.

George Ingouville, Captain of the mast.

On the 13th of July, 1855, while the boats of the *Arrogant* were engaged with the enemy's gun-boats and batteries off Viborg, her second cutter was swamped by the blowing up of her magazine, and drifted under a battery. Notwithstanding that he was wounded in the arm, and that the boat was under a very heavy fire, Ingouville, without any order to do so, jumped overboard, caught hold of her painter, and saved her.

John Bythessae, Commander.

On the 9th of August, 1854, having ascertained that an aide-de-camp of the Emperor of Russia had landed on the island of Wardo, in charge of a mail and despatches for the Russian General, Commander Bythessae obtained permission for himself and William Johnstone, a stoker, to proceed on shore with the view to intercept them. Being disguised and well armed, they concealed themselves

till the night of the 12th, when the mail-bags were landed, close to the spot where they lay secreted in the bushes. The mails were accompanied by a military escort, which passed close to them, and which, as soon as it was ascertained that the road was clear, took its departure. Availing themselves of this opportunity, Commander Bythessae and the stoker attacked the five men in charge of the mail, took three of them prisoners, and brought them in their own boat on board the *Arrogant*.

William Johnstone, stoker.

This person was the companion of Commander Bythessae in the above-mentioned enterprise.

Charles D. Lucas, Lieutenant.

This officer was promoted to his present rank on the 21st of June, 1854, for his gallantry in throwing overboard a live shell, at the first attack on the batteries of Bomarsund.

ROYAL MARINES.

George Dare Dowell, Lieutenant, R.M.A.

An explosion having occurred in one of the rocket-boats of the *Arrogant*, during the attack on some forts near Viborg, Lieutenant Dowell (who was on board the *Ruby* gun-boat, while his own boat was receiving a supply of rockets) was the first to jump into the quarter-boat of the *Ruby*, and with three volunteers, himself pulling the stroke-oar, proceeded instantly, under a heavy fire of grape and musketry, to the assistance of the cutter's crew. The Russians endeavoured to prevent his object of saving the men and boat, but Lieutenant Dowell succeeded in taking up three of the boat's crew, and placing them on board the *Ruby*; and, on his returning to the spot, was mainly instrumental in keeping afloat, and bringing off the sinking cutter.

John Prettyjohn, Corporal, R.M.

Reported for gallantry at the battle of Inkerman, having placed himself in an advanced position; and noticed, as having himself shot four Russians.

Thomas Wilkinson, Bombardier, R.M.A.

Specially recommended for gallant conduct in the advanced batteries, 7th June, 1855, in placing sand-bags to repair the

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work under a galling fire; his name having been sent up on the occasion, as worthy of special notice, by the commanding officer of the artillery of the right attack.

ARMY.

No. 774, Serjeant-Major John Grieve, 2nd Dragoons.

Saved the life of an officer, in the heavy cavalry charge at Balaklava, who was surrounded by Russian cavalry, by his gallant conduct in riding up to his rescue and cutting off the head of one Russian, disabling and dispersing the others.

No. 635, Private Samuel Parkes, 4th Light Dragoons.

In the charge of the light cavalry brigade at Balaklava, Trumpet-Major Crawford's horse fell, and dismounted him, and he lost his sword; he was attacked by two Cossacks, when private Samuel Parkes (whose horse had been shot) saved his life, by placing himself between them and the trumpet-major, and drove them away by his sword. In attempting to follow the light cavalry brigade in the retreat, they were attacked by six Russians, whom Parkes kept at bay, and retired slowly, fighting, and defending the trumpet-major for some time, until deprived of his sword by a shot.

Lieutenant Alexander Robert Dunn, (late) 11th Hussars.

For having in the light cavalry charge on the 25th October, 1854, saved the life of Serjeant Bentley, 11th Hussars, by cutting down two or three Russian Lancers, who were attacking him from the rear, and afterwards cutting down a Russian hussar, who was attacking Private Levett, 11th Hussars.

Troop Serjeant-Major John Berryman, 17th Lancers.

Served with his regiment the whole of the war, was present at the battle of the Alma, and also engaged in the pursuit at Mackenzie's farm, where he succeeded in capturing three Russian prisoners, when they were within reach of their own guns. Was present and charged at the battle of Balaklava, where, his horse being shot under him, he stopped on the field with a wounded officer (Captain Webb) amidst a

shower of shot and shell, although repeatedly told by that officer to consult his own safety, and leave him, but he refused to do so, and on Serjeant John Farrell coming by, with his assistance, carried Captain Webb out of range of the guns. He has also a clasp for Inkerman.

Captain Andrew Henry, Land Transport Corps, (late) Royal Artillery.

For defending the guns of his battery against overwhelming numbers of the enemy at the battle of Inkerman, and continuing to do so until he had received twelve bayonet wounds. He was at the time Serjeant-Major of G battery, 2nd division.

Brevet Lieut. - Col. Matthew Charles Dixon, Royal Artillery.

On the 17th April, 1855, about 2 p.m., when the battery he commanded was blown up by a shell from the enemy, which burst in the magazine, destroyed the parapets, killed and wounded ten men, disabled five guns, and covered a sixth with earth; for most gallantly reopening fire with the remaining gun before the enemy had ceased cheering from their parapets (on which they had mounted), and fighting it until sunset, despite the heavy concentrated fire of the enemy's batteries, and the ruined state of his own.

Gunner and Driver Thomas Arthur, Royal Artillery.

When in charge of the magazine in one of the left advanced batteries of the right attack on the 7th June, 1855, when the quarries were taken, he, of his own accord, carried barrels of Infantry ammunition for the 7th Fusiliers several times during the evening across the open. Volunteered for, and formed one of the spiking party of Artillery at the assault on the Redan on the 18th June, 1855.

Lieutenant Gerald Graham, Royal Engineers.

Determined gallantry at the head of a ladder party, at the assault of the Redan, on the 18th June, 1855. Devoted heroism in sallying out of the trenches on numerous occasions, and bringing in wounded officers and men.

Lieutenant D. Lennox, Royal Engineers.

Cool and gallant conduct in establishing a lodgment in Tryon's Rifle Pit, and

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assisting to repel the assaults of the enemy. This brilliant operation drew forth a special order from General Canrobert.

No. 997, Corporal John Ross, Royal Engineers.

Distinguished conduct on the 21st July, 1855, in connecting the 4th parallel right attack with an old Russian rifle pit in front. Extremely creditable conduct on the 23rd August, 1855, in charge of the advance from the 5th parallel right attack on the Redan, in placing and filling 25 gabions under a very heavy fire, whilst annoyed by the presence of light balls. Intrepid and devoted conduct in creeping to the Redan in the night of the 8th September, 1855, and reporting its evacuation, on which its occupation by the English took place.

No. 1078, Corporal William J. Lendrim, Royal Engineers.

Intrepidity—getting on the top of a magazine, and extinguishing sand-bags which were burning, and making good the breach under fire, on the 11th April, 1855. For courage and praiseworthy example in superintending 150 French Chasseurs, on the 14th February, 1855, in building No. 9 battery, left attack, and replacing the whole of the capized gabions under a heavy fire. Was one of four volunteers for destroying the farthest rifle pit on the 20th April.

No. 854, Sapper John Perie, Royal Engineers.

Conspicuous valour in leading the sailors with the ladders to the storming of the Redan, on the 18th June, 1855. He was invaluable on that day. Devoted conduct in rescuing a wounded man from the open, although he himself had just previously been wounded by a bullet in the side.

Brevet-Major Sir Charles Russell, bart., Grenadier Guards.

Offered to dislodge a party of Russians from the Sandbag battery, if any one would follow him; Sergeant Norman, privates Anthony Palmer, and Bailey (who was killed) volunteered the first. The attack succeeded.

No. 3571, Private Anthony Palmer, 3rd. Bat. Gren. Guards.

Present when the charge was made in defence of the colours, and also charged singly upon the enemy, as witnessed by Sir C. Russell; is said to have saved Sir C. Russell's life.

No. 5872, Sergeant Alfred Ablett, 3rd Bat. Gren. Guards.

On the 2nd of September, 1855, seeing a shell fall in the centre of a number of ammunition-cases and powder, he instantly seized and threw it outside the trench; it burst as it touched the ground.

Brevet-Major Gerald Littlehales Goodlake, Coldstream Guards.

For distinguished gallantry whilst in command of the sharpshooters furnished by the Coldstream Guards, on the 28th of October, 1854, on the occasion of "the powerful sortie on the 2nd division," when he held the Windmill ravine, below the piquet house, against a much larger force of the enemy. The party of sharpshooters then under his command killed thirty-eight (one an officer), and took three prisoners of the enemy (of the latter, one an officer), Major Goodlake being the sole officer in command. Also, for distinguished gallantry on the occasion of the surprise of a piquet of the enemy, in November, at the bottom of the Windmill ravine, by the sharpshooters, under his sole leading and command, when the knapsacks and rifles of the enemy's party fell into his hands.

No. 3968, Private William Stanlock, Coldstream Guards.

For having volunteered, when employed as one of the sharpshooters in October, 1854, for reconnoitring purposes, to crawl up within six yards of a Russian sentry, and so enabled the officer in command to effect a surprise; private Stanlock having been warned beforehand of the imminent risk which he would run in the adventure.

No. 4787, Private George Strong, Coldstream Guards.

For having, when on duty in the trenches in the month of September, 1855, removed a live shell from the place where it had fallen.

Brevet-Major Robert James Lindsay, Scots Fusilier Guards.

When the formation of the line of the regiment was disordered at Alma, Capt. Lindsay stood firm with the colours, and, by his example and energy, greatly tended to restore order. At Inkerman, at a most trying moment, he, with a few men, charged a party of Russians, driving them back, and running one through the body himself.

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No. 3234, Sergeant M'Kechnie, Scots Fusilier Guards.

When the formation of the regiment was disordered at Alma, for having behaved gallantly, and rallied the men round the colours.

No. 3868, Private William Reynolds, Scots Fusilier Guards.

When the formation of the line was disordered at Alma, for having behaved in a conspicuous manner in rallying the men round the colours.

No. 1672, Private Joseph Prosser, 2nd Bat. 1st Regiment.

1st. On the 16th of June, 1855, when on duty in the trenches before Sebastopol, for pursuing and apprehending (while exposed to two cross fires) a soldier in the act of deserting to the enemy. 2nd. On the 11th of August, 1855, before Sebastopol, for leaving the most advanced trench, and assisting to carry in a soldier of the 95th Regiment, who lay severely wounded, and unable to move. This gallant and humane act was performed under a very heavy fire from the enemy.

Brevet-Lieut.-Colonel Frederick Francis Maude, 3rd Regiment.

For conspicuous and most devoted bravery on the 8th of September, 1855, when in command of the covering and ladder party of the 2nd division, on the assault of the Redan, to which he gallantly led his men. Having entered the Redan, he, with only nine or ten men, held a position between traverses, and only retired when all hope of support was at an end, himself dangerously wounded.

No. 2649, Private John Connors, 3rd Regiment.

Distinguished himself most conspicuously at the assault on the Redan, 8th of September, 1855, in personal conflict with the Russians; rescued an officer of the 30th Regiment, who was surrounded by Russians, by shooting one and bayoneting another, and was observed inside the Redan, in personal combat with the Russians for some time. Was selected by his company for the French war medal.

No. 1879, Private Mathew Hughes, 7th Regiment.

Private Mathew Hughes, 7th Royal Fusiliers, was noticed by Colonel Campbell, 90th Light Infantry, on the 7th of June, 1855, at the storming of the Quarries,

for twice going for ammunition, under a heavy fire, across the open ground; he also went to the front, and brought in private John Hampton, who was lying severely wounded; and on the 18th of June, 1855, he volunteered to bring in Lieutenant Hobson, 7th Royal Fusiliers, who was lying severely wounded, and, in the act of doing so, was severely wounded himself.

No. 3443, Private William Norman, 7th Regiment.

On the night of the 19th December, 1854, he was placed on single sentry, some distance in front of the advanced sentries of an outlying picket in the White Horse ravine, a post of much danger, and requiring great vigilance; the Russian picket was posted about 300 yards in his front; three Russian soldiers advanced, under cover of the brushwood, for the purpose of reconnoitring. Private William Norman, single-handed, took two of them prisoners, without alarming the Russian picket.

Ensign Andrew Moynihan, 8th Regiment (late of the 90th Regiment).

When Sergeant, 90th Light Infantry, at the assault of the Redan, 8th of September, 1855, he personally encountered and killed five Russians. Rescued from near the Redan a wounded officer, under a heavy fire.

Corporal (Lance-Sergeant) Philip Smith, 17th Regiment.

For repeatedly going out in the front of the advanced trenches against the Great Redan, on the 18th of June, 1855, under a very heavy fire, after the column had retired from the assault, and bringing in wounded comrades.

No. 1051, Private John Lyons, 19th Regiment.

For, on the 10th June, 1855, taking up a live shell which fell among the guard of the trenches, and throwing it over the parapet.

Brevet-Lieutenant-Colonel Edward W. D. Bell, 23rd Regiment.

Recommended for his gallantry, more particularly at the battle of the Alma, where he was the first to seize upon and capture one of the enemy's guns, which was limbered up, and being carried off. He, moreover, succeeded to the command of that gallant regiment, which he brought

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out of action, all his senior officers having been killed or wounded.

Lieutenant Luke O'Connor, 23rd Regiment.

Was one of the centre sergeants at the battle of the Alma, and advanced between the officers, carrying the colours. When near the redoubt, Lieutenant Anstruther, who was carrying a colour, was mortally wounded, and he was shot in the breast at the same time, and fell; but, recovering himself, snatched up the colour from the ground, and continued to carry it till the end of the action, although urged by Captain Granville to relinquish it and go to the rear on account of his wound; was recommended for, and received his commission for his services at the Alma; also behaved with great gallantry at the assault on the Redan, 8th September, 1855, where he was shot through both thighs.

No. 2945, Corporal Robert Shields, 23rd Regiment.

For volunteering, on the 8th of September, 1855, to go out to the front from the 5th parallel, after the attack on the Redan, to bring in Lieutenant Dyneley, who was wounded, and found afterwards to be mortally so.

No. 3837, Private William Coffey, 34th Regiment.

For having, on the 29th March, 1855, thrown a lighted shell, that fell into the trench, over the parapet.

No. 3482, Private John J. Sims, 34th Regiment.

For having, on the 18th June, 1855, after the regiment had retired into the trenches from the assault on the Redan, gone out into the open ground, under a heavy fire, in broad daylight, and brought in wounded soldiers outside the trenches.

Brevet-Major Hugh Rowlands, 41st Regiment.

For rescuing Colonel Haly, of the 47th Regiment, from Russian soldiers, Colonel Haly having been wounded and surrounded by them, and for gallant exertions in holding the ground occupied by his advanced piquet against the enemy, at the commencement of the battle of Inkerman.

Sergeant-Major Ambrose Madden, 41st Regiment.

For having headed a party of men of the 41st Regiment, and having cut off

and taken prisoners one Russian officer and 14 privates, three of whom he, personally and alone, captured.

No. 2802, Sergeant William M'Wheaney, 44th Regiment.

Volunteered as sharpshooter at the commencement of the siege, and was in charge of the party of the 44th Regiment; was always vigilant and active, and signalled himself on the 20th October, 1854, when one of his party, private John Keane, 44th Regiment, was dangerously wounded in the Woronzoff Road, at the time the sharpshooters were repulsed from the Quarries, by overwhelming numbers. Sergeant M'Wheaney, on his return, took the wounded man on his back, and brought him to a place of safety. This was under a very heavy fire. He was also the means of saving the life of Corporal Courtney. This man was one of the sharpshooters, and was severely wounded in the head, 5th December, 1854. Sergeant M'Wheaney brought him from under fire, and dug up a slight cover with his bayonet, where the two remained until dark, when they retired. Sergeant M'Wheaney volunteered for the advanced guard of General Eyre's Brigade, in the Cemetery, on the 18th June, 1855, and was never absent from duty during the war.

No. 2040, Private John M'Dermond, 47th Regiment.

For saving the life of Colonel Haly, on the 5th November, 1854, by his intrepid conduct in rushing up to his rescue when lying on the ground disabled, and surrounded by a party of Russians, and killing the man who had disabled him.

Sergeant George Walters, 49th Regiment.

Highly distinguished himself at the battle of Inkerman, in having rescued Brigadier-General Adams, C.B., when surrounded by Russians, one of whom he bayoneted.

Corporal James Owens, 49th Regiment.

Greatly distinguished himself on the 30th October, 1854, in personal encounter with the Russians, and nobly assisted Major Conolly, Coldstream Guards.

Private Thomas Beach, 55th Regiment.

For conspicuous gallantry at the battle of Inkerman, 5th November, 1854, when on piquet, in attacking several Russians

PROMOTIONS.

who were plundering Lieutenant-Colonel Carpenter, 41st Regiment, who was lying wounded on the ground. He killed two of the Russians, and protected Lieutenant-Colonel Carpenter until the arrival of some men of the 41st Regiment.

Brevet-Major Frederick C. Elton, 55th Regiment.

For distinguished conduct on the night of the 4th of August, 1855, when in command of a working party in the advanced trenches in front of the Quarries, in encouraging and inciting his men, by his example, to work under a dreadful fire; and, when there was some hesitation shown, in consequence of the severity of the fire, going into the open, and working with pick and shovel—thus showing the best possible example to the men. In the words of one of them, "There was not another officer in the British army who would have done what Major Elton did that night." In the month of March, 1855, Major Elton volunteered, with a small party of men, to drive off a body of Russians who were destroying one of our new detached works, and succeeded in doing so, taking prisoner one of the enemy with his own hands. On the night of the 7th June, 1855, Major Elton was the first of his party to leave our trenches leading his men; when in the Quarries, he several times rallied his men around him.

No. 1971, Private Charles McCorrie, 57th Regiment.

On the night of the 23rd June, 1855, he threw over the parapet a live shell, which had been thrown from the enemy's battery.

Capt. T. De Courcy Hamilton, 68th Regiment.

For having, on the night of the 11th May, 1855, during a most determined sortie, boldly charged the enemy with a small force, from a battery of which they had obtained possession in great numbers, thereby saving the works from falling into the hands of the enemy. He was conspicuous on this occasion for his gallantry and daring conduct.

Private John Byrne, 68th Regiment.

At the battle of Inkerman, when the regiment was ordered to retire, private John Byrne went back towards the enemy, and, at risk of his own life, brought in a wounded soldier, under fire. On the 11th May, 1855, he bravely engaged in a hand-

to-hand contest with one of the enemy on the parapet of the work he was defending, prevented the entrance of the enemy, killed his antagonist, and captured his arms.

No. 2600, Serjeant John Park, 77th Regiment.

For conspicuous bravery at the battles of Alma and Inkerman. Highly distinguished at the taking of the Russian rifle pits, on the night of the 19th April, 1855. His valour during that attack called forth the approbation of the late Colonel Egerton. He was severely wounded. Remarkable for determined resolution at both attacks on the Redan.

No. 2239, Private Alex. Wright, 77th Regiment.

For conspicuous bravery through the whole Crimean war. Highly distinguished on the night of the 22nd March, 1855, in repelling a sortie. Highly distinguished at the taking of the Russian rifle pits on the night of the 19th April, 1855; remarked for the great encouragement he gave the men while holding the pits under a terrible fire. He was wounded. Highly distinguished on the 30th August, 1855 (wounded).

No. 2032, Private John Alexander, 90th Regiment.

After the attack on the Redan, 18th June, 1855, went out of the trenches under a very heavy fire, and brought in several wounded men. Also, when with a working party in the most advanced trench, on 6th September, 1855, went out in front of the trenches, under a very heavy fire, and assisted in bringing in Captain Buckley, Scots Fusilier Guards, lying dangerously wounded.

Brevet-Major Charles Henry Lumley, 97th Regiment.

For having distinguished himself highly by his bravery at the assault on the Redan, 8th September, 1855, being among the first inside the work, where he was immediately engaged with three Russian gunners reloading a field-piece, who attacked him; he shot two of them with his revolver, when he was knocked down by a stone, which stunned him for the moment; but, on recovery, he drew his sword, and was in the act of cheering the men on, when he received a ball in his mouth, which wounded him most severely.

PROMOTIONS.

Serjeant John Coleman, 97th Regiment.

Conspicuous for great coolness and bravery on the night of the 30th August, 1855, when the enemy attacked a "new sap" and drove the working party in; he remained in the open, perfectly exposed to the enemy's rifle pits, until all around him had been killed or wounded. He finally carried one of his officers, who was mortally wounded, to the rear.

Brevet-Major Hon. Henry H. Clifford, 1st Bat. Rifle Brigade.

For conspicuous courage at the battle of Inkerman, in leading a charge and killing one of the enemy with his sword, disabling another, and saving the life of a soldier.

Captain William James Cuninghame, 1st Bat. Rifle Brigade.

Highly distinguished at the capture of the rifle pits, 20th November, 1854. His gallant conduct was recorded in the French general orders.

Brevet-Major Claude Thomas Bouchier, 1st Bat. Rifle Brigade.

Highly distinguished at the capture of the rifle pits, 20th November, 1854. His gallant conduct was recorded in the French general orders.

Private F. Wheatley, 1st Rifle Brigade.

For throwing a live shell over the parapet of the trenches.

Lieutenant John Knox, 2nd Bat. Rifle Brigade.

When serving as a serjeant in the Scots Fusilier Guards, Lieutenant Knox was conspicuous for his exertions in re-forming the ranks of the Guards at the battle of the Alma. Subsequently, when in the Rifle Brigade, he volunteered for the ladder-party in the attack on the Redan, on the 18th June, and (in the words of Captain Blackett, under whose command he was,) behaved admirably, remaining on the field until twice wounded.

No. 2074, Private R. McGregor, 2nd Bat. Rifle Brigade.

For courageous conduct when employed as a sharpshooter in the advanced trenches in the month of July, 1855; a rifle pit was occupied by two Russians, who annoyed our troops by their fire. Private McGregor crossed the open space under fire, and, taking cover under a rock, dislodged them, and occupied the pit.

No. 2638, Private Robert Humpston, 2nd Bat. Rifle Brigade.

A Russian rifle pit, situated among the rocks overhanging the Woronzoff Road, between the 3rd parallel, right attack, and the Quarries (at that period in possession of the enemy), was occupied every night by the Russians, and their riflemen commanded a portion of the left attack, impeding the work in a new battery then being erected on the extreme right front of the 2nd parallel, left attack. It was carried in daylight on the 22nd April, 1855, by two riflemen, one of whom was private Humpston; he received a gratuity of 5*l.*, and was promoted. The rifle pit was subsequently destroyed on further support being obtained.

No. 3471, Private Joseph Bradshaw, 2nd Bat. Rifle Brigade.

A Russian rifle pit, situated among the rocks overhanging the Woronzoff Road, between the 3rd parallel, right attack, and the Quarries, at that period in possession of the enemy), was occupied every night by the Russians, and their riflemen commanded a portion of the left attack, and impeded the work in a new battery then being erected on the extreme right front of the 2nd parallel, left attack. It was carried in daylight on the 22nd April, 1855, by two riflemen, one of whom was private Bradshaw; he has since received the French War Medal. The rifle pit was subsequently destroyed on further support being obtained.

WAR OFFICE, May 5.

Colonel Hon. Henry Hugh Manvers Percy, Grenadier Guards.

—Date of act of bravery, Nov. 6, 1854.

At a moment when the Guards were at some distance from the Sand-bag Battery, at the battle of Inkerman, Colonel Percy charged singly into the battery, followed immediately by the Guards; the embrasures of the battery, as also the parapet, were held by the Russians, who kept up a most severe fire of musketry. At the battle of Inkerman, Colonel Percy found himself with many men of various regiments who had charged too far, nearly surrounded by the Russians, and without ammunition.

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Colonel Percy, by his knowledge of the ground, though wounded, extricated these men, and, passing under a heavy fire from the Russians then in the Sandbag Battery, brought them safe to where ammunition was to be obtained, thereby saving some fifty men, and enabling them to renew the combat. He received the approval of His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge for this action, on the spot. Colonel Percy was engaged with, and put *hors de combat*, a Russian soldier.

Lieut. William Hope, 7th Regt.
—Date of act of bravery, June 18, 1855.

After the troops had retreated on the morning of 18th June, 1855, Lieutenant W. Hope being informed by the late Sergeant-Major William Bacon, who was himself wounded, that Lieut. and Adj. Hobson was lying outside the trenches badly wounded, went out to look for him, and found him lying in the old agricultural ditch running towards the left flank of the Redan. He then returned and got four men to bring him in. Finding, however, that Lieut. Hobson could not be removed without a stretcher, he then ran back across the open to Egerton's Pit, where he procured one, and carried it to where Lieut. Hobson was lying. All this was done under a very heavy fire from the Russian batteries.

Assist.-Surg. Thomas Egerton Hale, M.D.—Date of act of bravery Sept. 9, 1855.

First, for remaining with an officer who was dangerously wounded (Captain H. M. Jones, 7th Regt.), in the 5th parallel, on Sept. 8, 1855, when all the men in the immediate neighbourhood retreated, excepting Lieut. W. Hope and Dr. Dale; and for endeavouring to rally the men, in conjunction with Lieut. W. Hope, 7th Royal Fusiliers; secondly, for having, on 8th Sept., 1855, after the regiments had retired into the trenches, cleared the most advanced sap of the wounded, and carried into the sap, under a heavy fire, several wounded men from the open ground, being assisted by Sergt. Charles Fisher, 7th Royal Fusiliers.

Brevet-Major John Augustus Conolly, Coldstream Guards (late of the 49th Regt.).—Date of act of bravery, Oct. 26, 1854.

In the attack by the Russians against

the position held by the Second Division, Oct. 26, 1854, Major Conolly, then a lieutenant in the 49th Regt., while in command of a company of that regiment, an outlying picket, made himself most conspicuous by the gallantry of his behaviour. He came particularly under the observation of the late Field Marshal Lord Raglan, while in personal encounter with several Russians, in defence of his post. He ultimately fell dangerously wounded. Lieut. Conolly was highly praised in general orders, and promoted into the Coldstream Guards, as a reward for his exemplary behaviour on this occasion.

WAR OFFICE, June 23.

Private Thomas Grady, 4th Regiment.

For having, on the 18th October, 1854, volunteered to repair the embrasures of the Sailors' Battery on the left attack, and effected the same, with the assistance of one other volunteer, under a very heavy fire from a line of batteries. For gallant conduct on the 22nd November, 1854, in the repulse of the Russian attack on the advanced trench of the left attack, when, on being severely wounded, he refused to quit the front, encouraging, by such determined bearing, the weak force engaged with the enemy to maintain its position.

Private Samuel Evans, 19th Regiment.

For volunteering to go into an embrasure, thereby rendering very great assistance in repairing damage, under a very heavy fire from the enemy, 13th April, 1855.

Colonel Collingwood Dickson, C.B., Royal Artillery.

For having, on the 17th of Oct., 1854, when the batteries of the right attack had run short of powder, displayed the greatest coolness and contempt of danger, in directing the unloading of several waggons of the field battery, which were brought up to the trenches to supply the want; and having personally assisted in carrying the powder barrels under a severe fire from the enemy.

Captain Gronow Davis, Royal Artillery.

For great coolness and gallantry in the attack on the Redan, 8th September,

PROMOTIONS.

1855, on which occasion he commanded the spiking party, and after which he saved the life of Lieutenant Sanders, 30th Regiment, by jumping over the parapet of a sap, and proceeding twice some distance across the open, under a "murderous" fire, to assist in conveying that officer, whose leg was broken, and who was otherwise severely wounded, under cover; and repeated this act in the conveyance of other wounded soldiers from the same exposed position.

Sergeant Daniel Cambridge,
Royal Artillery.

For having volunteered for the spiking party at the assault on the Redan, 8th September, 1855, and continuing therewith, after being severely wounded; and for having, in the after part of the same day, gone out in front of the advanced trench, under a heavy fire, to bring in a wounded man, in performing which service he was himself severely wounded a second time.

WAR OFFICE, Sept. 25.

Lieutenant Christopher Charles Teesdale, C.B., Royal Artillery.—Date of act of bravery, 29th September, 1855.

For gallant conduct in having, while acting as aide-de-Camp to Major-General Sir William Fenwick Williams, bart., K.C.B., at Kara, volunteered to take command of the force engaged in the defence of the most advanced part of the works, the key of the position, against the attack of the Russian army; when, by throwing himself into the midst of the enemy, who had penetrated into the above redoubt, he encouraged the garrison to make an attack so vigorous as to drive out the Russians therefrom, and prevent its capture; also for having, during the hottest part of the action, when the enemy's fire had driven the Turkish artillerymen from their guns, rallied the latter, and by his intrepid example induced them to return to their post; and further, after having led the final charge, which completed the victory of the day, for having, at the greatest personal risk, saved from the fury of the Turks a considerable number of the disabled among the enemy, who were lying wounded outside the works,—an action witnessed and acknowledged gratefully before the Russian staff by General Mouravieff.

Sergeant Joseph Malone, 19th Light Dragoons.—Date of act of bravery, 25th of October, 1854.

For having stopped under a very heavy fire to take charge of Captain Webb, 17th Lancers, until others arrived to assist him in removing that officer, who was, as it afterwards proved, mortally wounded. Sergeant Malone performed this act of bravery while returning on foot from the charge at the battle of Balaclava, in which his horse had been shot.

Captain Henry Mitchell Jones, 7th Fusiliers (late).—Date of act of bravery, 7th of June, 1855.

For having distinguished himself while serving with the party which stormed and took the Quarries before Sebastopol, by repeatedly leading on his men to repel the continual assaults of the enemy during the night. Although wounded early in the evening, Captain Jones remained unflinchingly at his post until after daylight the following morning.

Captain Thomas Esmonde, 18th Regiment.—Date of acts of bravery, 18th and 20th of June, 1855.

For having, after being engaged in the attack on the Redan, repeatedly assisted, at great personal risk under a heavy fire of shell and grape, in rescuing wounded men from exposed situations; and also, while in command of a covering party two days after, for having rushed with the most prompt and daring gallantry to a spot where a fireball from the enemy had just been lodged, which he effectually extinguished before it had betrayed the position of the working party under his protection, thus saving it from a murderous fire of shell and grape, which was immediately opened upon the spot where the fireball had fallen.

WAR OFFICE, Nov. 18.

Quartermaster - Sergeant John Farrell, 17th Lancers.—Date of act of bravery, October 25, 1854.

For having remained, amid a shower of shot and shell, with Captain Webb, who was severely wounded, and whom he and Sergeant-Major Berryman had carried as far as the pain of his wounds would allow, until a stretcher was procured, when he

assisted the Sergeant-Major and a private of the 13th Dragoons (Malone) to carry that officer off the field. This took place on the 25th of October, 1854, after the charge at the battle of Balaklava, in which Farrell's horse was killed under him.

Lieutenant George Symons, Military Train, 5th Battalion (late Sergeant, Royal Artillery).—Date of act of bravery, 6th June, 1855.

For conspicuous gallantry on the 6th June, 1855, in having volunteered to unmask the embrasures of a five-gun battery in the advanced right attack, and, when so employed under a terrific fire, which the enemy commenced immediately on the opening of the first embrasure, and increased on the unmasking of each additional one, in having overcome the great difficulty of uncovering the last, by boldly mounting the parapet and throwing down the sandbags, when a shell from the enemy burst and wounded him severely.

Ensign and Adjutant James Craig, Military Train, 3rd Battalion (late Sergeant, Scots Fusilier Guards).—Date of act of bravery, September 6, 1855.

For having volunteered, and personally collected other volunteers, to go out under a heavy fire of grape and small arms on the night of the 6th of September, 1855, when in the right advanced sap in front of the Redan, to look for Captain Buckley, Scots Fusilier Guards, who was supposed to be wounded. Sergeant Craig brought in, with the assistance of a drummer, the body of that officer, whom he found dead—in the performance of which act he was wounded.

Assistant-Surgeon Wm. Henry Thomas Sylvester, 23rd Regiment.—Date of act of bravery, September 8, 1855.

For going out on the 8th of September, 1855, under a heavy fire, in front of the fifth parallel, right attack, to a spot near the Redan, where Lieutenant and Adjutant Dyneley was lying mortally wounded, and for dressing his wounds in that dangerous and exposed situation. N.B.—This officer was mentioned in General Sir James Simpson's despatch of the 18th of September, 1855, for his courage in going to the front, under a heavy fire, to assist the wounded.

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

JANUARY.

Rev. Lord Alwyne Compton to be an Hon. Canon of Peterborough.
Rev. J. Guthrie to be a Residentiary Canon of Salisbury.
Rev. R. Sorsbie to be a Minor Canon of Rochester.
Archdeacon FitzGerald, D.D., to be Lord Bishop of Cork, Cloyne, and Ross.
Rev. C. A. Swainson to be a Prebendary of Chichester.

FEBRUARY.

Rev. J. Hampden Gurney to be an Hon. Canon of St. Paul's.
Rev. H. Alford, B.D., to be Dean of Canterbury.

MARCH.

Rev. F. C. Cook to be Chaplain in Ordinary to the Queen.
Hon. and Rev. S. Waldegrave to be a Residentiary Canon of Salisbury.
Rev. W. Rogers to be one of Her Majesty's Chaplains in Ordinary.
Hon. and Rev. D. Gordon to be Chaplain in Ordinary to the Queen.

APRIL.

The Hon. and Rev. J. T. Pelham to be Bishop of Norwich.
The Ven. Archdeacon Hadfield to be Bishop of Wellington and Nelson, New Zealand.
The Ven. Archdeacon Creyke to be a Residentiary Canon of York.
The Rev. S. J. Rigaud, D.D., to be Bishop of Antigua.
Rev. T. Garnier to be Chaplain to the Speaker of the House of Commons.
Rev. H. L. Mansell to be Bampton Lecturer at Oxford.
Rev. W. F. Raymond to be Hon. Prebendary of Hereford.

MAY.

Rev. T. G. Suther, D.C.L., to be Bishop of Aberdeen.
Rev. R. E. Hankinson to be Archdeacon of Norwich.
Rev. J. W. Miller, C., to be a Minor Canon of Chichester.
Rev. W. T. Woodcock to be Archdeacon of Adelaide, South Australia.

JUNE.

Rev. J. Bowen, R., to be Bishop of Sierra Leone, Africa.

Rev. C. J. Burton to be an Hon. Canon of Carlisle.

Rev. J. Green to be Dean of Pieter Maritzburg, Natal, Africa.

Rev. Benjamin Ward to be an Hon. Canon of Carlisle.

JULY.

Rev. R. S. C. Chermiside to be Prebendary of Salisbury.

Ven. Archdeacon Honey to be a Residentiary Canon of Salisbury.

The Bishop of London to be Dean of the Chapels Royal, St. James's and Whitehall.

AUGUST.

Rev. J. Colquhoun Campbell to be Archdeacon of Llandaff.

Ven. H. Martin Lower to be Archdeacon of Newfoundland and Labrador.

Rev. H. Weir White to be Archdeacon of Merioneth.

Ven. T. Williams to be Dean of Llandaff.

SEPTEMBER.

Rev. Archibald Boyd to be an Hon. Canon of Gloucester.

Rev. H. Callaway to be a Canon of Natal, Africa.

Rev. J. Hardie to be Archdeacon of Caffraria, in the Diocese of Graham's Town, Africa.

Rev. D. Jenkins to be a Canon of Natal, Africa.

Ven. Archdeacon Mackenzie to be a Canon of Natal, Africa.

OCTOBER.

Rev. T. Williams to be a Residentiary Canon in Llandaff.

NOVEMBER.

Rev. Augustus Otway Fitzgerald to be Prebendary of Wells.

Rev. G. Matthias to be one of Her Majesty's Chaplains in Ordinary.

Hon. and Rev. G. Herbert to be a Prebendary of Hereford.

Rev. Sir Erasmus G. H. Williams to be a Canon of St. David's.

COLLEGIATE AND SCHOLASTIC APPOINTMENTS.

JANUARY.

Rev. David Bellamy to be Head of the Grammar School, Rishworth, near Halifax.

Rev. T. Gwynn to be Head Master of Aylesbury Grammar School, Bucks.

Rev. A. Penrhyn Stanley to be Regius Professor of Ecclesiastical History, Oxford.

Rev. W. J. Stephens to be Head Master of the High School, Sydney, Australia.

FEBRUARY.

Rev. W. H. Bateson, Fellow of St. John's College, Cambridge, to be Head Master.

Rev. H. Linthwaite to be Head Master of Wilton Grammar School, Cheshire.

Rev. T. Wetherhead Sharpe to be one of Her Majesty's Assistant Inspectors of Schools.

Rev. Septimus Tebay to be Head Master of Rivington Grammar School, Lancashire.

MARCH.

Rev. W. Bobb to be Master of the Grammar School, Simon's Town, Cape of Good Hope.

Lieut.-Colonel J. H. Lefroy to be Inspector-General of Army Schools.

Rev. B. J. Binns to be one of Her Majesty's Inspectors of Schools for Wales.

Rev. T. Carter, one of the Fellows of Eton College, to be Vice-Provost.

Rev. J. R. Major to be Master of the Grammar School, Thetford.

APRIL.

Rev. W. Adolphus Carter to be Second Master of Eton College.

William Scoltock, M.A., to be an Inspector of Schools.

The Rev. William Lee, D.D., to be Professor of Ecclesiastical History in the University of Dublin.

Rev. Sampson Kingsford to be Head Master of King Edward the Sixth's Grammar School at Ludlow, Shropshire.

PROMOTIONS.

MAY.

Rev. G. H. Curteis to be Principal of the Theological College, Lichfield.

Rev. E. H. Plumptre to be Secretary of King's College, London.

George Johnstone Stoney, Esq., to be Secretary to the Queen's University, Ireland.

The Rev. W. Gibson to be a Commissioner of Endowed Schools, Ireland.

David Middleton, M.A., to be an Inspector of Schools, Scotland.

David Munn to be an Assistant-Inspector.

Rev. E. Swinden Sanderson to be Head Master of Atherstone Grammar School Warwickshire.

JUNE.

Rev. F. G. White to be Principal of the Diocesan Collegiate School, Woodlands, Cape Town.

JULY.

Rev. William Haig Brown to be Head Master of the Kensington Proprietary School, Middlesex.

Dr. Seaton Reid to be Professor of Materia Medica in the Queen's College, Belfast.

Arthur Hill Curtis, esq., to be Professor of Natural Philosophy in the Queen's College, Galway.

Rev. Burford W. Gibbons to be Head Master of Grosvenor College, Bath.

Rev. H. Temple to be Head Master of Coventry Grammar School.

SEPTEMBER.

Rev. J. E. Bromby to be Head Master

of the Melbourne Grammar School, Australia.

Rev. H. M. Capel to be one of Her Majesty's Assistant-Inspectors of Schools.

Rev. G. Pope to be Mathematical Master of Norwich School.

Rev. C. Williams to be Principal of Jesus College, Oxford.

Rev. Andrew Wilson to the Professorship of Human History at Gnavoll College, Glamorganshire.

Rev. C. B. Woollaston to the Professorship of Mechanics at Gnavoll College, Glamorganshire.

OCTOBER.

Rev. J. P. Clayton to be Head Master of the Grammar School of King Edward the Sixth at East Bedford, Notts.

Rev. J. D. Glennie, jun., to be one of Her Majesty's Assistant-Inspectors of Schools.

Rev. Robert Temple to be one of Her Majesty's Assistant-Inspectors of Schools.

H. W. Acland, M.D., to be Regius Professor of Physic, Oxford.

The Right Rev. Benjamin Crosby, D.D., to be Bishop of the new See of Huron, Canada.

NOVEMBER.

Rev. J. Cooke to be Master of the Grammar School, Sudbury, Suffolk.

Rev. P. J. F. Gantillon to be Master of the Grammar School, and C. of St. John's, Leicester.

Dr. James Ogston to be Professor of Medical Jurisprudence at the Marischal College, Aberdeen.

Rev. F. Temple, Chaplain to the Queen, to be Head Master of Rugby School.

THE GENERAL ELECTION.

LIST of the MEMBERS returned from the respective Counties, Cities, Towns, and Boroughs, to serve in the *Seventeenth Parliament* of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland; Writs returnable on the 30th April, 1857; with the unsuccessful Candidates, and the state of the Poll where the Election was contested.

* * The names of the unsuccessful Candidates are printed in *Italics*.

Aberdeen, City.—Col. William Henry Sykes, 1035; *John Fairley Leith*, 849.

Aberdeenshire.—Lord Haddo.

Abingdon.—John Thomas Norris.

Andover.—William Oubitt, 143; Hon. Dudley Francis Fortescue, 120; *Henry Beaumont Coles*, 102.

Anglesea.—Sir Richard B. W. Bulkeley, bart.

Antrim, County.—Thos. Hy. Pakenham, 4666; George Macartney, 4341; *Hamilton O'Hara*, 1532.

Argyleshire.—Alex. Struthers Finlay.

Armagh, County.—Sir William Verner, bart.; Maxwell Charles Close.

Armagh, City.—Stearne Ball Miller, 175; *Joshua W. M. Bond*, 162.

Arundel, Sussex.—Rt. Hon. Lord Edward Howard.

Ashburton.—George Moffat.

Ashton-under-Lyne.—Charles Hindley.

Athlone.—John Ennis, 100; Hon. Henry Handcock, 50.

Aylesbury.—Thomas Tyrringham Bernard, 546; Sir Richard Bethell, 501; *Austen Henry Layard*, 439.

Ayr, Dist..—Comprising Ayr, Irvine, Campbell-town, Inverary, and Oban. —Edward Henry John Craufurd.

Ayrshire.—Lord Patrick James Henry Crichton Stuart, 1662; *Sir James Fergusson, bart.*, 1458.

Banbury.—Henry William Tancred, 216; *Edward Yates*, 58.

Bandon.—Hon Wm. Smyth Bernard.

Banffshire.—Earl of Fife.

Barnstaple.—Sir William Aug. Fraser, bart., 344; John Laurie, 252; *James Taylor, jun.*, 180; *George Potts*, 179; *Henry Thoby Prinsep*, 35.

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Bath.—Sir Arthur H. Elton, bart., 1248; William Tite, 1200; *Arthur Edwin Way*, 1197.

Beaumaris, Dist..—Comprising Beaumaris, Amlwch, Holyhead, and Llangefni.—Hon. Wm. Owen Stanley.

Bedford, Borough.—Samuel Whitbread, 452; Thomas Barnard, 435; *William Stuart*, 375; *Edward Tyrrel Smith*, 179.

Bedfordshire.—Fras. Charles Hastings Russell, 1564; Col. Richard T. Gilpin, 1374; *Col. W. B. Higgins*, 1343; *Capt. William Stuart*, 1246.

Belfast, County.—Hugh Mac-Calmont Cairns, 1438; Richard Davison, 1369; John Robinson McClean, 973; John Francis Fergusson, 717; Thomas McClure, 558.

Berkshire.—Robert Palmer, 1802; Hon. Philip P. Bouverie, 1524; *George Henry Vansittart*, 1494; *Leicester Viney Vernon*, 1360.

Berwick.—John Stapleton, 339; Dudley Coutts Majoribanks, 271; *Capt. Chas. W. Gordon*, 269; *John Forster*, 250.

Berwickshire.—Hon. Francis Scott, 394; *David Robertson*, 305.

Beverley.—Hon. Wm. H. Forester Denison, 566; Edward Auchmuty Glover, 537; *William Wells*, 492.

Bewdley.—Sir Thomas E. Winnington, bt.

Birmingham.—George Frederick Muntz, William Scholefield.

Blackburn.—James Pilkington, William Henry Hornby.

Bodmin.—Hon. John Cranch W. Vivian, 244; James Wyld, 190; *William Mitchell, M.D.*, 169; *J. Harvey Lewis*, 81.

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THE GENERAL ELECTION.

- Bolton-le-Moors*.—William Gray, 930; Joseph Crook, 895; *Thomas Barnes*, 832.
- Boston*.—Herbert Ingram, William Hen. Adams.
- Bradford*.—Henry Wickham Wickham; Major-Gen. T. Per. Thompson.
- Brecknock*.—Colonel J. Lloyd Vaughan Watkins.
- Brecknockshire*.—Sir Joseph Bailey, bart.
- Bridgewater*.—Lieut.-Col. O. J. Kemys Tynte, 330; Alexander William Kinglake, 301; *Brent Spencer Follett*, 203.
- Bridgnorth*.—Henry Whitmore; John Pritchard.
- Bridport*.—Thomas Alexander Mitchell, 330; Kirkman D. Hodgson, 290; *W. U. Heygate*, 109.
- Brighton*.—Sir George Richard Pechell, bart., 2278; William Coningham, 1900; *Lord Alfred Hervey*, 1080.
- Bristol*.—Francis H. F. Berkeley; Wm. Henry Gore Langton.
- Buckingham, Borough*.—Sir Harry Verney, 193; General John Hall, 151; *Hon. R. Cavendish*, 134; *Philip Box*, 82.
- Buckinghamshire*.—Caledon George Du Pré; Rt. Hon. Benjamin Disraeli; *Hon. Charles Compton Cavendish*.
- Bury*.—Robert Needham Philips, 565; *Frederick Peel*, 530.
- Bury St. Edmund's*.—Earl Jermyn, 844; Joseph Alfred Hardcastle, 320; *Henry James Porteous Oakes*, 266.
- Buteshire*.—Right Hon. Jas. A. Stuart-Wortley.
- Caithness-shire*.—George Traill.
- Caime*.—Sir W. Fenwick Williams of Kars.
- Cambridge, Borough*.—Kenneth Macaulay, 769; Andrew Steuart, 735; *Robert A. Shafto Adair*, 729; *J. Hibbert*, 703.
- Cambridge University*.—Loftus Tottenham Wigram; Rt. Hon. Spencer Walpole.
- Cambridgeshire*.—Edward Ball, 2780; Henry John Adeane, 2616; *Hon. Eliot Thomas Yorke*, 2483; *Lord George John Manners*, 2127.
- Canterbury*.—Hon. Henry Butler-Johnstone, 817; Sir William Somerville, bt., 759; *Charles Purton Cooper, Q.C.*, 476.
- Cardiff, Dist.*.—Comprising Cardiff, Cowbridge, Llantrisant, Aberdare, Llandaff.—James Fred. Dudley Crichton-Stuart.
- Cardigan, Dist.*.—Comprising Cardigan, Aberystwith, Adpar, and Lampeter.—Edward Lewis Pryse.
- Cardiganshire*.—Earl of Lisburne.
- Carlisle*.—William Nicholson Hodgson, 529; Rt. Hon. Sir Jas. Graham, bart., 502; *Joseph Ferguson*, 469.
- Carlisle, County*.—W. B. McClintock-Bunbury; Henry Bruen.
- Carlisle, Borough*.—John Alexander, 127; *Capt. Arthur Ponsonby*, 79.
- Cardmarthen, Dist.*.—Comprising Cardmarthen and Llanelly.—David Morris.
- Cardmarthenshire*.—David A. Saunders Davies; David Jones.
- Carnarvon, Dist.*.—Comprising Carnarvon, Conwy, Criccieth, Pwllheli, Bangor, and Nevin.—William Bulkeley Hughes.
- Carnarvonshire*.—Hon. H. G. Douglas Pennant.
- Carrickfergus*.—William Cary Dobbs, 560; *Francis McDonogh*, 888.
- Cashel*.—Sir Timothy O'Brien, bart., 54; *Charles Hare Hemphill*, 39; *John Lanigan*, 84.
- Cavan, County*.—Hon. James Pierce Maxwell, 3164; *Hon. Hugh Annesley*, 2666; *O'Reilly Dease*, 1409.
- Chatham*.—Sir John M. Frederick Smith, 672; *W. G. Romaine*, 643.
- Cheltenham*.—Capt. Francis W. F. H. Berkeley.
- Cheshire, North*.—William Tatton Egerton; Geo. Cornwall Legh.
- Cheshire, South*.—Sir Philip De M. G. Egerton, bt.; John Tollemaacha.
- Chester, City*.—Earl Grosvenor, 1243; *Knock Gibbon Salisbury*, 924; *Henry R. Grenfell*, 786.
- Chichester*.—John Abel Smith; Lord Henry C. G. Gordon-Lennox.
- Chippenham*.—Col. Henry George Boldero, 175; Robert Parry Nisbet, 150; *W. J. Lysley*, 133.
- Christchurch*.—Adm. J. Edw. Walcott.
- Cirencester*.—Allen Alexander Bathurst, 307; Joseph R. Mullings, 200; *Hon. Ashley G. J. Ponsonby*, 188.
- Clackmannan-shire and Kinross-shire*.—Viscount Melgund.
- Clare, County*.—Lord Francis Conyngnam, 2852; Francis Macnamara O'cutt, 1375; *Sir John Forster Fitzgerald*, 1227.
- Clitheroe*.—John Turner Hopwood.
- Clonmell, County*.—John Bagwell.
- Cockermouth*.—John Steel; Lord Nass.
- Colchester*.—John Gurdon Rebow, 563; Taverner John Miller, 462; *W. R. Havens*, 7.
- Coleraine, County*.—John Boyd.
- Cork, County*.—Rickard Deasy, 6788; Alexander McCarthy, 6265; *Vincent Scully*, 2852.

THE GENERAL ELECTION.

- Cork, City*:—William Trant Fagan; Francis Bernard Beamish.
- Cornwall, East*:—Thomas J. Agar-Robertes; Nicholas Kendall.
- Cornwall, West*:—Michael Williams; Richard Davey.
- Coventry*:—Right Hon. Edward Ellice, 2810; Sir Joseph Paxton, 2384; J. Meller, 708; Morgan Treherne, 599; Robert J. Phillimore, 356.
- Cricklade*:—John Neeld, 778; Ambrose Lethbridge Goddard, 770; Charles J. Monak, 638.
- Cumberland, East*:—Hon. Chas. W. G. Howard; William Marshall.
- Cumberland, West*:—General Henry Wyndham, 1848; Henry Lowther, 1825; Wilfrid Lawson, 1554.
- Dartmouth*:—James Caird, 126; Charles Seale Hayne, 93.
- Denbigh, Dist.*:—Comprising Denbigh, Holt, Ruthin, and Wrexham.—Townsend Mainwaring, 864; James Maurice, 802.
- Denbighshire*:—Sir Watkin Williams Wynn, bart.; Col. B. Myddelton-Biddulph.
- Derby, Borough*:—Michael Thos. Bass, 884; Samuel Beale, 846; W. Forbes Mackenzie, 430.
- Derbyshire, North*:—Hon. Geo. Henry Cavendish; Wm. Pole Thornhill.
- Derbyshire, South*:—Thomas William Evans, 3922; Charles Robert Colville, 3350; Samuel William Clowes, 2105; Lord Stanhope, 1972.
- Devizes*:—Simon Watson Taylor, 280; C. Darby Griffith, 159; Capt. John N. Gladstone, 118.
- Devonport*:—Sir Thomas Erskine Perry; James Wilson.
- Devonshire, North*:—James Wentworth Buller, 3652; Hon. Charles Trefusis, 2322; Sir Stafford Northcote, 2105.
- Devonshire, South*:—Sir John Yarde Butler, bt.; Lawrence Palk.
- Donegal, County*:—Thomas Conolly; Sir Edmund S. Hayes, bart.
- Dorchester*:—Richard Brinsley Sheridan; Charles Napier-Sturt.
- Dorsetshire*:—Hon. W. H. P. Portman, 2480; Henry Gerard Sturt, 2197; Henry Ker Seymour, 2177; John Floyer, 2159.
- Dover*:—Ralph Bernal Osborne, 989; Sir William Russell, 958; Rt. Hon. Sir Geo. Clerk, bart., 695; G. W. Hope, 574.
- Down, County*:—Lord Arthur Edwin Hill, 5839; Col. William Brownlow Forde, 5341; David Stewart Ker, 3735.
- Downpatrick, County of Down*:—Richard Ker.
- Drogheda, County of Louth*:—James McCann, 350; Francis Brodigan, 14.
- Droitwich*:—Rt. Hon. Sir John Fakington, bart.
- Dublin, County*:—James Hans Hamilton, 2451; Thomas Edward Taylor, 2838; Sir C. Donville, 1659.
- Dublin, City*:—Edward Grogan, 8767; John Vance, 3711; Francis W. Brady, 3405; John Reynolds, 3848.
- Dublin University*:—Rt. Hon. Joseph Napier, 829; George Alexander Hamilton, 791; James A. Lawson, LL.D., 272; John Wilson, M.A., 116.
- Dudley*:—Henry Brinsley Sheridan.
- Dumbartonshire*:—Alexander Smollett.
- Dumfriesshire*:—John James Hope Johnstone.
- Dumfries, Dist.*:—Comprising Dumfries, Annan, Kirkcudbright, Lochmaben, and Sanquhar.—William Ewart, 530; Jas. Hannay, 188.
- Dundalk, County of Louth*:—George Bowyer, 136; John Macnamara Cantwell, 40.
- Dundee*:—Sir J. Ogilvy, 1092; George Armistead, 847.
- Dungannon, County of Tyrone*:—Hon. William Stuart Knox.
- Dungarvon, County of Waterford*:—John Francis Maguire, 123; Sir Nugent Humble, bt., 104.
- Durham, North*:—Robert Duncombe Shafto; Lord Adolphus Vane-Tempest.
- Durham, South*:—Henry Pease, 2570; Lord Harry Vane, 2545; James Farrer, 2091.
- Durham, City*:—William Atherton; John Robert Mowbray.
- Edinburgh, City*:—Charles Cowan; Adam Black.
- Edinburghshire*:—Earl of Dalkeith.
- Elgin, Dist.*:—Comprising Elgin, Banff, Cullen, Inverury, Kintore, and Peterhead.—George Skene Duff.
- Elgin and Nairnshire*:—Charles L. Cumming Bruce.
- Ennis, County of Clare*:—Rt. Hon. J. D. Fitzgerald.
- Enniskillen, County of Fermanagh*:—James Whiteside.
- Essex, North*:—Rt. Hon. William Beresford; Charles Du Cane.
- Essex, South*:—Thomas Wm. Bramston, 2832; Richard Baker Wingfield, 2119; Sir Wm. Bowyer Smyth, bt., 2102.
- Evesham*:—Sir Henry P. Willoughby, bt., 172; Edward Holland, 170; W. P. Addison, 61.

E E 2

THE GENERAL ELECTION.

- Kreter**.—Edward Divett; Richard Somers Gard.
Eye.—Sir Edward Clarence Kerrison, bt.
Falkirk, Dist..—Comprising Falkirk, Airdrie, Hamilton, Lanark, and Linlithgow.—James Merry, 770; *George Baird*, 491.
Falmouth.—See Penryn.
Fermanagh, County.—Mervyn Edward Archdall; Hon. Henry Arthur Cole.
Fife.—John Fergus.
Finsbury.—Thomas Slingsby Duncombe, 6922; William Cox, 4110; *Mr. Sergeant Parry*, 3954; *Major Jas. Haythorne Reed*, 2378.
Flint, Dist..—Comprising Flint, Caergwrle, Caerwys, Overton, Rhuddlan, Holywell, Mold, and St. Asaph.—Sir John Hanmer, bart.
Flintshire.—Hon. T. E. M. Lloyd-Mostyn, 1171; *Sir Stephen Rd. Glynn*, bt., 876.
Forfarshire.—Lord Duncan.
Frome.—Donald Nicoll, 162; *Hon. Maj. W. G. Boyle*, 92; *Lord Edward Thynne*, 72.
Galway, County.—Sir Thomas John Burke, bt., 267; William Hy. Gregory, 247; *Thomas Bellow*, 99.
Galway, Borough.—Lord Dunkellin, 646; Anthony O'Flaherty, 508; *Lieut.-Col. French*, 433.
Gateshead.—William Hutt.
Glamorganshire.—Christopher R. M. Talbot, 3161; Henry Hussey Vivian, 3002; *Nash Vaughan E. Vaughan*, 2088.
Glasgow.—Walter Buchanan, 7060; Robert Dalglish, 6765; *Alexander Hastie*, 5044.
Gloucester, City.—Sir Robert Walter Carden, 743; William Philip Price, 714; *Adm. Sir Maurice Berkeley*, 710.
Gloucestershire, East.—Christopher W. Codrington; Robert Stayner Holford.
Gloucestershire, West.—Robt. Nigel F. Kingscote; John Rolt.
Grantham.—William Earle Welby, 472; Hon. F. J. Tollemache, 393; *Lord Montagu W. Graham*, 308.
Greenock.—Alexander Murray Dunlop.
Greenwich.—Lieut.-Gen. Sir W. Codrington, 2985; John Townsend, 2784; *Montagu Chambers*, 2065.
Grimby, Great.—Lord Worsley.
Guildford.—Ross Donnelly Mangles, 349; Wm. Bovill, 338; *James Bell*, 167.
Haddington, Dist..—Comprising Haddington, North Berwick, Dunbar, Jedburgh, and Lauder.—Sir H. Ferguson-Davis, bart.
Haddingtonshire.—Lord Elcho.
Halifax.—Frank Crossley, 830; Right Hon. Sir Chas. Wood, bt., 714; *Major Herbert Edwards*, 651.
Hampshire, North.—Wm. Wither Bramston Beach, 1419; George Selator, 1365; *Capt. Dudley W. Carleton*, 846.
Hampshire, South.—Sir Jervoise Clarke-Jervoise, bt.; Hon. Ralph Heneage Dutton.
Harwich.—John Bagshaw, 173; George Warburton, 147; *Capt. H. J. W. Jarvis, R.A.*, 113; *Benj. B. Greene*, 98.
Hastings.—Patrick Francis Robertson; Frederick North.
Haverfordwest.—Comprising Haverfordwest, Fishguard, Narberth, and St. David's.—John Henry Philippe, 258; *William Rees*, 256.
Helstone.—Charles Trueman.
Hereford, City.—George Clive; Henry Morgan Oliford.
Herefordshire.—Sir Hen. Geors Cotterell, bart., 3352; Thos. W. Booker-Blakemore, 2822; James King King, 2771; *Chas. S. Bateman Hanbury*, 2475.
Hertford, Borough.—Rt. Hon. William F. Cowper, 301; Sir Minto Farquhar, 273; *Thomas Chambers*, 235.
Hertfordshire.—Sir Henry Moux, bart.; Sir Edw. Bulwer-Lytton, bart.; Christopher Wm. Fuller.
Honiton.—Joseph Locke, 214; Archibald P. Stuart-Wortley, 119; *Sir James Weir Hogg*, bt., 117.
Horsham.—Wm. R. Seymour FitzGerald, 173; *James Scott*, 117.
Huddersfield.—Edward Akroyd, 823; *Richard Cobden*, 590.
Hull, Kingston-upon.—James Clay, 2265; Lord Ashley, 2303; *Lord Wm. Maclean Compton*, 1392; *William Digby Seymour*, 434.
Huntingdon, Borough.—Gen. Jonathan Peel; Thomas Baring.
Huntingdonshire.—James Rust, 1192; *Edward Fellowes, 1106; *John Moyer Heathcote, 1106.
Hythe.—Sir John W. Ramsden, bt., 490; *Col. Acheson Hankey*, 258.
Inverness, Dist..—Comprising Inverness, Forres, Fortrose, and Nairn.—Alex. Matheson, 383; *Alex. Campbell*, 335.
Inverness-shire.—Henry Jas. Baillie.
Ipswich.—John Chevallier Cobbold, 780; Hugh Edward Adair, 759; *John C. Marshman*, 738; *Hen. Jno. Selwin*, 707.

* These two candidates having polled the same number of votes, neither would be able to take his seat until the question was decided by a committee.

THE GENERAL ELECTION.

- Isle of Wight* :—See Wight.
- Kendal* :—George Carr Glyn.
- Kent, East* :—Sir Brook Wm. Bridges, bt., 2379; Sir Edward C. Dering, bt., 2358; *William Deedes*, 2216; *Capt. E. A. Acheson*, 127.
- Kent, West* :—C. Wykeham Martin, 3896; James Whatman, 3578; *Wm. Masters Smith*, 3171.
- Kerry, County* :—Henry Arthur Herbert; Viscount Castlerosse.
- Kidderminster* :—Rt. Hon. Robt. Lowe, 234; *W. Boycott*, 146.
- Kildare, County* :—Wm. Hen. Ford Cogan; David O'Connor Henchy.
- Kilkenny, County* :—Hon. Leopold G. F. Agar-Ellis, 2587; John Greene, 1620; *Hon. George Chas. Mostyn*, 1314; *William Shee*, 1084.
- Kilkenny, City* :—Michael Sullivan, 213; *James H. Devereux*, 171.
- Kilmarnock, Dist.* :—Comprising Kilmarnock, Dumbarton, Renfrew, Rutherglen, and Port Glasgow.—Right Hon. Edw. Pleydell Bouverie.
- Kincardineshire* :—Hon. Lt.-Gen. Hugh Arbuthnot.
- King's County* :—Patrick O'Brien; Loftus Henry Bland.
- King's Lynn* :—See Lynn Regis.
- Kingston-upon-Hull* :—See Hull.
- Kinsale, County* :—John Isaac Heard.
- Kirkcaldy, Dist.* :—Comprising Kirkcaldy, Burntisland, Dysart, and Kinghorn.—Col. Robert Ferguson.
- Kirkcudbrightshire* :—James Mackie, 365; *George Maxwell*, 332.
- Knaresborough* :—Basil Thomas Woodd, 174; Thomas Collins, 138; *Robert Campbell*, 100.
- Lambeth* :—William Roupell, 9318; Wm. Williams, 7648; *Wm. Arthur Wilkinson*, 3224.
- Lanarkshire* :—Sir Thomas Edw. Colebrooke, 1233; A. D. R. W. Baillie Cochrane, 1197.
- Lancashire, North* :—John Wilson Patten; Lord Cavendish.
- Lancashire, South* :—William Brown; John Cheetham.
- Lancaster, Borough* :—Samuel Gregson, 827; William James Garnett, 773; *Robert Gladstone*, 537.
- Launceston* :—Hon. Josceline William Percy.
- Leeds* :—Rt. Hon. M. Talbot Baines, 2329; Robert Hall, 2237; *John Remington, Mills*, 2143.
- Leicester, Borough* :—John Dove Harris, 1618; John Biggs, 1603; *Sir Joshua Walsley*, 1440.
- Leicestershire, North* :—Lord John Manners, 1787; Edward Basil Farnham, 1733; *Charles Hay Frewen*, 1250.
- Leicestershire, South* :—Charles William Packe; Viscount Curzon.
- Leith, Dist.* :—Comprising Leith, Musselburgh, and Porto-bello.—James Moncreiff, 821; *William Miller*, 701.
- Leitrim, County* :—Hugh Lyons Montgomery, 1549; John Brady, 985; *Edward King Tenison*, 588.
- Leominster* :—Gathorne Hardy; John P. Willoughby.
- Lewes* :—Rt. Hon. Henry FitzRoy; Hon. Henry Brand.
- Lichfield* :—Viscount Sandon; Lord Alfred Henry Paget.
- Limerick, County* :—Rt. Hon. William Monsell; Stephen Edward De Vere.
- Limerick, City* :—Francis Wm. Russell; James O'Brien.
- Lincoln, City* :—Gervaise T. Waldo Sibthorp, 829; George Fieschi Heneage, 641; *John Hinde Palmer*, 541.
- Lincolnshire, North* :—James Banks Stanhope; Sir Montagu J. Cholmeley, bart.
- Lincolnshire, South* :—Sir John Trollope, bt., 4020; Anthony Willson, 3636; *George Hussey Packe*, 3131.
- Linlithgowshire* :—George Dundas.
- Lisburn, Counties Antrim and Down* :—Jonathan Richardson, 138; *Lieut.-Col. Jas. M. Hogg*, 131.
- Liskeard, Cornwall* :—Ralph Wm. Grey, 174; *Hon. Arthur H. Gordon*, 124.
- Liverpool* :—Thomas Berry Horsfall, 7566; Joseph Christopher Ewart, 7121; *Chas. Turner*, 6316.
- London, City* :—Sir Jas. Duke, bt., 6664; Baron Lionel De Rothschild, 6398; Lord John Russell, 6308; Robert Wigram Crawford, 5808; *Raikes Currie*, 4519.
- Londonderry, County* :—James Johnstone Clarke, 2404; Samuel McCurdy Greer, 2339; *Sir Henry Hervey Bruce*, 1676.
- Londonderry, City* :—Sir Robert Ferguson, bt.
- Longford, County* :—Col. Henry White, 1561; Col. Fulke Southwell Greville, 1197; *Hon. Capt. Wm. Fras. Forbes*, 722.
- Louth, County* :—Chichester Samuel Fortescue, 1276; John McClintock, 1064; — *Bellew*, 891; *Tristram Kennedy*, 407.
- Ludlow* :—Hon. Col. P. E. Herbert; Beriah Botfield.
- Lyme Regis* :—William Pinney, 144; *Sir Thomas George Hesketh*, 53.

THE GENERAL ELECTION.

- Lympington*.—Wm. A. Mackinnon, jun., 194; Sir John Rivett Carnac, bt., 188; W. Peacocke, 84; P. Johnstone, 11.
- Lynn Regis*.—Viscount Stanley; John Henry Gurney.
- Macclesfield*.—John Brocklehurst, jun., 637; Edward C. Egerton, 556; Thomas Huggins, 9.
- Maidstone*.—A. J. B. Beresford-Hope, 801; Capt. Edward Scott, 759; Wm. Lee, 689; H. Fras. St. John Mildmay, 655.
- Maldon*.—Thos. Sutton Western, 427; John Bramley-Moore, 405; Geo. M. Warren-Peacocke, 360.
- Mallow, County of Cork*.—Sir C. D. O. Jephson-Norreys, bart.
- Malmesbury*.—Thomas Luce.
- Malton*.—Hon. Charles W. W. Fitz-William; James Brown.
- Manchester*.—Sir John Potter, 8368; James Aspinall Turner, 7854; Rt. Hon. Thos. Milner Gibson, 5588; John Bright, 5458.
- Marlborough*.—Lord Ernest Bruce, 184; Henry Bingham Baring, 125; William David Lewis, 51.
- Marlow, Great*.—Thomas Peers Williams; Lieut.-Col. Brownlow W. Knox.
- Marylebone*.—Sir Benjamin Hall, bart.; Viscount Ebrington.
- Mayo, County*.—Wm. Henry Roger Palmer, 1225; George Henry Moore, 1160; Geo. G. Ouseley Higgins, 1087.
- Meath, County*.—Matthew Elias Corbally; Edward McEvoy.
- Melcombe Regis*.—See Weymouth.
- Merionethshire*.—Wm. Watkin Edward Wynne.
- Merther-Tydvil*.—Henry Austin Bruce.
- Middlesex*.—Robt. Hanbury, jun., 5426; Lord Robert Grosvenor, 5327; Visct. Chelsea, 2928.
- Midhurst*.—Samuel Warren.
- Monaghan, County*.—Chas. Powell Leslie; Sir George Forster, bart.
- Monmouth, Dist.*.—Comprising Monmouth, Newport, and Usk.—Crawshay Bailey.
- Monmouthshire*.—Charles Octavius S. Morgan; Lieut.-Col. Edward Arthur Somerset.
- Montgomery, Dist.*.—Comprising Montgomery, Llanfyllin, Llanidloes, Machynlleth, Newtown, and Welshpool.—David Pugh.
- Montgomeryshire*.—Herbert W. Williams Wynne.
- Montrose, Dist.*.—Comprising Montrose, Aberbrothock, Brechin, Forfar, and Inverbervie.—Wm. Edw. Baxter, 9.
- Morpeth*.—Rt. Hon. Sir Geo. Grey, bt.
- Newark*.—Earl of Lincoln; John Handley.
- Newcastle-under-Lyme*.—Samuel Christy, 654; William Jackson, 418; J. Riley, 113.
- Newcastle-upon-Tyne*.—George Ridley, 2445; Thos. Emerson Headlam, 2183; Peter Carstairs, 1672.
- Newport, Monmouthshire*.—See Monmouth Dist.
- Newport, Isle of Wight*.—Charles Edw. Mangles, 294; Charles Buxton, 391; Robert William Kennard, 270; Alderman Wm. A. Rose, 255.
- New Ross, Counties of Kilkenny and Wexford*.—Charles Tottenham, 90; S. R. Graves, 71.
- Newry, Counties of Armagh and Down*.—William Kirk, 246; Major Henry Waring, 232.
- Norfolk, East*.—Major-General C. A. Windham; Sir Edward North Buxton, bart.
- Norfolk, West*.—Geo. Wm. P. Bentinck; J. Brampton Gardon.
- Northallerton*.—William Battie Wrightson, 129; Hon. Egremont Lascelles, 126.
- Northampton*.—Rt. Hon. Robt. Vernon Smith, 1079; Charles Gilpin, 1011; George Ward Hunt, 815.
- Northamptonshire, North*.—Augustus Stafford; Lord Burghley.
- Northamptonshire, South*.—Lord Althorp, 2107; Rainald Knightley, 1932; Rich. H. Howard Vyse, 1593.
- North Shields*.—See Tynemouth.
- Northumberland, North*.—Lord Lovaine; Lord Ossulston.
- Northumberland, South*.—Wentworth B. Beaumont; Hon. Henry Geo. Liddell.
- Norwich*.—Henry William Schneider, 2247; Visct. Bury, 2238; Sir Samuel Bignold, 1686.
- Nottingham, Borough*.—Charles Paget, 2893; John Walter, 1836; Ernest Jones, 614.
- Nottinghamshire, North*.—John Evelyn Denison; Lord Robert B. Pelham-Clinton.
- Nottinghamshire, South*.—Wm. Hodgson Barrow; Viscount Newark.
- Oldham*.—John Morgan Cobbett, 949; James Platt, 934; Wm. Johnson Fox, 898.
- Orkney and Shetland*.—Fred. Dundas.
- Oxford, City*.—Jas. Haughton Langston, 1667; Charles Neate, 1057; Rt. Hon. Edw. Cardwell, 1016; Mr. Serjeant Gaselee, 225.

THE GENERAL ELECTION.

- Oxfordshire* :—Rt. Hon. Jos. Warner Henley; Col. John Sidney North; G. Granville V. Harcourt.
- Oxford University* :—Sir Wm. Heathcote, bt.; Rt. Hon. Wm. R. Gladstone.
- Paisley* :—Archibald Hastie, 611; *Humphry Crum Ewing*, 524; — *Wordsworth*, 4.
- Peeblesshire* :—Sir G. Graham Montgomery, bt.
- Pembroke, Dist.* :—Comprising Pembroke, Tenby, Wiston, and Milford.—Sir John F. Owen, bart.
- Pembrokeshire* :—Visct. Emlyn.
- Penryn and Falmouth* :—Thomas Geo. Baring; Samuel Gurney.
- Perth, Borough* :—Hon. Arthur Fitz-Gerald Kinnaird.
- Perthshire* :—William Stirling.
- Peterborough* :—Hon. George W. Fitz-William, 321; Thomson Hankey, 266; *George Hammond Whalley*, 181.
- Petersfield* :—Sir W. G. H. Jolliffe, bt.
- Plymouth* :—Robert Porrett Collier, 1167; Jas. White, 1106; *Jno. Hardy*, 622.
- Pontefract* :—Richard Monckton Milnes, 438; William Wood, 376; *Benjamin Oliviera*, 319.
- Poole* :—Henry Danby Seymour, 211; George W. Franklyn, 189; *William Taylor Haly*, 98.
- Portarlington* :—Lionel S. W. Dawson Damer, 42; *Lieut.-Col. Francis Dunne*, 86.
- Portsmouth* :—Sir James D. Horn-Elphinstone, 1522; Sir Francis Thornhill Baring, 1496; *Visct. Monk*, 1476.
- Preston* :—Charles Pascoe Grenfell, 1503; Richard Assheton Cross, 1483; *Sir George Strickland, bt.*, 1094.
- Queen's County* :—Sir Charles Henry Coote, bart., 1827; Michael Dunne, 1443; *Rt. Hon. J. Wilson Fitz-Patrick*, 1247.
- Radnor, Dist.* :—Comprising Radnor, Cefn-Llys, Knighton, Knucklas, Rhayader, and Presteign.—Rt. Hon. Sir G. Cornewall Lewis, bt.
- Radnorshire* :—Sir John Benn Walsh, bt.
- Reading* :—Francis Pigott; Henry Singer Keating.
- Reigate* :—William Hackblock, 233; *Sir Henry C. Rawlinson*, 185.
- Renfrewshire* :—Sir Michael Shaw Stewart, bart.
- Retford, East* :—Visct. Galway; Francis John Savile Poljambe.
- Richmond* :—Henry Rich; Marmaduke Wyvill, jun.
- Ripon* :—John Greenwood; John Ashley Warre.
- Rochdale* :—Sir Alexander Ramsay, 532; *Edward Miall*, 488.
- Rocheater* :—Philip Wykeham Martin; John Alexander Kinglake.
- Roscommon, County* :—Fitzstephen French; Oliver D. J. Grace.
- Ross and Cromarty* :—Sir Jas. Matheson, bart.
- Roxburghshire* :—Hon. John Edm. Elliot.
- Rutlandshire* :—Hon. Gerard Jas. Noel; Hon. Gilbert Henry Heathcote.
- Rye* :—Wm. Alex. Mackinnon, sen.
- St. Andrew's Dist.* :—Comprising St. Andrew's, Anstruther (Eastern and Western), Crail, Cupar, Pittenween, and Kilrenny.—Edward Ellice, jun., 357; *Francis Brown Douglas*, 202.
- Saint Ives* :—Henry Paull.
- Salford* :—Wm. Nathaniel Massey, 1880; *Sir Elkanah Armitage*, 1264.
- Salisbury* :—Major-Gen. Edward Perry Buckley; Matthew Henry Marsh.
- Salop* :—See Shropshire.
- Sandwich* :—(Deal and Walmer united to it)—E. H. Knatchbull-Eggesen, 547; Lord Clarence Edward Paget, 503; *James McGregor*, 322; *John Lang*, 24.
- Scarborough* :—Sir John V. B. Johnstone, bt., 540; The Earl of Mulgrave, 508; *Dr. Aug. F. Bayford*, 275.
- Selkirkshire* :—Allen Elliot Lockhart.
- Shaftesbury* :—George Grenfell Glyn.
- Sheffield* :—John Arthur Roebuck, 9200; George Hadfield, 2871; *William Overend, Q. C.*, 2059.
- Shoreham* :—Sir Chas. M. Burrell, bt., 991; Lord A. F. C. Gordon-Lennox, 806; *H. W. Pemberton*, 487.
- Shrewsbury* :—George Tomline, 706; Robert Aglionby Slaney, 695; *John Walter Huddleston*, 548; *Major Rich. Phibbs*, 484.
- Shropshire, North* :—John Whitehall Dod; Hon. Rowland Clegg Hill.
- Shropshire, South* :—Visct. Newport; Hon. Robert Windsor-Clive.
- Sligo, County* :—Sir Robert Gore-Booth, bt., 1471; Edw. Joshua Cooper, 1471; *John Ball*, 305; *Richard Swift*, 5.
- Sligo, Borough* :—John Patrick Somers, 150; *Rt. Hon. John Wynne*, 144.
- Somersetshire, East* :—William Miles; William F. Knatchbull.
- Somersetshire, West* :—Charles Aaron Moody; Wm. H. Powell Gore-Langton.
- Southampton* :—Brodie McGhie Wilcox; Thomas Matthias Weguelin.
- South Shields* :—Robert Ingham.
- Southwark* :—Adm. Sir Charles Napier, 3991; John Locke, 3647; *Apsley Pellatt*, 2499.

THE GENERAL ELECTION.

- Stafford, Borough*.—John Aynford Wise, 993; Visct. Ingestre, 745; *Hon. Fred. Wm. Cadogan*, 286.
- Staffordshire, North*.—Charles Bowyer Adderley, 4112; Smith Child, 3865; *Edward Buller*, 3020.
- Staffordshire, South*.—Wm. Orme Foster; Henry John W. Hodgetts-Foley.
- Stamford*.—Sir Fred. Thesiger; Lord Robert A. T. Gascoigne-Cecil.
- Stirling, Dist.*.—Comprising Stirling, Culross, Dunfermline, Inverkeithing, and Queensferry.—Sir Jas. Anderson.
- Stirlingshire*.—Peter Blackburn.
- Stockport*.—Alderman James Kershaw, 834; John Benjamin Smith, 606; *William Gibb*, 557.
- Stoke-upon-Trent*.—Alderman William Copeland, 1261; John Lewis Ricardo, 826; *Hon. Edw. F. Leveson-Gower*, 760.
- Stroud*.—Geo. Poulett Scrope; Rt. Hon. Edward Horsman.
- Suffolk, East*.—Sir FitzRoy Kelly; Lord Henniker.
- Suffolk, West*.—Harry Spencer Waddington; Philip Bennet, jun.
- Sunderland*.—Henry Fenwick, 1123; George Hudson, 1081; *Ralph Walters*, 863.
- Surrey, East*.—Thomas Alcock; *Hon. Peter J. Locke King*.
- Surrey, West*.—John Ivatt Briscoe, 1439; Henry Drummond, 1386; *Henry Currie*, 1204.
- Sussex, East*.—John Geo. Dodson, 2524; Visct. Pevensey, 2447; *Col. W. H. F. Cavendish*, 2286; *Aug. Elliot Fuller*, 2216.
- Sussex, West*.—Earl of March; Henry Wyndham.
- Sutherlandshire*.—Marquess of Stafford.
- Swansea, Dist.*.—Comprising Swansea, Aberavon, Kenfig, Loughor, and Neath.—Lewis Llewellyn Dillwyn.
- Tamworth*.—Sir R. Peel, bt.; Visct. Raynham.
- Taunton*.—Rt. Hon. H. Labouchere, 442; Arthur Mills, 401; *Hon. Wm. F. Campbell*, 366.
- Tavistock*.—Hon. Geo. H. C. Byng, 242; Sir John S. Trelawny, 198; *Samuel Carter*, 130.
- Tevesbury*.—Hon. Fred. Lygon, 200; John Martin, 169; *Humphrey Brown*, 127; *Edward C. W. Cox*, 25.
- Thetford*.—Earl of Euston; Hon. Francis Baring.
- Thirsk*.—Sir William Payne-Gallway, bt.
- Tipperary, County*.—Laurence Waldron; Daniel O'Donoghue.
- Tiverton*.—John Heathcoat; Viscount Palmerston.
- Totnes*.—Earl of Gifford, 171; Thomas Mills, 150; *J. T. Mackenzie*, 118; *John Gregory*, 57.
- Tower Hamlets*.—Acton Smea Ayrton, 7813; Chas. Salisbury Butler, 7297; *Sir Wm. Clay, bt.*, 6654.
- Tralee*.—Daniel O'Connell.
- Truro*.—Augustus Smith; Edward Wm. Brydges Williams.
- Tynemouth and North Shields*.—William Shaw Lindsay.
- Tyrone, County*.—Rt. Hon. Hen. T. Lowry Corry; Lord Claude Hamilton.
- Wakefield*.—John C. Dodson Charlesworth.
- Wallingford*.—Richard Malins, 149; *Capt. Sartoris*, 135.
- Walsall*.—Charles Forster.
- Wareham*.—John Hales Calcraft, 143; *John S. W. S. Erle Drar*, 140.
- Warrington*.—Gilbert Greenall.
- Warwick, Borough*.—Geo. Wm. John Repton; Edward Greaves.
- Warwickshire, North*.—Charles N. Newdegate; Richard Spooner.
- Warwickshire, South*.—Evelyn Phi Shirley; Edward Bolton King.
- Waterford, County*.—Nicholas Mahon Power; John Bemonde.
- Waterford, City*.—John Aloysius Blake, 519; Michael Dobbyn Hassard, 479; *Sir Hen. W. Barrow, bt.*, 330; *Andrew Carew O'Dwyer*, 242.
- Wells*.—Rt. Hon. W. G. Hayter; Hedworth Hylton Jolliffe.
- Wenlock*.—Rt. Hon. George Cecil W. Forester; Jas. Milnes Gaskell.
- Westbury*.—Sir Lopes Massey Lopes, bart.
- Westmeath, County*.—Wm. Hen. Magan; Sir Richard G. A. Levinge, bart.
- Westminster*.—Sir De Lacy Evans, K.C.B.; Sir John Shelley, bart.
- Westmoreland, County*.—Hon. Henry Cecil Lowther; Earl of Bective.
- Wexford, County*.—Patrick McMahon, 4306; John Hatchel, 2870; *John George*, 2522.
- Wexford, Borough*.—Jno. Thos. Devereux.
- Weymouth and Melcombe Regis*.—Col. W. L. Freestun, 446; Robert James Roy Campbell, 349; *Geo. Medd Butt*, 272.
- Whitby*.—Robert Stephenson.
- Whitehaven*.—Robert Charles Hildyard.
- Wick, Dist.*.—Comprising Wick, Cromarty, Dingwall, Dornock, Kirkwall, and Tain.—Lord John Hay, 272; *Mackenzie Shaw*, 162.

THE GENERAL ELECTION.

- Wicklow, County* :—Visct. Milton, 1970 ; William W. F. Hume, 1610 ; *Hon. Capt. Rich. Monc*, 1038.
Wigan :—Francis Sharpe Powell, 493 ; Henry Woods, 447 ; *Hon. Col. James Lindsay*, 308.
Wight, Isle of :—Chas. Cavendish Clifford, 730 ; *Thos. Willis Fleming*, 610.
Wigton, Dist. :—Comprising Wigton, New Galloway, Stranraer, and Whithorn.—Sir Wm. Dunbar, bt.
Wigtonshire :—Sir Andrew Agnew, bt.
Willon :—Edmund Antrobus.
Wiltshire, North :—Walter Long ; T. H. Sutton Sotherton Estcourt.
Wiltshire, South :—Rt. Hon. Sidney Herbert, 1517 ; William Wyndham, 1445 ; *Lord Henry Thynne*, 1269.
Winchester :—John Bonham Carter, 397 ; Sir Jas. Buller East, bt., 385 ; *Wyndham Spencer Portal*, 252.
Windsor :—William Vansittart, 325 ; Charles Wm. Grenfell, 239 ; *Samson Ricardo*, 286.
Wolverhampton :—Hon. Charles Pelham Villiers ; Thomas Thorneley.
Woodstock :—Marquis of Blandford.
Worcester, City :—William Laslett, 1137 ; Osman Ricardo, 1003 ; *Alderman Wm. Sidney*, 615.
Worcestershire, East :—Col. Geo. Rushout ; John Hodgetts H. Foley.
Worcestershire, West :—Frederic Winn Knight ; Viscount Elmley.
Wycombe, Chipping :—Sir George H. Dashwood, bt. ; Martin Tucker Smith.
Yarmouth :—William Torrens McCullagh, 609 ; Edward William Watkin, 590 ; *Sir Edmund Lacon, bt.*, 521 ; *Hon. Chas. Smyth Vereker*, 476.
York, City :—Joshua P. Brown-Westhead, 1548 ; John George Smyth, 1530 ; *Malcolm Lewin*, 1006.
Yorkshire, East Riding :—Lord Hotham ; Hon. Arthur Duncombe.
Yorkshire, North Riding :—Hon. Octavius Duncombe, 5259 ; Edw. Stillingfleet Cayley, 4641 ; *Hon. J. C. Dundas*, 4185.
Yorkshire, West Riding :—Edm. Beckett Denison ; Viscount Goderich.
Youghal, County of Cork :—Isaac Butt.

STATE PAPERS.

TREATIES.

TREATY BETWEEN HER MAJESTY
AND THE KING OF PRUSSIA, FOR
THE MARRIAGE OF HER ROYAL
HIGHNESS THE PRINCESS ROYAL
WITH HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE
PRINCE FREDERICK WILLIAM
NICHOLAS CHARLES OF PRUSSIA.

*Signed at London, Dec. 18, 1857.
Ratifications exchanged at London,
Jan. 18, 1858.*

In the Name of the Holy and
Blessed Trinity.

Be it known unto all men by these presents, that whereas Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, on the one part, and His Majesty the King of Prussia, on the other part, being already connected by ties of consanguinity and friendship, have judged it proper that a more strict alliance should be contracted between the family of Her Majesty and that of His Prussian Majesty, by a marriage agreed to on both sides, between Her Royal Highness the Princess Victoria Adelaide Mary Louisa, Princess Royal of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and Duchess of Saxony, eldest daughter of Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of His Royal Highness the Prince Consort, Prince Albert of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha, and His Royal

Highness the Prince Frederick William Nicholas Charles of Prussia, son of His Royal Highness the Prince of Prussia, Frederick William Lewis, and nephew of His Majesty the King of Prussia;

The two High Betrothed Parties, as also His Royal Highness the Prince Consort, Prince Albert of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha, and His Royal Highness the Prince and Her Royal Highness the Princess of Prussia, having declared their consent to such alliance; in order, therefore, to attain so desirable an end, and to treat upon, conclude, and confirm the Articles of the said marriage, Her Britannic Majesty, on the one part, and His Prussian Majesty on the other, have named as their Plenipotentiaries, that is to say:

Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland;

The Archbishop of Canterbury, the Lord Chancellor, Earl Granville, the Earl of Clarendon, Viscount Palmerston, Lord Panmure, the Right Honourable Henry Labouchere, the Right Honourable Sir George Grey, Baronet, and the Right Honourable Sir George Cornwall Lewis, Baronet.

And His Majesty the King of Prussia;

His Excellency Count of Bernstorff.

Who, after having communicated to each other their respective full powers, found in good and due form, have agreed upon and concluded the following Articles :

Art. I. It is concluded and agreed, that the marriage between Her Royal Highness the Princess Victoria Adelaide Mary Louisa, Princess Royal of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and Duchess of Saxony, eldest daughter of Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of His Royal Highness the Prince Consort, Prince Albert of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha, and His Royal Highness the Prince Frederick William Nicholas Charles of Prussia, son of His Royal Highness the Prince of Prussia, and nephew of His Majesty the King of Prussia, shall be solemnized in person, in that part of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland called Great Britain, according to the due tenor of the laws of England, and the rites and ceremonies of the Church of England, as soon as the same may conveniently be done.

Art. II. The expenses of the joint establishment of their Royal Highnesses shall be defrayed out of the appanage of His Royal Highness the Prince Frederick William Nicholas Charles of Prussia, which is fixed by His Majesty the King of Prussia at ninety-two thousand thalers a year.

Art. III. Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland will give to Her Royal Highness the Princess Victoria Adelaide Mary Louisa, a marriage portion of forty thousand pounds sterling ; the interest and produce of which shall serve as an aid towards defraying

the expenses of the joint establishment of their Royal Highnesses.

Art. IV. This portion of forty thousand pounds sterling shall be handed over to a Commissioner whom His Majesty the King of Prussia shall authorize to receive the same, and shall then be deposited in the Crown Treasury of the Royal House of Prussia-Brandenburg, and shall be made to bear interest according to the principles in force for that fund.

In the mean time His Majesty the King of Prussia assigns to Her Royal Highness the Princess Victoria Adelaide Mary Louisa the sum of forty thousand pounds sterling to be charged upon the Crown Trust Fund (*Kron-fidei-Commis-Fonds*) to serve as a security until all the arrangements on the part of the Royal House of Prussia-Brandenburg in regard to the said portion shall have been fulfilled, when such security shall cease and determine.

The interest and produce arising from the portion of forty thousand pounds sterling shall be paid every six months to the person or persons duly authorized to receive the same on the part of their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess during their joint lives. In the event of the decease of either, the survivor shall enjoy the interest and produce for his or her life. After the decease of both, the capital and interest shall be disposed of according to the stipulations contained in Articles V. and VI. of this Treaty.

Art. V. In case there shall be any children from this marriage, whether two or more, the portion shall, after the decease of both Prince and Princess, be equally divided between such of those children, without distinction of

sex or age, as shall attain the age of eighteen years, or, not having attained that age, shall marry. If there be but one child who shall attain the age of eighteen years, or (being the only child) shall marry before attaining that age, the whole portion shall go to that child, whether son or daughter.

In case, after the death of the Prince and Princess, there should be any princely issue existing of any deceased child or children of this marriage, then such princely issue shall receive equally among them such part of the portion as would have fallen to their father or mother if these had survived the Prince and Princess.

Art. VI. In case there shall be no child of the marriage who shall attain the age of eighteen years, or marry before attaining that age, then, if the Prince shall die in the lifetime of the Princess, the capital shall be transferred to Her Royal Highness. But if the Princess shall die in the lifetime of the Prince, the capital shall (subject to the life interest of the Prince) be disposed of as Her Royal Highness may have appointed, notwithstanding her married state; or, if Her Royal Highness should have made no disposition of it, then, after the death of the Prince, it shall pass to the next of kin of the Princess, according to the rules of the English Law, as if Her Royal Highness had died unmarried.

Art. VII. Her Britannic Majesty promises to secure to Her Royal Highness the Princess Victoria Adelaide Mary Louisa, from the time of her marriage to Her Royal Highness's decease, the annual sum of eight thousand pounds sterling, to be paid quarterly unto

Commissioners named for that purpose by Her Britannic Majesty, to be by them received for the sole and separate use of the said Princess, notwithstanding her married state; and which annual sum of eight thousand pounds sterling, so payable quarterly, the said Princess shall not have power, either separately, or conjointly with His Royal Highness the Prince, to alienate, mortgage, or receive, or direct to be paid by way of anticipation; but the same shall, from time to time, as the same shall become due, be paid and payable into the proper hands of the said Princess alone, upon her own sole receipt, or to such person or persons to whom she shall, by writing signed by herself alone, from time to time, as the same shall become due, direct and order the same to be paid, or whom she shall otherwise authorize to receive the same on her sole behalf.

Art. VIII. In consideration of this marriage, His Majesty the King of Prussia engages to secure to Her Royal Highness the Princess Royal Victoria Adelaide Mary Louisa, in case she should have the misfortune to become the widow of His Royal Highness the Prince Frederick William Nicholas Charles of Prussia, a jointure suitable to the circumstances, until the decease of Her Royal Highness, so long as she shall not enter upon a second marriage. Such jointure, according as His Royal Highness the Prince may die during the lifetime of His Majesty the King of Prussia, and also of His Royal Highness the Prince of Prussia, or as immediate successor to the Throne, shall, in the former case, consist of a yearly revenue of thirty thousand thalers, Prussian currency, six thousand of which

shall be paid in gold; and in the latter case, of a yearly revenue of forty thousand thalers, Prussian currency, ten thousand of which shall be paid in gold.

Together with such jointure, Her Royal Highness will, in either of the aforesaid cases, receive the interest of her portion; and a residence at Berlin suited to her exalted rank, and completely furnished according to the usage prevailing in the Royal House of Prussia, shall be assured to her as dowager-residence.

In the event of the Princess becoming Queen of Prussia, Her Royal Highness will receive from the Crown of Prussia the same allowances which former Queens have usually enjoyed; and in the event of the Princess becoming Queen Dowager, Her Royal Highness will receive the amount of jointure which it is customary to assign to Queens Dowager in the Royal House of Prussia.

Art. IX. The present Treaty shall be ratified by Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and by His Majesty the King of Prussia, and the ratifications shall be exchanged at London as soon as possible.

In witness whereof the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed the same, and have affixed thereto the seals of their arms.

Done at London, the eighteenth day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven.

(L.S.) J. B. CANTUAR.

(L.S.) CRANWORTH, C.

(L.S.) GRANVILLE.

(L.S.) CLARENDON.

(L.S.) PALMERSTON.

(L.S.) PANMURE.

(L.S.) HENRY LABOUCHERE.

(L.S.) G. GREY.

(L.S.) G. C. LEWIS.

(L.S.) BERNSTORFF.

2.—AN ACT TO ENABLE HER MAJESTY TO SETTLE AN ANNUITY ON HER ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCESS ROYAL.

Most Gracious Sovereign,

We your Majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, the Commons of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, having taken into consideration your Majesty's most gracious message that your Majesty has agreed to a marriage proposed between the Princess Royal and His Royal Highness Prince Frederick William of Prussia, do most humbly beseech your Majesty that it may be enacted; and be it enacted by the Queen's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows:

I. It shall be lawful for Her Majesty, by Letters Patent under the Great Seal of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, to give and grant unto Her Royal Highness the Princess Royal, or to such persons as Her Majesty shall think fit to be named in such Letters Patent, in trust or for the use of her said Royal Highness, an annuity of Eight thousand pounds, to be settled on her said Royal Highness for her life, in such manner as Her Majesty shall think proper; the said annuity to commence from the date of the marriage of Her Royal Highness with His Royal Highness Prince Frederick William of Prussia, to be free

from all taxes, assessments, and charges, and to be paid quarterly, on the 5th day of January, the 5th day of April, the 5th day of July, and the 10th day of October; the first payment to be made, on such of the said quarterly days as shall happen next after the said marriage, of such portion of the annuity as shall have accrued between the date of such marriage and such quarterly day, and a proportionate part to be payable for the period, from the last quarterly day of payment to the day of the determination thereof; and such annuity shall be charged on and payable out of the Consolidated Fund of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, after paying or reserving sufficient to pay such sums as have been directed to be paid out of the same by former Acts of Parliament, but with preference to all other payments which may hereafter be charged upon the said fund.

8. — TREATY BETWEEN GREAT BRITAIN, AUSTRIA, FRANCE, PRUSSIA, RUSSIA, SARDINIA, AND TURKEY, RELATIVE TO THE FRONTIER IN BESSARABIA, THE ISLE OF SERPENTS, AND THE DELTA OF THE DANUBE.

Signed at Paris, June 10, 1857.

Ratifications exchanged at Paris, December 31, 1857.

(Translation.)

Their Majesties the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, the Emperor of Austria, the Emperor of the French, the King of Prussia, the Emperor of all the Russias, the King of Sardinia, and the Emperor of the Ottomans, considering that the Boundary Commission charged with the execution of Article XX

of the Treaty of Paris, of the 30th of March, 1856, has terminated its labours, and desiring to act in conformity with the arrangements of the Protocol of the 6th of January last, by recording in a Treaty the modifications made by common consent in that Article, as well as the resolutions adopted with regard to the Isle of Serpents and the Delta of the Danube, and contained in the same Protocol, have named as their Plenipotentiaries for that purpose, that is to say:

Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, the Right Honourable Henry Richard Charles, Earl Cowley, &c.

His Majesty the Emperor of Austria, M. Joseph Alexander Baron de Hübnér, &c.

His Majesty the Emperor of the French, M. Alexandre Comte Colonna Walewski, &c.

His Majesty the King of Prussia, M. Maximilian Frederick Charles Francis, Count of Hatzfeldt-Wildenburg-Schönastain, &c.

His Majesty the Emperor of all the Russias, the Count Paul Kisseleff, &c.

His Majesty, the King of Sardinia, M. Salvatore Marquis de Villamarina, &c.

And his Majesty the Emperor of the Ottomans, Mehemmed Djemil Bey, &c.

Who, after having communicated to each other their respective full powers, found in good and due form, have agreed upon the following Articles:—

Art. I. The line of frontier of Russia and of Turkey in Bessarabia is, and remains, determined in conformity with the topographic map prepared by the Boundary Commissioners at Kichenew on the 30th of March, 1857; which map

is annexed to the present Treaty, after having been initialled.

Art. II. The Contracting Powers agree that the islands included between the different branches of the Danube at its mouth, and forming the Delta of that river, as shown by the plan annexed to the Protocol of the 6th of January, 1857, shall, instead of being annexed to the Principality of Moldavia, as implied in the stipulations of Article XXI, of the Treaty of Paris, be replaced under the immediate sovereignty of the Sublime Porte, of which they formerly held.

Art. III. The Treaty of the 30th of March, 1856, having, like the Treaties previously concluded between Russia and Turkey, been silent with regard to the Isle of Serpents, and the High Contracting Parties having agreed that it was proper to consider that island as a dependency of the Delta of the Danube, its destination is fixed according to the arrangements of the preceding Article.

Art. IV. In the general interest of maritime commerce, the Sublime Porte engages to maintain on the Isle of Serpents a lighthouse destined to afford security to the navigation of vessels proceeding to the Danube and to the port of Odessa. The River Commission established by Article XVII. of the Treaty of the 30th of March, 1856, for the purpose of maintaining the mouths of that river and the neighbouring parts of the sea in a navigable state, will see to the regular performance of the service of such lighthouse.

Art. V. The present Treaty shall be ratified, and the ratifications shall be exchanged in four weeks, or sooner if possible.

In witness whereof the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed

the same, and have affixed thereto the seal of their arms.

Done at Paris, the nineteenth day of June, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven.

(L.S.)	COWLEY.
(L.S.)	HUBNER.
(L.S.)	A. WALEWSKI.
(L.S.)	C. M. D'HATZFELDT.
(L.S.)	CITE. DE KISSILEFF.
(L.S.)	DE VILLAMARINA.
(L.S.)	MEHMETTED DJEMIL.

4.—TREATY OF PEACE BETWEEN
HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN OF
THE UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT
BRITAIN AND IRELAND, AND HIS
MAJESTY THE SHAH OF PERSIA.

*Signed, in the English and Persian
Languages, at Paris, March 4,
1857.*

*Ratifications exchanged at Bag-
dad, May 2, 1857.*

In the name of God the Al-
mighty, the All-Merciful.

Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and His Majesty, whose Standard is the Sun, the Sacred, the August, the Great Monarch, the absolute King of Kings of all the States of Persia, being both equally and sincerely animated by a desire to put a stop to the evils of a war which is contrary to their friendly wishes and dispositions, and to re-establish on a solid basis the relations of amity which had so long existed between the two exalted States, by means of a Peace calculated for their mutual advantage and benefit, have appointed as their Plenipotentiaries, for carrying into effect this desired object, the following, that is to say:

Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, the Right Honourable Henry Richard Charles, Baron Cowley, a Peer of the United Kingdom, a Member of Her Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council, Knight Grand Cross of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath, Her Majesty's Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to His Majesty the Emperor of the French, &c., &c.;

And His Majesty the Shah of Persia, His Excellency the Abode of Greatness, the Favourite of the King, Ferokh Khan, Ameen Oolmoolk, the Great Ambassador of the Mighty State of Persia, the Possessor of the Royal Portrait, and of the Blue Cordon, the Bearer of the Diamond-studded Girdle, &c., &c.;

Who, having exhibited and exchanged their full powers, and found them to be in due form, have agreed upon and concluded the following Articles:—

Art. I. From the day of the exchange of the ratifications of the present Treaty, there shall be perpetual peace and friendship between Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, on the one part, and His Majesty the Shah of Persia, on the other, as likewise between their respective successors, dominions, and subjects.

Art. II. Peace being happily concluded between their said Majesties, it is hereby agreed that the forces of Her Majesty the Queen shall evacuate the Persian territory, subject to conditions and stipulations hereafter specified.

Art. III. The High Contracting Parties stipulate that all pri-

soners taken during the war by either belligerent shall be immediately liberated.

Art. IV. His Majesty the Shah of Persia engages, immediately on the exchange of the ratifications of this Treaty, to publish a full and complete amnesty, absolving all Persian subjects who may have in any way been compromised by their intercourse with the British forces during the war, from any responsibility for their conduct in that respect, so that no persons, of whatever degree, shall be exposed to vexation, persecution, or punishment, on that account.

Art. V. His Majesty the Shah of Persia engages further to take immediate measures for withdrawing from the territory and city of Herat, and from every other part of Afghanistan, the Persian troops and authorities now stationed therein: such withdrawal to be effected within three months from the date of the exchange of the ratifications of this Treaty.

Art. VI. His Majesty the Shah of Persia agrees to relinquish all claims to sovereignty over the territory and city of Herat and the countries of Afghanistan, and never to demand from the Chiefs of Herat, or of the countries of Afghanistan, any marks of obedience, such as the coinage, or "khotbeh," or tribute.

His Majesty further engages to abstain hereafter from all interference with the internal affairs of Afghanistan. His Majesty promises to recognise the independence of Herat, and of the whole of Afghanistan, and never to attempt to interfere with the independence of those States.

In case of differences arising between the Government of Persia and the countries of Herat and

Affghanistan, the Persian Government engages to refer them for adjustment to the friendly offices of the British Government, and not to take up arms unless those friendly offices fail of effect.

The British Government, on their part, engage at all times to exert their influence with the States of Afghanistan, to prevent any cause of umbrage being given by them, or by any of them, to the Persian Government; and the British Government, when appealed to by the Persian Government, in the event of difficulties arising, will use their best endeavours to compose such differences in a manner just and honourable to Persia.

Art. VII. In case of any violation of the Persian frontier by any of the States referred to above, the Persian Government shall have the right, if due satisfaction is not given, to undertake military operations for the repression and punishment of the aggressors; but it is distinctly understood and agreed to, that any military force of the Shah which may cross the frontier for the above-mentioned purpose, shall retire within its own territory as soon as its object is accomplished, and that the exercise of the above-mentioned right is not to be made a pretext for the permanent occupation by Persia, or for the annexation to the Persian dominions, of any town or portion of the said States.

Art. VIII. The Persian Government engages to set at liberty without ransom, immediately after the exchange of the ratifications of this Treaty, all prisoners taken during the operations of the Persian troops in Afghanistan, and all Affghans who may be detained

either as hostages or as captives on political grounds in any part of the Persian dominions shall, in like manner, be set free; provided that the Affghans, on their part, set at liberty, without ransom, the Persian prisoners and captives who are in the power of the Affghans.

Commissioners on the part of the two Contracting Powers shall, if necessary, be named to carry out the provisions of this Article.

Art. IX. The High Contracting Parties engage that, in the establishment and recognition of Consuls-General, Consuls, Vice-Consuls, and Consular Agents, each shall be placed in the dominions of the other on the footing of the most favoured nation; and that the treatment of their respective subjects, and their trade, shall also, in every respect, be placed on the footing of the treatment of the subjects and commerce of the most favoured nation.

Art. X. Immediately after the ratifications of this Treaty have been exchanged, the British Mission shall return to Tehran, when the Persian Government agrees to receive it with the apologies and ceremonies specified in the separate Note signed this day by the Plenipotentiaries of the High Contracting Parties.

Art. XI. The Persian Government engages, within three months after the return of the British Mission to Tehran, to appoint a Commissioner, who, in conjunction with a Commissioner to be appointed by the British Government, shall examine into and decide upon the pecuniary claims of all British subjects upon the Government of Persia, and shall pay such of those claims as may be pronounced just, either in one sum or by instalments, within a

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period not exceeding one year from the date of the award of the Commissioners. And the same Commissioners shall examine into and decide upon the claims on the Persian Government of all Persian subjects, or the subjects of other Powers, who up to the period of the departure of the British mission from Tehran, were under British protection, which they have not since renounced.

Art. XII. Saving the provisions in the latter part of the preceding Article, the British Government will renounce the right of protecting hereafter any Persian subject not actually in the employment of the British Mission, or of British Consuls-General, Consuls, Vice-Consuls, or Consular Agents, provided that no such right is accorded to, or exercised by, any other foreign Powers; but in this, as in all other respects, the British Government requires, and the Persian Government engages, that the same privileges and immunities shall in Persia be conferred upon, and shall be enjoyed by, the British Government, its servants and its subjects, and that the same respect and consideration shall be shown for them, and shall be enjoyed by them, as are conferred upon and enjoyed by, and shown to, the most favoured foreign Government, its servants and its subjects.

Art. XIII. The High Contracting Parties hereby renew the agreement entered into by them in the month of August, 1851 (Shawal 1267), for the Suppression of the Slave Trade in the Persian Gulf, and engage further that the said Agreement shall continue in force after the date at which it expires, that is, after the month of August, 1862, for the further space

of ten years, and for so long afterwards as neither of the High Contracting Parties shall, by a formal declaration, annul it; such declaration not to take effect until one year after it is made.

Art. XIV. Immediately on the exchange of the ratifications of this Treaty, the British troops will desist from all acts of hostility against Persia; and the British Government engages further, that, as soon as the stipulations in regard to the evacuation, by the Persian troops, of Herat and the Affghan territories, as well as in regard to the reception of the British mission at Tehran, shall have been carried into full effect, the British troops shall, without delay, be withdrawn from all ports, places, and islands belonging to Persia; but the British Government engages that, during this interval, nothing shall be designedly done by the commander of the British troops to weaken the allegiance of the Persian subjects towards the Shah, which allegiance it is, on the contrary, their earnest desire to confirm; and, further, the British Government engages that, as far as possible, the subjects of Persia shall be secured against inconvenience from the presence of the British troops, and that all supplies which may be required for the use of those troops, and which the Persian Government engages to direct its authorities to assist them in procuring, shall be paid for, at the fair market-price, by the British Commissariat, immediately on delivery.

Art. XV. The present Treaty shall be ratified, and the ratifications exchanged at Bagdad in the space of three months, or sooner, if possible.

In witness whereof the respec-

tive Plenipotentiaries have signed the same, and have affixed thereto the seal of their arms.

Done at Paris, in quadruplicate, this fourth day of the month of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven.

(Signed) COWLEY.

FEROKH (*in Persian*).

SEPARATE NOTE REFERRED TO IN
ARTICLE X. OF THE FORE-
GOING TREATY.

(Signed in the English and Persian
Languages.)

The undersigned, Her Britannic Majesty's Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to the Emperor of the French, and His Persian Majesty's Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to His said Imperial Majesty, being duly authorized by their respective Governments, hereby agree that the following ceremonial shall take place for the re-establishment of diplomatic and friendly relations between the Courts of Great Britain and Persia. This agreement to have the same force and value as if inserted in the Treaty of Peace concluded this day between the undersigned:—

The Sadr Azim shall write, in the Shah's name, a letter to Mr. Murray, expressing his regret at having uttered and given currency to the offensive imputations upon the honour of Her Majesty's Minister, requesting to withdraw his own letter of the 19th of November, and the two letters of the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the 26th of November, one of which contains a rescript from the Shah, respecting the imputation upon Mr. Murray, and declaring, in the same letter, that no such further rescript from the Shah as that in-

closed herewith in copy was communicated, directly or indirectly, to any of the foreign missions at Tehran.

A copy of this letter shall be communicated, officially, by the Sadr Azim to each of the Foreign Missions in Tehran, and the substance of it shall be made public in that capital.

The original letter shall be conveyed to Mr. Murray, at Bagdad, by the hands of some high Persian officer, and shall be accompanied by an invitation to Mr. Murray, in the Shah's name, to return with the mission to Tehran, on His Majesty's assurance that he will be received with all the honours and consideration due to the Representative of the British Government; another person of suitable rank being sent to conduct him, as Mehmandar, on his journey through Persia.

Mr. Murray, on approaching the capital, shall be received by persons of high rank deputed to escort him to his residence in the town. Immediately on his arrival there, the Sadr Azim shall go in state to the British Mission, and renew friendly relations with Mr. Murray, leaving the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs to accompany him to the Royal Palace, the Sadr Azim receiving Mr. Murray, and conducting him to the presence of the Shah.

The Sadr Azim shall visit the Mission at noon on the following day, which visit Mr. Murray will return, at latest, on the following day, before noon.

Done at Paris, this fourth day of the month of March, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven.

(Signed) COWLEY.

FEROKH (*in Persian*).

F F 2

Annex to the preceding Note.

The Shah to the Sadr Azim.

(Translation.) December, 1855.

Last night we read the paper written by the English Minister Plenipotentiary, and were much surprised at the rude, unmeaning, disgusting, and insolent tone and purport. The letter which he before wrote was also impertinent. We have also heard that, in his own house, he is constantly speaking disrespectfully of us and of you, but we never believed; now, however, he has introduced it in an official letter. We are, therefore, convinced that this man, Mr. Murray, is stupid, ignorant, and insane, who has the audacity and impudence to insult even Kings! From the time of Shah Sultan Hossein (when Persia was in its most disorganized state, and during the last fourteen years of his life, when by serious illness he was incapacitated for business) up to the present time, no disrespect towards the sovereign has been tolerated either from the Government or its Agent. What has happened now, that this foolish Minister Plenipotentiary acts with such temerity? It appears that our friendly Missions are not acquainted with the wording of that document; give it now to Meerza Abbas and Meerza Malcum, that they may take and duly explain it to the French Minister and Hyder Effendi, that they may see how improperly he has written. Since last night till now our time has been passed in vexation. We now command you, in order that you may yourself know, and also acquaint the missions, that until the Queen of England herself makes us a suitable apology for the insolence of her Envoy, we will never receive

back this her foolish Minister, who is a simpleton, nor accept from her Government any other Minister.

5.—TREATY BETWEEN HER MAJESTY, THE EMPEROR OF AUSTRIA, THE EMPEROR OF THE FRENCH, THE KING OF PRUSSIA, THE EMPEROR OF RUSSIA, AND THE SWISS CONFEDERATION, RELATIVE TO NEUCHÂTEL.

Signed at Paris, May 26, 1857.

Ratifications exchanged at Paris, June 16, 1857.

(Translation.)

Their Majesties the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, the Emperor of Austria, the Emperor of the French, and the Emperor of All the Russias, being desirous to preserve the general peace from any cause of disturbance, and, with that view, to place in harmony with the requirements of the repose of Europe the international state of the Principality of Neuchâtel and of the County of Valengin;

And His Majesty the King of Prussia, Prince of Neuchâtel and Count of Valengin, having signified his intention, with a view to the same object, of deferring to the wishes of his allies, the Swiss Confederation has been invited to come to an understanding with their said Majesties as to the means most suitable for obtaining that result.

In consequence, their Majesties and the Swiss Confederation have resolved to conclude a Treaty, and have named as their Plenipotentiaries:

Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Earl Cowley, &c.

His Majesty the Emperor of Austria, Baron de Hübner, &c.

His Majesty the Emperor of the French, M. Alexandre Count Colonna Walewski, &c.

His Majesty the King of Prussia, Count of Hatzfeldt-Wildenburg-Schoenstein, &c.

His Majesty the Emperor of All the Russias, the Count Paul Kisseleff, &c.

The Federal Council of the Swiss Confederation, Dr. John Conrad Kern, a Member of the Council of the Swiss States, Minister Plenipotentiary and Envoy Extraordinary charged with a Special Mission;

Who, after having communicated to each other their respective full powers, found in good and due form, have agreed upon the following Articles:—

Art. I. His Majesty the King of Prussia consents to renounce in perpetuity, for himself, his heirs and successors, the sovereign rights over the Principality of Neuchâtel and the County of Valengin, which are assigned to him by Article XXIII. of the Treaty concluded at Vienna on the 9th of June, 1815.

Art. II. The State of Neuchâtel, dependent henceforward on itself, shall continue to form part of the Swiss Confederation on the same footing as the other Cantons, and in conformity with Article LXXV. of the aforesaid Treaty.

Art. III. The Swiss Confederation undertakes all the expenses resulting from the events of September, 1856. The Canton of Neuchâtel shall only be required to contribute to those charges as any other Canton, and according to the proportion of its money contingent.

Art. IV. The expenses to be

borne by the Canton of Neuchâtel shall be divided among all the inhabitants on the principle of an exact proportion, and shall not, by means of an exceptional impost, or in any other manner, be levied exclusively or principally upon one class or description of families or individuals.

Art. V. A full and complete amnesty shall be proclaimed for all offences or infractions, civil or military, relating to the late events, and in favour of all the inhabitants of Neuchâtel, whether Swiss or foreigners, and specially in favour of those men of the militia who, by going abroad, evaded the obligation of bearing arms.

No suit, whether criminal or correctional, for damages, shall be brought, either by the Canton of Neuchâtel, or by any other corporation or person whatsoever, against those who took part, directly or indirectly, in the events of September.

The amnesty shall equally extend to all political offences, and all offences of the press, anterior to the events of September.

Art. VI. The revenues of the property of the Church, which was in 1848 united to the domain of the State, shall not be diverted from their original destination.

Art. VII. The capital and the revenues of pious foundations, of private institutions, of public utility, as well as the fortune bequeathed by the Baron de Pury to the citizens of Neuchâtel, shall be religiously respected; they shall be maintained in conformity with the intentions of the founders and with the deeds which established such foundations, and shall never be diverted from their object.

Art. VIII. The present Treaty

shall be ratified, and the ratifications shall be exchanged in twenty-one days, or sooner if possible. The exchange shall take place at Paris.

In witness whereof the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed the same, and have affixed thereto the seal of their arms.

Done at Paris, the 26th of May, 1857.

(L.S.)	COWLEY.
(L.S.)	HUBNER.
(L.S.)	A. WALEWSKI.
(L.S.)	C. M. D'HATZFELDT.
(L.S.)	Cte. KISSELHFF.
(L.S.)	KERN.

PUBLIC DOCUMENTS.

DESPATCHES.

THE PERSIAN EXPEDITION.

From Commander FELIX JONES, I.N., Political Agent with the Forces, and Resident in the Persian Gulf, to H. L. ANDERSON, Esq., Secretary to the Government of Bombay:—

Residency in the Persian Gulf, Bushire,
Dec. 13, 1856.

Sir,—My last despatch made known my retirement from Bushire. I now continue the report of my proceedings to the present date in connection with the expeditionary force in this Gulf.

2. On the 29th of November a detachment of the fleet (*Feroze* steam-frigate, towing two merchant ships, and corvette *Falkland*) first hove in sight of Bushire, and dispelled the prevailing idea that the force would not quit the shores of India. This illusion I had been able to maintain perfect to the last moment, though

the object I had contemplated of an immediate descent on the coast failed, from the fleet being scattered in various parts of the Gulf. It was not, indeed, until the 6th inst. that they were sufficiently collected to admit of direct operations being commenced; but in the meantime the Island of Karack was occupied and formed into a military depôt, as reported in my despatch to Major-General Stalker, under date of the 4th inst.

3. The day subsequent to the arrival of the first ships, the Governor of Bushire wrote to me officially on the subject of the display before the town; but, as I was then about proceeding to meet the General some miles off at sea, an answer to his inquiries was delayed, as shown in the accompanying letters. On the 3rd December the Governor-General's proclamations were sent to him officially, with the sanction of the Major-General commanding the

forces. To these there was no reply.

4. On the 6th inst. the fleet moved down to Halilla Bay, which Commodore Ethersey had pronounced the best suited for the debarkation of the force, and no spot could have been better selected. Dispositions were made for landing the force on the following morning, when it was effected in admirable order, though not observed by the enemy, small parties of whom were driven from their lurking-places in the date-groves by the fire of the gun-boats and well-directed shot from the steam-frigate *Ajdaha*, commanded by Lieutenant Worsley.

5. Shortly after noon the force was enabled to advance from the beach and take up an extended front before the enemy, seen at intervals watching our movements, a few miles in advance. Great difficulties, however, had to be contended with in landing the cavalry horses and artillery equipment, from a paucity of native boats, which I had failed in procuring from the Arab coasts, owing to the impracticability of dealing with the people in moments of emergency and need. These difficulties were, however, readily surmounted by the skill and activity of the Indian naval officers and men, whose exertions on this occasion merit the highest praise. These exertions were fully appreciated by their associates in arms, not less active in their endeavours to get at the enemy with the least possible delay.

6. Forty-eight hours sufficed to put the troops in motion northward, the ships of war, led by the Admiral, advancing along the coast to their support. This was on the morning of the 9th, and

by noon the enemy were observed to be in some force in the village of Bushire. Here, amidst the ruins of old houses, garden walls, and steep ravines, they occupied a formidable position; but notwithstanding their firmness, wall after wall was surmounted, and finally they were driven from their last defence (the old fort of Rushire), bordering on the cliffs at the margin of the sea. This was carried at the point of the bayonet, the enemy then only flying in despair down the cliffs, where many met their death in their endeavours to escape through the ravines of the south. The nature of the ground, however, rendered pursuit difficult to the horse, though many were cut up in a chase of some distance. Details of this spirited affair will be given by the proper officers; I shall therefore merely observe that the enemy received at first a lesson he will not readily forget, for the tribe families of Dashti and Tungestoon comprising its ranks are regarded as the most brave as well as the most skilled in the defence of posts like Rushire, where regular troops cannot work with full effect. Brigadier Stopford, C. B., met his death here, and other loss was experienced. The wounded were received into the ships the same evening, and provisions were thrown into the camp from seaward during the night.

7. It had been agreed that I should proceed in person to the town of Bushire, in a small steamer, with a flag of truce, bearing the accompanying copy of a summons to surrender, with the terms offered to the garrison. While the above was enacting, I proceeded on this errand with the humane object also of receiving

such of the merchants and townspeople as might be desirous of shelter in the fleet. This was quite in accordance with the wishes of the Government of India in regard to the inhabitants of Bushire; and the Major-General, the Admiral, and myself were induced to believe that my presence near them might tend to avert much bloodshed. In this, however, we were disappointed, for on passing through the intricate channel leading to the town, two batteries, at a distance of 500 yards, opened upon the *Assyria*, bearing the flag of truce, in defiance of all usage of war. Deeming it might be a mistake, I caused the vessel to stop, but a second and a third shot passing close to us, I was compelled to retrace my steps, and even then two more guns were discharged. I could scarcely account for this conduct, having taken some pains to explain the meaning of a flag of truce, in the event of warfare, before quitting the town; but, while relating the circumstance to Rear-Admiral Sir Henry Leeke, a flag of truce from the shore was reported, and the bearer (Mirza Ismail, Collector of Customs in the town) came off with a written apology from the Governor, who, with the chief officers of the garrison, was stated to have been outside of the walls examining into the condition of the exterior defences at the time; every regret was expressed; the act was attributed to the ignorance of the artillerymen, with hopes that it would be overlooked. To this the Admiral and myself replied that, so far as we were personally concerned, we were willing to credit the statements of the Governor, and accepted the apology, though the act itself,

in whatever way originating, must stigmatize the Persian Government and its officers in the eyes of all civilized States. Mirza Ismail returned with a summons to the shore.

8. While this was going on a note from the Major-General commanding announced his intentions of advancing on the town the following morning, and the Admiral disposed his fleet in order of battle, for first dismantling the newly-erected outworks, and then moving with a view of breaching the south wall of the town. The following morning, as the tide served, the ships were in the positions assigned them. A second flag of truce had come off begging 24 hours' delay, but this was promptly rejected, and at near eight o'clock the signal was hoisted to engage. Shot and shell were aimed at the redoubt south of the town, but with little effect, owing to the great range, though eventually the enemy assembled there to oppose the troops were dislodged, and beat a retreat with their guns into the town. The ships, in the meantime, had moved upon the town, and such was the ardour displayed to get close in to the works that every ship was laid aground at the turn of high water, and for four hours continued to cannonade the defences, which were active in replying the whole time. Many of their guns, however, were not of sufficient calibre to reach the ships, but the perseverance of the Persian gunners in firing from the more heavy pieces was admired by every one. Their shot told very often on the hulls of the *Victoria*, *Falkland*, *Semiramis*, and *Feroze*, while the latter vessels, under Captain John Young and Commander James

Rennie (if comparisons are admissible where all exerted themselves alike), had the posts of honour for the day. Details of the affair it is unnecessary for me to enter upon. It will suffice for me to report that, some of the guns being silenced on the approach of the army, under Major-General Stalker, C.B., to breach the wall on the gate side before assault, the Persian flagstaff was felled in token of submission. This was at noon. The Persian flag has since been recovered by myself, and presented as a joint trophy to the chiefs conducting the combined operations in this expedition, who, with every officer and man in it, whether soldier or sailor, have certainly won for themselves an honourable name.

9. After surrender, some little hesitation was shown on the part of the governor and garrison to come out of the town; an assuring note, coupled with the threat of an assault in half an hour, was, however, sent in by a freed captive; and on the expiration of the time that officer was seen issuing with his suite from the gate. I moved forward with a party to receive and conduct him to head-quarters, where, after tendering his sword, he met with a gracious reception from the Major-General and Rear-Admiral commanding the forces. Shortly afterwards the Sirhang, or Lieutenant-Colonel and Commandant, submitted, the entire garrison at the same time laying down their arms on my proceeding into the town with assurances of safety from the Major-General Commanding-in-Chief. The British colours were then hoisted at 4.30 P.M. on the Residency flagstaff by Lieutenant Clarkson of the Indian

Navy, the troops under orders to garrison the town moving at sunset into the place.

10. Since the occupation I have been engaged with my assistant, Lieutenant Disbrowe, in giving confidence to the townspeople, securing the magazines, granaries, and other public stores, endeavouring to re-open the bazaars, and in adopting measures for the public safety, as well as in taking steps for obtaining supplies. Owing to the distrust naturally prevailing among suspicious people quite new to us, and generally ignorant as to our usages and institutions, we have some difficulty to contend with. Time, however, will aid to dispel fears, to restore confidence, and eventually, I hope, secure to us all we require. I must not conceal, however, that our chief local supplies of fresh meat, grain, &c., must be drawn from Bussorah and Bagdad, and boats are not readily procurable. A large quantity of coal should therefore be stored, both here and at Bussorah, for the use of steamers, those of small size being best adapted for this service; they should not fail us, for, in any case, to insure cattle living, the voyage should be shortened as much as possible by their taking boats in tow.

11. No intelligence of any kind has come in from the interior; but I may be able to glean some in a few days. All is, however, quiet in the town and districts at the present time.

12. I beg to enclose a copy of a proclamation, with appended articles, which forms the basis of our future administration in these tracts. These will doubtless require emendation as we progress in the government of a strange

people: but they seem to me at present best adapted to work upon, and have accordingly received the sanction of the Major-General Commanding-in-Chief of the Force.

I have the honour to be, &c.,

FELIX JONES,

Political Agent with the Forces,
and Resident in the Persian Gulf.

From Lieutenant-General Sir JAMES OUTRAM, K.C.B., Commanding Expeditionary Force, to His Excellency Lieutenant-General Sir H. SOMERSET, K.C.B. and K.H., Commander-in-Chief, Bombay.

Camp near Bushire, Feb. 10.

Sir,—I have the honour to report, for your Excellency's information, that the Persian Expeditionary Force obtained a signal victory over the Persian army commanded by Shooja-ool-Moolk in person, on the 8th instant. The enemy's loss in killed and wounded must have been very great. It is impossible to compute the amount, but from the number of bodies which strewed the ground of contest, extending several miles, I should say that full 700 must have fallen. Two brass 9-pounder guns, with their carriages and horses, eight mules, laden with ammunition, and several hundred stand of arms were taken; and the Persian Commander-in-Chief, with the remainder of his army, only escaped annihilation owing to the numerical weakness of our cavalry. The loss on our side is, I am happy to say, comparatively small, attributable, I am inclined to believe, to the rapid advance of our artillery and cavalry, and the well-directed fire of the former, which almost paralysed the Persians from the com-

mencement. I have, however, to regret the loss of Lieutenant Frankland, 2nd European Regiment, who was acting as Brigade-Major of Cavalry, and was killed in the first cavalry charge; Captain Forbes, also, who commanded and most gallantly led the 8rd Cavalry; and Lieutenant Greentree, 64th Foot, were severely wounded. Returns of the killed and wounded, and also of the ordnance stores taken, are annexed. I myself had very little to do with the action, being stunned by my horse falling with me at the commencement of the contest, and recovering only in time to resume my place at the head of the army shortly before the close of this action. To Major-General Stalker and Colonel Lugard, Chief of the Staff, is the credit due for successfully guiding our troops to victory on this occasion.

The circumstances preceding this satisfactory termination of a brief but arduous campaign I now proceed to detail for your Excellency's information. On the 27th ultimo I landed at Bushire, and assumed the command of the army. The vast preparations of the Persian Government for the recovery of Bushire then came to my knowledge. Shooja-ool-Moolk, who commands the Persian troops, had assembled a force, said to amount to 8500, and subsequently found to be 6900, at the town of Burazjoon, 46 miles distant from Bushire, and intrenched his position. This army was well supplied with food and ammunition, of which considerable magazines had been collected. It was intended that this force should form the nucleus of a very large army to be assembled for the recapture of Bushire. The 1st Brigade, 2nd

Division, which arrived on the 31st ultimo and 1st instant, was landed by the 2nd, and on the evening of the 3rd the troops, amounting to 4653 men and 18 guns, marched from this camp, without tents or extra clothing of any sort, each man carrying his greatcoat, blanket, and two days' cooked provisions, the commissariat being provided with three days' in addition; the protection of the camp and town of Bushire being duly provided for by a detachment of troops under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Shephard, reinforced by a party of seamen from all the ships in the harbour, which the senior naval officer was so good as to place at my disposal.

After a march of forty-six miles in forty-one hours, during which the troops were exposed to the worst of weather, cold nights, and deluging storms of rain, they reached the enemy's intrenched position on the afternoon of the 5th, and found it abandoned; the enemy, on hearing of our approach, had evacuated his intrenchments the previous night so precipitately that his tents and camp equipage and ordnance magazines were left behind. The former were being rapidly carried off by village plunderers operating for some hours before we arrived. I endeavoured to intercept the retreat of some of the "Eilkhanee's" horse, who had held the camp during the night, and were still in sight, and a little skirmishing took place, but eventually they made off. The enemy having succeeded in withdrawing their guns to the strong passes, where I did not deem it prudent to follow them, and being satisfied with the moral effect of our occupying their position for two days, I decided upon moving the troops

back to Bushire. The return march was accordingly commenced on the night of the 7th, first destroying their magazines, found to contain about 40,000 lbs. of powder, with small-arm ammunition and a vast quantity of shot and shell, and carrying away large stores of flour, rice, and grain, which the Persian Government had been collecting for a long time past for their army, thereby effectually crippling their future operations. Some of their guns are supposed to have been cast into wells, and as their wheels and axles fell into our hands, it will be impossible that they can be used again for the present.

At midnight an attack was made upon the rear-guard by the enemy's horse, and parties threatened the line of march on every side. The troops were halted, and so formed as to protect the baggage, and resist the horsemen in whatever direction they might attempt to charge. Four of the enemy's guns of heavy metal opened their fire upon the column, while the darkness of the night prevented any steps being taken to capture them. I should here state that, on abandoning their position, Shooja-cool-Moolk, with his force, had taken the direct road to Shiraz by the "Mhak" Pass, and the Eilkhanee with his horse had retired by the one leading to the "Huft Moolla;" and from information subsequently received, I learn that they had planned a combined attack upon our camp the night we marched! Indeed, the explosion of their magazines gave them the first intimation of our departure, when they hastened after us in the expectation of being able to attack us on the line of march, and possibly create confusion and panic in the

dark. At daybreak the Persian force, amounting to between 6000 and 7000 men, with some guns, was discovered on our rear left, (north-east of our line of march) in order of battle. Our artillery and cavalry at once moved rapidly to the attack, supported by two lines of infantry, a third protecting the baggage. The firing of the artillery was most excellent, and did great execution; the cavalry brigade twice charged with great gallantry and success; a standard of the Kashkai Regular Infantry Regiment was captured by the Poonah Horse, and the 3rd Light Cavalry charged a square, and killed nearly the whole regiment; indeed, upon the cavalry and artillery fell the whole brunt of the action, as the enemy moved away too rapidly for the infantry to overtake them. By 10 o'clock the defeat of the Persians was complete. Two guns were captured, the gun ammunition, laden upon mules, fell into our hands, and at least 700 men lay dead upon the field. The number of wounded could not be ascertained, but it must have been very large. The remainder fled in a disorganized state, generally throwing away their arms, which strewed the field in vast numbers, and nothing but the paucity of our cavalry prevented their total destruction and the capture of the remaining guns. The troops bivouacked for the day close to the battle-field, and at night accomplished a march of twenty miles (by another route) over a country rendered almost impassable by the heavy rain, which fell incessantly. After a rest of six hours, the greater portion of the infantry continued their march to Bushire, which they reached before midnight, thus per-

forming another most arduous march of forty-four miles under incessant rain, besides fighting and defeating the enemy during its progress within the short period of fifty hours. The cavalry and artillery reached camp on March 16th. The result is most satisfactory, and will, I trust, have a very beneficial effect upon our future operations.

The greatest praise is due to the troops of all arms for their steadiness and gallantry in the field, their extraordinary exertions on the march, and their cheerful endurance of fatigue and privation under circumstances rendered doubly severe by the inclemency of the weather, to which they were exposed without shelter of any kind; and I cannot too strongly express the obligation I feel to all under my command for the almost incredible exertions they have undergone and the gallantry they have displayed on this occasion.

* * * *

J. OUTRAM, Lieut.-General,
Commanding Expeditionary
Force.

Total killed.—Europeans, 3; Natives, 7; Total wounded, Europeans, 31; Natives, 31. Grand total—Killed, 10; wounded, 62—72. Died of wounds since the action—3 Europeans and 3 Natives.

Lieutenant-General Sir JAMES OUTRAM, K.C.B., *Commanding Expeditionary Force in Persia, to His Excellency Lieutenant-General Sir H. SOMERSET, K.C.B. and K.H., Commander-in-Chief, Bombay.*

Camp near Mohammerah,
March 27, 1857.

Sir, — I have the honour to report, for your Excellency's in-

formation, the successful result of the operations against Mohammerah. The Persian army evacuated their intrenched position and camp yesterday, about mid-day, leaving behind all their tents standing, with nearly the whole of their property, public and private, all their ammunition, and 17 guns. As far as I am able to learn, only five* guns and a portion of the personal effects of the Shahzada have been carried away.

2. It was my intention to have proceeded against this place immediately upon my return from the Borazjoon expedition last month; but owing to the non-arrival of the requisite reinforcements, caused by the tempestuous weather in the Gulf, together with unforeseen causes of delay, I was not able to leave Bushire until the 18th inst. In the meantime, however, I had despatched the transports into the Shat-ool-Arab, from Bushire, as the troops were embarked, so that, upon my arrival in the steamer *Feroze*, no further delay occurred beyond what was necessarily caused by the tides, and by towing so many large vessels up the river.

3. For some months past the Persians had been strengthening their position at Mohammerah. Batteries had been erected of great strength, of solid earth, 20 feet thick, 18 feet high, with casemated embrasures, on the northern and southern points of the banks of the Karoon and Shat-ool-Arab, where the two rivers join. These, with other earthworks armed with heavy ordnance, commanded the entire passage of the latter river, and were so skilfully and judi-

ciously placed, and so scientifically formed, as to sweep the whole stream to the extent of the range of the guns up and down the river, and across the opposite shore; indeed, everything that science could suggest and labour accomplish in the time, appeared to have been done by the enemy to effectually prevent any vessel passing up the river above their position; the banks, for many miles, were covered by dense date-groves, affording the most perfect cover for riflemen; and the opposite shore, being neutral territory (Turkish), was not available for the erection of counter-batteries.

4. The accompanying rough sketch will, I fear, give your Excellency but a faint idea of the great strength of the Persian position, and difficulty of successfully attacking them in it without very considerable loss. I could have landed my troops on the island of Abadan, which was strongly occupied by Persians; and there is no doubt that, after defeating them, the southern battery eventually would have fallen to us. But the several batteries on the northern bank of the Karoon commanded the entire southern bank, as well as the stream of the Shat-ool-Arab; and it would have been a serious and an extremely difficult operation to have crossed the rapid current of the Karoon in the face of the enemy, had the means existed of doing so. But, until our small steamers and boats could round the southern point and join us, we should have been helpless.

5. After mature deliberation, I resolved to attack the enemy's batteries with the armed steamers and sloops of war, and so soon as the fire was nearly silenced, to

* The remainder supposed to have been thrown into the river.

pass up rapidly with the troops in small steamers towing boats, land the force two miles above the northern point, and immediately advance upon and attack the entrenched camp.

6. I have now the very great satisfaction of announcing to your Excellency the complete success of the first two operations; the third, to the regret of the army, being frustrated by the precipitate flight of the enemy.

7. The Persian army, ascertained from credible report to amount to 13,000 men of all arms, with 80 guns, was commanded by the Shahzada, Prince Khauler Mirza, in person. The British force, under my command, composed of 4886, was the utmost I deemed it prudent to withdraw from Bushire; but, with the aid of four armed steamers and two sloops of war to effect my landing, I felt confident of success, although I anticipated some loss from what I learnt of the determination expressed by the enemy to oppose our further advance to the utmost of their power, and their extreme confidence of succeeding, as evinced by the fact of their having sent away their baggage cattle.

8. On the 24th instant the steamers, with transport ships in tow, moved up the river to within three miles of the southern battery, opposite the Arab village of Hurteh; but, as some of the large ships shoaled on the way and did not reach the rendezvous until after dark, I was obliged to defer the attack for another day. During the night a *reconnaissance* was made in a boat to ascertain the nature of the soil of an island west of, and immediately opposite, the northern battery, where I wished to erect a mortar battery; but, as

it was found to be deep mud, I determined to place the mortars upon a raft. This was constructed the following day, under the superintendence of Captain Rennie, I.N., and being armed with two 8-inch and two 5½-in. mortars, with a party of artillery under Captain Worgan, was towed by the steamer *Comet*, and moored in position close to the island during the night, unobserved by the enemy, who, from our preparations at the rendezvous, and their confidence as to the impossibility of any vessel being able to pass above their batteries, apparently expected we should land on the southern island (Abadan). The horses and guns of the artillery, a portion of the cavalry, and the infantry, were trans-shipped into boats and small steamers during the day, in readiness for landing the following morning.

9. At break of day, on the 26th, the mortars opened their fire upon both the northern and southern batteries. The range of the 5½-inch proved too short, but the 8-inch shells were very efficient, bursting immediately over and inside the enemy's works, while, from the position of the raft, but few of the Persian guns could be brought to bear upon the mortars. At seven o'clock the several vessels of war moved up into the positions allotted them by Commodore Young, and by nine o'clock the fire of the heavy batteries was so reduced, that the small steamers with boats in tow, and one large steamer (the *Pottinger*) towing the transport *Golden Era*, were able to pass up and land the troops above the northern battery without a single casualty among the troops, although they had to run the gauntlet of both gun and musket

fire; two or three native followers only were killed in consequence of their unnecessarily exposing themselves.

10. By half-past one the troops were landed and formed, and advanced without delay through the date-groves and across the plain, upon the intrenched camp of the enemy, who, without waiting for our approach, fled precipitately, after exploding their largest magazine, leaving, as I have before stated, their tents and baggage, public and private stores, with several magazines of ammunition and 17 guns, behind. The want of cavalry* prevented my pursuing them as I could have wished; but I despatched a party of Scinde Irregular Horse, under Captain Malcolm Green, to follow them up for some distance. This officer reported that he came upon their rear-guard, retiring in good order, but that the road in many places was strewn with property and equipments. The loss of the Persians has been estimated at 200 killed, among whom was an officer of rank and estimation, Brigadier Agha Jan Khan, who fell in the northern battery.

11. I beg to annex a report received from Commodore Young, with a copy of a letter I had previously caused to be addressed to that officer, expressing my entire satisfaction with the naval operations; indeed, it was impossible for my instructions to have been more ably or more successfully carried out; and the Commodore, and every officer and man under his command, have nobly earned my warmest thanks. From Commodore Young, ably seconded by

Captain Rennie and the other officers of the fleet and masters of transports, I have throughout received every possible assistance.

12. With the exception of the artillery, with the mortar battery, under Captain Worgan, no portion of the military force was actively engaged with the enemy, beyond some European riflemen sent on the war vessels; but I am not the less indebted to all for their exertions and zeal, and especially for the great order and despatch with which the landing of the troops was effected, under Brigadier-General Havelock, C.B. The highest spirit prevailed; and, had the large Persian army only waited our approach, out of the range of the ships' guns, I feel confident that it would have received a lasting lesson.

13. From recent information I learn that the Persian force, in a very disorganized state, is still in full retreat; and I propose to despatch immediately up the Karoon, to Ahwaz, three small armed steamers, with 100 European infantry in each, for the purpose of making a *reconnaissance*, and, if practicable, effecting the destruction of the magazines at that place.

14. I take this opportunity of recommending to your Excellency's notice Colonel Lugard, C.B., the chief, and the several officers of my general and personal staff, the brigadier-general, the brigadiers, and their respective staff, as also the officers commanding the several regiments, batteries, and detachments of cavalry, and heads of departments, composing this force, upon whom most responsibility has devolved, and whose zeal and exertions throughout this expedition have been most praiseworthy.

* Only one troop of Scinde Horse having been able to land in time.

16. To Captain Kembball, Bombay Artillery, Consul-General at Bagdad, I am much indebted for his very valuable assistance; also to Major Taylor, as well as to Lords Dunkellin, Seymour, and Schomberg Kerr, who volunteered their services on my staff.

I have, &c.,

J. OUTRAM,
Lieutenant-General,
Commanding Expeditionary
Force.

Crow, Sergeants Edwards and Stewart.

The family of the late Conductor Scully, who so devotedly sacrificed himself in the explosion of the magazine, will be liberally provided for, should it be ascertained that they have survived him.

From Lieutenant G. FORREST,
Assistant Commissary of Ordnance, to Colonel A. ABBOTT, C.B., Inspector-General of Ordnance and Magazines, Fort William.

Meerut, May 27.

THE INDIAN DESPATCHES.

General Orders by the Right Hon. the GOVERNOR - GENERAL OF INDIA IN COUNCIL.

Fort William, July 24.

The Right Hon. the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct the publication of the following authentic report of the occurrences at the Delhi magazine on the 11th of May last, when attacked by mutineers, and of the noble and cool soldiery of its gallant defenders, commanded by Lieutenant G. D. Willoughby Commissary of Ordnance.

The Governor-General in Council desires to offer his cordial thanks to Lieutenants Raynor and Forrest, and the other survivors among the brave men mentioned in this report, and to express the admiration with which he regards the daring and heroic conduct of Lieutenant G. D. Willoughby, and the warrant and non-commissioned officers by whom he was supported on that occasion. Their names are Lieutenants Raynor and Forrest, Conductors Shaw, Buckley, Scully, Sub-Conductor

Sir, — I have the honour to report, for the information of Government, and in the absence of my commanding officer, Lieutenant Willoughby, Artillery, supposed to be killed on his retreat from Delhi to this station, the following facts as regards the capture of the Delhi magazine by the mutineers and insurgents on the 11th inst. On the morning of that date, between seven and eight A.M., Sir Theophilus Metcalfe came to my house, and requested me to accompany him to the magazine for the purpose of having two guns placed on the bridge, so as to prevent the mutineers from passing over. On our arrival at the magazine, we found present Lieutenants Willoughby and Raynor, with Conductors Buckley, Shaw, Scully, and Acting-Sub-Conductor Crow, and Sergeants Edwards and Stewart, with the native establishment. On Sir Theophilus Metcalfe alighting from his buggy, Lieutenant Willoughby and I accompanied him to the small bastion on the river face, which commanded a full view of the bridge, from which we could distinctly see the mutineers marching

in open column, headed by the cavalry, and the Delhi side of the bridge was already in the possession of a body of cavalry. On Sir Theophilus Metcalfe observing this, he proceeded with Lieutenant Willoughby to see if the city gate was closed against the mutineers. However, the step was needless, as the mutineers were admitted directly to the palace, through which they passed cheering. On Lieutenant Willoughby's return to the magazine, the gates of the magazine were closed and barricaded, and every possible arrangement that could be made was at once commenced. Inside the gate leading to the park, were placed two 6-pounders, double-charged with grape, one under Acting-Sub-Conductor Crow and Sergeant Stewart, with the lighted matches in their hands, and with orders that if any attempt were made to force that gate, both guns were to be fired at once, and that they were to fall back on that part of the magazine in which Lieutenant Willoughby and I were posted. The principal gate of the magazine was similarly defended by two guns, with the *chevaux de frise* laid down on the inside. For the further defence of this gate, and the magazine in its vicinity, there were two 6-pounders so placed, as either to command the gate or a small bastion in its vicinity. Within sixty yards of the gate, and in front of the office, and commanding two cross roads, were three 6-pounders and one 24-pounder howitzer, which could be so managed as to act upon any part of the magazine in that neighbourhood. After all these guns and howitzers had been placed in the several positions above-named, they were loaded

with double charges of grape. The next step taken was to place arms in the hands of the native establishment, which they most reluctantly received, and appeared to be not only in a state of excitement, but also of insubordination, as they refused to obey any orders issued by the Europeans, particularly the Mussulman portion of the establishment. After the above arrangements had been made, a train was laid by Conductors Buckley, Scully, and Sergeant Stewart, ready to be fired by a preconcerted signal, which was that of Conductor Buckley raising his hat from his head, on the order being given by Lieutenant Willoughby. The train was to be fired by Conductor Scully, but not until such time as the last round from the howitzers had been fired. So soon as the above arrangements had been made, the guards from the palace came and demanded the possession of the magazines in the name of the King of Delhi, to which no reply was given.

Immediately after this, the subadah of the guard on duty at the magazine, informed Lieutenant Willoughby and me that the King of Delhi had sent down word to the mutineers that he would, without delay, send scaling-ladders from the palace for the purpose of scaling the walls, and which shortly after arrived. On the ladders being erected against the wall, the whole of our native establishment deserted us by climbing up the sloped sheds on the inside of the magazine, and descending the ladders on the outside; after which the enemy appeared in great numbers on the top of the walls, and on whom we kept up an incessant fire of grape, every round of which

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told well as long as a single round remained. Previous to the natives deserting us, they hid the priming pouches, and one man in particular, Kurreem Buksh, a durwan, appeared to keep up a constant communication with the enemy on the outside, and kept them informed of our situation. Lieutenant Willoughby was so annoyed at the man's conduct, that he gave me an order to shoot him, should he again approach the gate.

Lieutenant Raynor, with the other Europeans, did everything that possibly could be done for the defence of the magazine, and where all have behaved so bravely, it is almost impossible for me to point out any particular individual. However, I am in duty bound to bring to the notice of Government the gallantry of Conductors Buckley and Scully on this trying occasion. The former, assisted by myself, loaded and fired in rapid succession the several guns above detailed, firing at least four rounds from each gun, and with the same steadiness as if standing on parade, although the enemy were then some hundreds in number, and kept up a continual fire of musketry on us; within forty or fifty yards. After firing the last round, Conductor Buckley received a musket-ball in his arm, above the elbow, which has since been extracted here; I, at the same time, was struck in the left hand by two musket-balls, which disabled me for the time. It was at this critical moment that Lieutenant Willoughby gave the order for firing the magazine, which was at once responded to by Conductor Scully firing the several trains. Indeed, from the very commencement, he evinced his gallantry by volunteering his

services for blowing up the magazine, and remained true to his trust to the last moment. As soon as the explosion took place, such as escaped from beneath the ruins (and none escaped unhurt) retreated through the sally-port on the river face. Lieutenant Willoughby and I succeeded in reaching the Cashmere Gate. What became of the other parties, it is impossible for me to say. Lieutenant Raynor and Conductor Buckley have escaped to this station. Severe indisposition prevented my sending in this report sooner.

I have, &c.,

G. FORREST, Lieutenant,
Assistant-Commissary of
Ordnance.

N.B.—After crossing the river on the night of the 11th, I observed the whole of the magazine to be on fire, so that I am in hopes that little of the property fell into the hands of the enemy. Park-Sergeant Hoyle was shot about 11 A.M. by the mutineers in attempting to reach the magazine to aid in its defence.

STORMING OF DELHI.

Despatch from General WILSON to Captain H. W. NORMAN, Assistant-Adjutant-General of the Army.

Head Quarters, Field Force,
Delhi, Sept. 15.

Sir,—I have the high satisfaction of reporting, for the information of the Major-General commanding in the Upper Provinces, and, through him, of his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief and of Government, that on the morning of the 14th instant the

force under my command successfully assaulted the city of Delhi.

Under the present circumstances Major-General Gowan will, I trust, allow me to withhold for a time a full and complete detail of the operations from their commencement to their close, and to limit myself to a summary of events.

After six days of open trenches, during which the Artillery and Engineers, under their respective commanding officers, Major Gaitskell and Lieutenant-Colonel Baird Smith, vied with each other in pressing forward the work, two excellent and most practicable breaches were formed in the walls of the place, one in the curtain to the right of the Cashmere bastion, the other to the left of the Water bastion, the defences of those bastions and the parapets giving musketry cover to the enemy commanding the breaches having also been destroyed by the artillery.

The assault was delivered on four points. The 1st column under Brigadier J. Nicholson, consisting of Her Majesty's 75th Regiment (300 men), the 1st European Bengal Fusiliers (200 men), and the 2nd Punjaub Infantry (450 men), assaulted the main breach, their advance being admirably covered by the 1st Battalion Her Majesty's 60th Rifles, under Colonel J. Jones. The operation was crowned with brilliant success, the enemy after severe resistance being driven from the Cashmere bastion, the main guard, and its vicinity, in complete rout.

The 2nd column, under Brigadier Jones, of Her Majesty's 61st Regiment, consisting of Her Majesty's 8th Regiment (250 men), the 2nd European Bengal Fusiliers (250 men), and the 4th Regi-

ment of Sikhs (350 men), similarly covered by the 60th Rifles, advanced on the Water bastion, carried the breach, and drove the enemy from his guns and position, with a determination and spirit which gave me the highest satisfaction.

The 3rd column, under Colonel Campbell, of Her Majesty's 52nd Light Infantry, consisting of 200 of his own regiment, the Kumaon Battalion (250 men), and the 1st Punjaub Infantry (500 men), was directed against the Cashmere gateway. This column was preceded by an explosion party, under Lieutenants Home and Salkeld, of the Engineers, covered by the 60th Rifles. The demolition of the gate having been accomplished, the column forced an entrance, overcoming a strenuous opposition from the enemy's infantry and heavy artillery, which had been brought to bear on the position. I cannot express too warmly my admiration of the gallantry of all concerned in this difficult operation.

The reserve, under Brigadier Longfield, Her Majesty's 8th Regiment, composed of Her Majesty's 61st Regiment (250 men), the 4th Regiment Rifles (450 men), the Belooch Battalion (300 men), the Jheend Rajah's Auxiliaries (300 men), and 200 of Her Majesty's 60th Rifles, who joined after the assault had been made, awaited the result of the attack, and, on the columns entering the place, took possession of the posts I had previously assigned to it. This duty was ultimately performed to my entire satisfaction.

The firm establishment of the reserve rendering the assaulting columns free to act in advance, Brigadier-General Nicholson, sup-

ported by Brigadier Jones, swept the ramparts of the place from the Cashmere to the Cabul gates, occupying the bastions and defences, capturing the guns, and driving the enemy before him.

During the advance, Brigadier-General Nicholson was, to the grief of myself and the whole army, dangerously wounded. The command consequently devolved on Brigadier Jones, who, finding the enemy in great force, occupying and pouring a destructive fire from the roofs of strong and commanding houses in the city on all sides, the ramparts themselves being enfiladed by guns, prudently resolved on retaining possession of the Cabul gate, which his troops had so gallantly won, in which he firmly established himself, awaiting the result of the operations of the other columns of occupation.

Colonel Campbell, with the column under his command, advanced successfully from the Cashmere gate by one of the main streets beyond the "Chandnee Chouk," the central and principal street of the city, towards the Jumma Musjid, with the intention of occupying that important post. The opposition, however, which he met from the great concentration of the enemy at the Jumma Musjid and the houses in the neighbourhood—he himself, I regret to state, being wounded—satisfied him that his most prudent course was not to maintain so advanced a position with the comparatively limited force at his disposal, and he accordingly withdrew the head of his column and placed himself in communication with the reserve, a measure which had my entire approval; I having previously determined that, in the event of serious opposition being encoun-

tered in the town itself, it would be most inexpedient to commit my small force to a succession of street fights, in which their gallantry, discipline, and organization could avail them so little.

My present position, therefore, is that which, under such a contingency, I had resolved to occupy and establish myself in firmly as the base of my systematic operations for the complete possession of the city. This embraces the magazine on one side and the Cabul gate on the other, with the Moree, Cashmere, and Water bastions and strong intermediate posts, with secure communication along the front and to the rear.

From this base I am now cautiously pressing the enemy on all points, with a view to establishing myself in a second advanced position, and I trust before many days to have it in my power to announce to the Supreme Government that the enemy have been driven from their last stronghold in the palace, fort, and streets of the city of Delhi.

Simultaneously with the operations above detailed, an attack was made on the enemy's strong position outside the city, in the suburbs of Kissengunge and Pahareepore, with a view of driving in the rebels and supporting the main attack by effecting an entrance at the Cabul gate after it should be taken.

The force employed on this difficult duty I entrusted to that admirable officer Major C. Reid, commanding the Sirmoor Battalion, whose distinguished conduct I have already had occasion to bring prominently to the notice of superior authority, and who was, I much regret, severely wounded on this occasion. His column consisted of his own battalion, the

Guides, and the men on duty at Hindoo Rao's (the main picket), numbering in all about 1000, supported by the auxiliary troops of His Highness the Maharajah Rambeir Singh, under Captain R. Lawrence.

The strength of the positions, however, and the desperate resistance offered by the enemy, withstood for a time the efforts of our troops, gallant though they were, and the combination was unable to be effected. The delay, I am happy to say, has been only temporary, for the enemy have subsequently abandoned their positions, leaving their guns in our hands.

In this attack I found it necessary to support Major Reid with cavalry and horse artillery, both of which arms were admirably handled respectively by Brigadier Hope Grant, of Her Majesty's 9th Lancers, commanding the Cavalry Brigade, and Major H. Tombs, of the Horse Artillery, who inflicted severe punishment on the enemy, though I regret their own loss was very heavy.

The resistance of the rebels up to this time has been that of desperate men, and to this must be attributed the severe loss we have sustained, amounting proximately, so far as I am able to judge, in the absence of casualty returns, to 46 officers killed and wounded, and about 800 men. Among those of whose services the State has been deprived are many officers of distinction and merit, holding superior commands, whose places cannot be supplied; and I have specially to lament the loss which has been sustained by that splendid corps the Engineers, nine officers of that arm having fallen in the gallant performance of their duty.

Until I am in possession of re-

ports from Brigadiers and other commanding officers I shall be unable to enter more fully into the details of these operations, and I trust the circumstances under which I write will excuse any slight inaccuracies or imperfections which my despatch may exhibit.

The absence of such reports also prevents my bringing to notice the names of those officers and men who have specially distinguished themselves. This will be my grateful duty hereafter. But I cannot defer the expression of my admiration for the intrepidity, coolness, and determination of all engaged, Europeans and natives, of all arms of the service.

I have, &c.,

A. WILSON,

Major-General Commanding
Field Force.

Europeans—killed, 8 officers, 162 rank and file; wounded, 52 officers, 510 rank and file. Natives—killed, 103; wounded 310. Missing, 10 Europeans. Total Europeans and natives killed and wounded, 1145.

The following ordnance has been captured:—In position and in the streets, 35 pieces of sorts; in the magazine, 171; total, 206. The amount of shot and shell is unlimited.

*From Major-General A. WILSON,
Commanding Delhi Field Force,
to the ADJUTANT-GENERAL.*

Delhi, September 22.

Sir,—In continuation of my despatch of the 15th instant, I now have the honour to forward a report, for the information of the Major-General Commanding in the Upper Provinces, his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, and the

Government, of the further operations of the force under my command since that date. During the 17th and 18th we continued to take up advanced posts in the face of considerable opposition on the part of the rebels, and not without loss to ourselves, three (3) officers being killed, and a number of men killed and wounded. On the evening of the 19th the Burn Bastion, which had given us considerable annoyance, was surprised and captured. On the morning of the 20th our troops pushed on and occupied the Lahore gate, from which an unopposed advance was made on the other bastions and gateways, until the whole of the defences of the city were in our hands. From the time of our first entering the city, an uninterrupted and vigorous fire from our guns and mortars was kept up on the palace, Jumna Musjid, and other important posts in possession of the rebels; and as we took up our various positions in advance, our light guns and mortars were brought forward and used with effect on the streets and houses in their neighbourhood. The result of this heavy and unceasing bombardment, and of the steady and persevering advance of our troops, has been the evacuation of the palace by the King, the entire desertion of the city by the inhabitants, and the precipitate flight of the rebel troops—who, abandoning their camp, property, many of their sick and wounded, and the greater part of their field artillery, have fled in utter disorganization, some 4000 or 5000 across the bridge of boats into the Deab, the remainder down the right bank of the Jumna. The gates of the palace having been blown in, it was occupied by our troops at about noon on the 20th, and my head-quarters

established in it the same day. The great diminution of our strength by losses in action during the last few days, added to the severe sickness prevailing among the troops, has prevented my immediately organizing and sending a column in pursuit; but a force, under command of Lieutenant-Colonel Greathed, will march tomorrow morning towards Bolundshuhur and Allyghur, to intercept the rebels, whose intentions are said to be to cross the Jumna at Muttra. My intelligence, however, I regret to say, is very defective. The King, who accompanied the troops, it is believed, for some short distance, last night gave himself up to a party of Irregular Cavalry, whom I had sent out in the direction of the fugitives, and he is now a prisoner under a guard of European soldiers. Three of the shahzadars, who are known to have taken a prominent part in the atrocities attending the insurrection, have been this day captured by Captain Hodson, and shot on the spot. Thus has the important duty committed to this force been accomplished, and its object attained. Delhi, the focus of rebellion and insurrection, and the scene of so much horrible cruelty, taken and made desolate; the King a prisoner in our hands; and the mutineers, notwithstanding their great numerical superiority and their vast resources in ordnance, and all the munitions and appliances of war, defeated on every occasion of engagement with our troops, are now driven with slaughter in confusion and dismay from their boasted stronghold. The details of the operations have been so fully entered into in my previous despatch and annexed reports and returns from the various command-

ing officers, that little remains for me to say, but to again express my unqualified approbation of the conduct and spirit of the whole of the troops, not only on this occasion, but during the entire period they have been in the field. For four months of the most trying season of the year; this force, originally very weak in number, has been exposed to the repeated and determined attacks of an enemy far outnumbering it, and supported by a numerous and powerful artillery. The duties imposed upon all have been laborious, harassing, and incessant; and, notwithstanding heavy losses, both in action and from disease, have been at all times zealously and cheerfully performed. I beg to add my most cordial concurrence in the commendations bestowed by officers commanding brigades, columns, and detachments on the officers and men named in their several reports, and I have to express my own deep obligations to those officers themselves, for the valuable assistance I have at all times received from them.

[The officers of the several arms, the régiments, and auxiliary forces are then thanked *nominatim*.]

A. WILSON,
Major-General, Commanding
Delhi Field Force.

SIEGE AND RELIEF OF LUCKNOW.

*From Brigadier-General HAVE-
LOCK to the Chief of the Staff
to the COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.*

Residency, Lucknow,
Sept. 30, 1857.

Sir,—Major-General Sir James Outram having, with characteristic generosity of feeling, declared

that the command of the force should remain in my hands, and that he would accompany it as Civil Commissioner only, until a junction could be effected with the gallant and enduring garrison of this place, I have to request that you will inform His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief that this purpose was effected on the evening of the 25th instant. But before detailing the circumstances, I must refer to antecedent events. I crossed the Sye on the 22nd instant, the bridge at Bunnee not having been broken. On the 23rd I found myself in the presence of the enemy, who had taken a strong position, his left resting on the enclosure of the Alum Bagh, and his centre and right drawn up behind a chain of hillocks. The head of my column at first suffered from the fire of his guns, as it was compelled to pass along the trunk road between morasses; but as soon as my régiments could be deployed along his front and his right enveloped by my left, victory declared for us, and we captured 5 guns. Sir James Outram, with his accustomed gallantry, passed on in advance, close down to the canal. But as the enemy fed his artillery with guns from the city, it was not possible to maintain this, or a less advanced position for a time taken up; but it became necessary to throw our right on the Alum Bagh, and re-form our left, and even then we were incessantly cannonaded throughout the 24th; and the enemy's cavalry, 1500 strong, crept round through lofty cultivation, and made a sudden irruption upon the baggage massed in our rear. The soldiers of the 90th forming the baggage-guard received them with great gallantry, but lost some brave offi-

cers and men, shooting down, however, 25 of the troopers and putting the whole body to flight. They were finally driven to a distance by two guns of Captain Olpherts' battery.

The troops had been marching for three days under a perfect deluge of rain, irregularly fed, and badly housed in villages. It was thought necessary to pitch tents, and permit them to halt on the 24th. The assault on the city was deferred until the 25th. That morning our baggage and tents were deposited in the Alum Bagh under an escort, and we advanced. The 1st Brigade, under Sir James Outram's personal leading, drove the enemy from a succession of gardens and walled enclosures, supported by the 2nd Brigade, which I accompanied. Both brigades were established on the canal at the bridge of Char Bagh.

From this point the direct road to the Residency was something less than two miles; but it was known to have been cut by trenches, and crossed by palisades at short intervals, the houses also being loopholed. Progress in this direction was impossible; so the united column pushed on, detouring along the narrow road which skirts the left bank of the canal. Its advance was not seriously interrupted until it had come opposite the King's Palace, or the Kaiser Bagh, where two guns and a body of mercenary troops were entrenched. From this intrenchment a fire of grape and musketry was opened, under which nothing could live. The artillery and troops had to pass a bridge partially under its influence; but were then shrouded by the buildings adjacent to the Fureed Buksh. Darkness was coming on, and Sir James

Outram at first proposed to halt within the Courts of the Mehal for the night; but I esteemed it to be of such importance to let the beleaguered garrison know that succour was at hand, that with his ultimate sanction I directed the main, both of 78th Highlanders and regiment of Ferozepore, to advance. This column rushed on with desperate gallantry, led by Sir James Outram and myself, and Lieutenants Hudson and Hargood, of my staff, through streets of flat-roofed loopholed houses, from which a perpetual fire was kept up, and, overcoming every obstacle, established itself within the enclosure of the Residency. The joy of the garrison may be more easily conceived than described; but it was not till the next evening that the whole of my troops, guns, tumbrils, and sick and wounded, continually exposed to the attacks of the enemy, could be brought step by step within this *enceinte* and the adjacent palace of the Fureed Buksh. To form an adequate idea of the obstacles overcome, reference must be made to the events that are known to have occurred at Buenos Ayres and Saragossa. Our advance was through streets of houses which I have described, and thus each forming a separate fortress. I am filled with surprise at the success of the operation, which demanded the efforts of 10,000 good troops. The advantage gained has cost us dear. The killed, wounded, and missing, the latter being wounded soldiers, who I much fear—some or all—have fallen into the hands of a merciless foe, amounted, up to the evening of the 26th, to 535 officers and men. Brigadier-General Neill, commanding 1st Brigade; Major Coo-

per, Brigadier, commanding Artillery; Lieutenant Colonel Bazely, a volunteer with the force, are killed. Colonel Campbell, commanding 90th Light Infantry; Lieutenant-Colonel Tytler, my Deputy-Assistant-Quartermaster-General; and Lieutenant Havelock, my Deputy-Assistant-Adjutant-General, are severely but not dangerously wounded. Sir James Outram received a flesh-wound in the arm in the early part of the action near Char Bagh, but nothing could subdue his spirit; and, though faint from loss of blood, he continued to the end of the action to sit on his horse, which he only dismounted at the gate of the Residency. As he has now assumed the command, I leave to him the narrative of all events subsequent to the 26th.

I have, &c.,

H. HAVELOCK,

Brigadier-General,

Commanding Oude Field Force.

The total casualties appended to the despatch is 119 officers and men killed, 339 officers and men wounded, 77 men missing.

*General Orders by The Right Hon.
the GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF INDIA
IN COUNCIL.*

Fort William, Dec. 8, 1857.

The Right Hon. the Governor-General in Council has received from Brigadier Inglis, of Her Majesty's 32nd Regiment, lately commanding the garrison in Lucknow, the subjoined report of the defence of the Residency in that city, from the first threatened attack upon it on the 29th of June to the arrival of the force under Major-General Sir J. Outram, G.C.B., and the lamented Major-

General Sir H. Havelock, K.C.B., on the 25th of September.

The Divisional Order of Major-General Sir James Outram upon the report accompanies it.

The Governor-General in Council believes that never has a tale been told which will so stir the hearts of Englishmen and Englishwomen as the simple, earnest narrative of Brigadier Inglis.

It rightly commences with a soldier's testimony, touchingly borne, to the chivalrous character and high deserts of Sir Henry Lawrence, the sad details of whose death are now made known.

There does not stand recorded in the annals of war an achievement more truly heroic than the defence of the Residency at Lucknow described in the narrative which follows.

That defence has not only called forth all the energy and daring which belong to Englishmen in the hour of active conflict, but it has exhibited continuously, and in the highest degree, that noble and sustained courage which against enormous odds and fearful disadvantages, against hope deferred, and through unceasing toil and wear of body and mind, still holds on day after day, and triumphs.

The heavy guns of the assailants, posted, almost in security, within 50 yards of the intrenchments—so near, indeed, that the solicitations, and threats, and taunts which the rebels addressed to the native defenders of the garrison were easily heard by those true-hearted men; the fire of the enemy's musketry, so searching that it penetrated the innermost retreat of the women and children and of the wounded; their desperate attempts, repeatedly made, to force an entry after blowing in the

defences; the perpetual mining of the works; the weary night watching for the expected signal of relief; and the steady waste of precious lives until the number of English gunners was reduced below that of the guns to be worked;—all these constitute features in a history which the fellow-countrymen of the heroes of Lucknow will read with swelling hearts, and which will endure for ever as a lesson to those who shall hope, by treachery, numbers, or boldness in their treason, to overcome the indomitable spirit of Englishmen.

A complete list of the brave men who have fallen has not yet reached the Governor-General in Council, but the names mentioned in Brigadier Inglis's report are in themselves a long and sad one.

Among those who have nobly perished in this protracted struggle Sir Henry Lawrence will occupy the first place in the thoughts of his fellow-countrymen. The Governor-General in Council has already given expression to the deep sorrow with which he mourns the loss of that distinguished man. But the name of Sir Henry Lawrence can never rise up without calling forth a tribute of honour and admiration from all who knew him.

[Other brave men, living and slain, are then mentioned, with a short notice of their service.]

To Dr. Brydon* especially the

* This paragraph is preserved by reason of the singular romance attached to the individual. On the 18th January, 1842, the garrison of Jellalabad saw riding towards their post a horseman exhausted and wounded. It proved to be Dr. Brydon the sole survivor of the British army massacred in the passes of Cabul. He assisted in the "illustrious defence" of that town; and has now served through the only siege which in modern times has been parallel to it.

Governor-General in Council would address his hearty congratulations. This officer, after passing through the Cabul campaign of 1841-42, was included in the illustrious garrison who maintained the position in Jellalabad. He may now, as one of the heroes of Lucknow, claim to have witnessed and taken part in an achievement even more conspicuous as an example of the invincible energy and enduring courage of British soldiers.

To all these brave men, and to their brother officers and comrades of every rank and degree, European and native, who have shared the same dangers and toils with the same heroic spirit, the Governor-General in Council tenders his warmest thanks.

The officers and men of Her Majesty's regiments must receive their full measure of acknowledgment from a higher authority than that of the Governor-General in Council; but it will be the pleasing duty of his Lordship in Council to express to Her Majesty's Government and to the Hon. Court of Directors of the East India Company, in the strongest terms, the recommendation of them to that favour for which Major-General Sir James Outram so justly pleads.

Meanwhile it is a gratification to the Governor-General in Council to direct, in a General Order of this day, that the rewards and honours therein specified shall be at once awarded to the officers and men of the two services and to the civilians respectively.

This notice must not be closed without mention of those noble women who, little fitted to take part in such scenes, have assumed so cheerfully, and discharged so earnestly, their task of charity in ministering to sickness and pain.

It is likely that to themselves the notoriety of praise publicly given may be distasteful, yet the Governor-General in Council cannot forego the pleasure of doing justice to the names of Birch, Polehampton, Barbor, and Gall, and of offering to those whose acts have so adorned them his tribute of respectful admiration and gratitude.

The history of the defence of the Residency of Lucknow does not end with the narrative of Brigadier Inglis. But no full reports of the course of events at Lucknow subsequently to the junction of Sir Henry Havelock's force with the defenders, or of the final and effectual relief by the advance of the Commander-in-Chief, have yet been received. It is known, however, that the success, which has carried joy to so many aching hearts has been clouded by the death within the last few days of one of the first soldiers of India, Major-General Sir Henry Havelock.

The Governor-General in Council deeply deplores the loss of this able leader and truly brave man, who has been taken from the service of his country at a time when he can least be spared, though not before he had won for himself lasting renown, and had received at the hands of his Sovereign the gracious and prompt recognition of his merits.

R. J. H. BIRCH, Colonel,
Secretary to the Government of
India,
Military Department.

From Brigadier INGLIS, Commanding Garrison of Lucknow, to the Secretary to Government, Military

*Department, Calcutta.—
Dated Lucknow, Sept. 26, 1857.*

Sir,—In consequence of the very deeply-to-be-lamented death of Brigadier-General Sir H. M. Lawrence, K.C.B., late in command of the Oude Field Force, the duty of narrating the military events which have occurred at Lucknow since the 29th of June last has devolved upon myself.

On the evening of that day several reports reached Sir Henry Lawrence that the rebel army, in no very considerable force, would march from Chinhut (a small village about eight miles distant on the road to Fyzabad) on Lucknow on the following morning; and the late Brigadier-General therefore determined to make a strong *reconnaissance* in that direction, with the view, if possible, of meeting the force at a disadvantage, either at its entrance into the suburbs of the city, or at the bridge across the Gokral, which is a small stream intersecting the Fyzabad road, about half-way between Lucknow and Chinhut.

The force destined for this service, and which was composed as follows, moved out at 6 A.M. on the morning of the 30th June:—

Artillery.—4 guns of No. — Horse Light Field Battery; 4 ditto of No. 2, Oude Field Battery; 2 ditto of No. 3 ditto; and an 8-inch howitzer.

Cavalry.—Troop of Volunteer Cavalry, and 120 troopers of detachments belonging to 1st, 2nd, and 3rd Regiments of Oude Irregular Cavalry.

Infantry.—300 of Her Majesty's 32nd, 150 13th Native Infantry, 60 48th Native Infantry, 20 71st Native Infantry (Sikhs).

The troops, misled by the reports of wayfarers—who stated

that there were few or no men between Lucknow and Chinhut—proceeded somewhat further than had been originally intended, and suddenly fell in with the enemy, who had up to that time eluded the vigilance of the advanced guard by concealing themselves behind a long line of trees in overwhelming numbers. The European force and the howitzer, with the Native Infantry, held the foe in check for some time, and had the six guns of the Oude Artillery been faithful, and the Sikh Cavalry shown a better front, the day would have been won in spite of an immense disparity in numbers. But the Oude artillerymen and drivers were traitors. They overturned the guns into ditches, cut the traces of their horses, and abandoned them, regardless of the remonstrances and exertions of their own officers and of those of Sir Henry Lawrence's staff, headed by the Brigadier-General in person, who himself drew his sword upon these rebels. Every effort to induce them to stand having proved ineffectual, the force, exposed to a vastly superior fire of artillery, and completely outflanked on both sides by an overpowering body of infantry and cavalry, which actually got into our rear, was compelled to retire with the loss of three pieces of artillery, which fell into the hands of the enemy in consequence of the rank treachery of the Oude gunners, and with a very grievous list of killed and wounded. The heat was dreadful, the gun ammunition was expended, and the almost total want of cavalry to protect our rear made our retreat most disastrous.

All the officers behaved well, and the exertions of the small body of volunteer cavalry, only 40

in number, under Captain Radcliffe, 7th Light Cavalry, were most praiseworthy. Sir Henry Lawrence subsequently conveyed his thanks to myself, who at his request accompanied him upon this occasion, Colonel Case being in command of Her Majesty's 32nd. He also expressed his approbation of the way in which his staff—Captain Wilson, Officiating Deputy-Assistant-Adjutant-General; Lieutenant James, Sub-Assistant-Commissary-General; Captain Edgell, Officiating Military Secretary; and Mr. Couper, C.S.; the last of whom had acted as Sir Henry Lawrence's aide-de-camp from the commencement of these disturbances—had conducted themselves throughout the arduous day. Sir Henry further particularly mentioned that he would bring the gallant conduct of Capt. Radcliffe and of Lieutenant Bonham, of the Artillery (who worked the howitzer successfully until incapacitated by a wound), to the prominent notice of the Government of India. The manner in which Lieutenant Birch, 71st Native Infantry, cleared a village with a party of Sikh skirmishers also elicited the admiration of the Brigadier-General. The conduct of Lieutenant Hardinge, who, with his handful of horse, covered the retreat of the rear-guard, was extolled by Sir Henry, who expressed his intention of mentioning the services of this gallant officer to his Lordship in Council. Lieutenant-Colonel Case, who commanded Her Majesty's 32nd Regiment, was mortally wounded while gallantly leading on his men. The service had not a more deserving officer. The command devolved on Captain Steevens, who also received a death-wound shortly after-

wards. The command then fell to Captain Mansfield, who has since died of cholera. A list* of the casualties on this occasion accompanies the despatch.

It remains to report the siege operations.

It will be in the recollection of his Lordship in Council, that it was the original intention of Sir Henry Lawrence to occupy not only the Residency, but also the fort called Muchhee Bhowun, an old, dilapidated edifice, which had been hastily repaired for the occasion, though the defences were even at the last moment very far from complete, and were, moreover, commanded by many houses in the city. The situation of the Muchhee Bhowun, with regard to the Residency, has already been described to the Government of India.

The untoward event of the 30th of June so far diminished the whole available force, that we had not a sufficient number of men remaining to occupy both positions. The Brigadier-General, therefore, on the evening of the 1st of July, signalled to the garrison of the Muchhee Bhowun to evacuate and blow up that fortress in the course of the night. The orders were ably carried out, and at 12 P.M. the force marched into the Residency with their guns and treasure, without the loss of a man; and shortly afterwards the explosion of 240 barrels of gunpowder and 6,000,000 ball cartridges, which were lying in the magazine, announced to Sir Henry Lawrence and his officers, who were anxiously waiting the report, the complete destruction of that post and all that it contained. If

it had not been for this wise and strategic measure, no member of the Lucknow garrison, in all probability, would have survived to tell the tale; for, as already has been stated, the Muchhee Bhowun was commanded from other parts of the town, and was moreover indifferently provided with heavy artillery ammunition, while the difficulty, suffering, and loss, which the Residency garrison, even with the reinforcement thus obtained from the Muchhee Bhowun, has undergone in holding the position, are sufficient to show that if the original intention of holding both posts had been adhered to, both would have inevitably fallen.

It is now my very painful duty to relate the calamity which befell us at the commencement of the siege. On the 1st of July, an 8-inch shell burst in the room in the Residency in which Sir H. Lawrence was sitting. The missile burst between him and Mr. Couper, close to both; but without injury to either. The whole of his staff implored Sir Henry to take up other quarters, as the Residency had then become the special target for the round shot and shell of the enemy. This, however, he jestingly declined to do, observing that another shell would certainly never be pitched into that small room. But Providence had ordained otherwise; for on the very next day he was mortally wounded by the fragment of another shell which burst in the same room, exactly at the same spot. Captain Wilson, Deputy-Assistant-Adjutant-General, received a contusion at the same time.

The late lamented Sir H. Lawrence, knowing that his last hour was rapidly approaching, directed me to assume command of the

* Not received by Government.

troops, and appointed Major Banks to succeed him in the office of chief commissioner. He lingered in great agony till the morning of the 4th of July, when he expired, and the Government was thereby deprived, if I may venture to say so, of the services of a distinguished statesman and a most gallant soldier. Few men have ever possessed to the same extent the power which he enjoyed of winning the hearts of all those with whom he came in contact, and thus ensuring the warmest and most zealous devotion for himself and the Government which he served. The successful defence of the position has been, under Providence, solely attributable to the foresight he evinced in the timely commencement of the necessary operations, and the great skill and untiring personal activity which he exhibited in carrying them into effect. All ranks possessed such confidence in his judgment and his fertility of resource, that the news of his fall was received throughout the garrison with feelings of consternation only second to the grief which was inspired in the hearts of all by the loss of a public benefactor and a warm personal friend. Feeling as keenly and as gratefully as I do the obligations that the whole of us are under to this great and good man, I trust the Government of India will pardon me for having attempted, however imperfectly, to portray them. In him every good and deserving soldier lost a friend and a chief capable of discriminating, and ever on the alert to reward merit, no matter how humble the sphere in which it was exhibited.

The garrison had scarcely recovered the shock which it had sustained in the loss of its revered

and beloved General, when it had to mourn the death of that able and respected officer, Major Banks, the officiating chief commissioner, who received a bullet through his head while examining a critical outpost on the 21st of July, and died without a groan.

The description of our position and the state of our defences when the siege began are so fully set forth in the accompanying memorandum furnished by the garrison engineer, that I shall content myself with bringing to the notice of his Lordship in Council the fact that when the blockade was commenced, only two of our batteries were completed, part of the defences were yet in an unfinished condition, and the buildings in the immediate vicinity, which gave cover to the enemy, were only very partially cleared away. Indeed, our heaviest losses have been caused by the fire from the enemy's sharpshooters, stationed in the adjoining mosques and houses of the native nobility, the necessity of destroying which had been repeatedly drawn to the attention of Sir Henry by the staff of Engineers; but his invariable reply was, "Spare the holy places, and private property too, as far as possible;" and we have consequently suffered severely from our very tenderness to the religious prejudices and respect to the right of our rebellious citizens and soldiery. As soon as the enemy had thoroughly completed the investment of the Residency they occupied these houses, some of which were within easy pistol shot of our barricades, in immense force, and rapidly made loopholes on those sides which bore on our post, from which they kept up a terrific and incessant fire day and night, which caused

many daily casualties, as there could not have been less than 8000 men firing at one time into our position. Moreover, there was no place in the whole of our works that could be considered safe, for several of the sick and wounded who were lying in the banquetting-hall, which had been turned into a hospital, were killed in the very centre of the building, and the widow of Lieutenant Dorin and other women and children were shot dead in rooms into which it had not previously been deemed possible that a bullet could penetrate. Neither were the enemy idle in erecting batteries. They soon had from 20 to 25 guns in position, some of them of very large calibre. These were planted all round our post at small distances, some being actually within 50 yards of our defences, but in places where our own heavy guns could not reply to them; while the perseverance and ingenuity of the enemy in erecting barricades in front of and around their guns in a very short time rendered all attempts to silence them by musketry entirely unavailing. Neither could they be effectually silenced by shells, by reason of their extreme proximity to our position, and because, moreover, the enemy had recourse to digging very narrow trenches about eight feet in depth in rear of each gun, in which the men lay while our shells were flying, and which so effectually concealed them, even while working the gun, that our baffled sharpshooters could only see their hands while in the act of loading.

The enemy contented themselves with keeping up this incessant fire of cannon and musketry until the 20th of July, on which day at 10 A.M. they assem-

bled in very great force all-around our position, and exploded a heavy mine inside our outer line of defence at the Water-gate. The mine, however, which is close to the Redan, and apparently sprung with the intention of destroying that battery, did no harm. But as soon as the smoke had cleared away the enemy boldly advanced under cover of a tremendous fire of cannon and musketry, with the object of storming the Redan. But they were received with such a heavy fire that after a short struggle they fell back with much loss. A strong column advanced at the same time to attack Innes' post, and came on to within 10 yards of the pallsades, affording to Lieutenant Laughnan, 13th Native Infantry, who commanded the position, and his brave garrison, composed of gentlemen of the uncovenanted service, a few of Her Majesty's 32nd Foot, and of the 13th Native Infantry, an opportunity of distinguishing themselves, which they were not slow to avail themselves of, and the enemy were driven back with great slaughter. The insurgents made minor attacks at almost every outpost, but were invariably defeated, and at 2 P.M. they ceased their attempts to storm the place, although their musketry fire and cannonading continued to harass us unceasingly as usual. Matters proceeded in this manner until the 10th of August, when the enemy made another assault, having previously sprung a mine close to the Brigade Mess, which entirely destroyed our defences for the space of 20 feet, and blew in a great portion of the outside wall of the house occupied by Mr. Schilling's garrison. On the dust clearing away, a breach appeared, through which a regiment could have ad-

vanced in perfect order, and a few of the enemy came on with the utmost determination, but were met with such a withering flank fire of musketry from the officers and men holding the top of the Brigade Mess that they beat a speedy retreat, leaving the more adventurous of their numbers on the crest of the breach. While the operation was going on, another large body advanced on the Cawnpore Battery, and succeeded in locating themselves for a few minutes in the ditch. They were, however, speedily dislodged by hand grenades. At Captain Anderson's post they also came boldly forward with scaling-ladders, which they planted against the wall; but here, as elsewhere, they were met with the most indomitable resolution, and the leaders being slain the rest fled, leaving the ladders, and retreated to their batteries and loop-holed defences, whence they kept up for the rest of the day an unusually heavy cannonade and musketry fire. On the 18th of August, the enemy sprang another mine in front of the Sikh lines with very fatal effect. Captain Orr (unattached), Lieutenants Mecham and Soppit, who commanded the small body of drummers composing the garrison, were blown into the air; but providentially returned to earth with no further injury than a severe shaking. The garrison, however, were not so fortunate. No less than eleven men were buried alive under the ruins, whence it was impossible to extricate them owing to the tremendous fire kept up by the enemy from houses situated not ten yards in front of the breach. The explosion was followed by a general assault of a less determined nature than the

two former efforts, and the enemy were consequently repulsed without much difficulty. But they succeeded, under cover of the breach, in establishing themselves in one of the houses of our position, from which they were driven in the evening by the bayonets of H.M.'s 32nd and 84th Foot. On the 5th of September the enemy made their last serious assault. Having exploded a large mine a few feet short of the bastion of the 18-pounder gun in Major Apthorp's post, they advanced with large heavy scaling-ladders, which they planted against the wall, and mounted, thereby gaining for an instant the embrasure of a gun. They were, however, speedily driven back with a loss by hand-grenades and musketry. A few minutes subsequently they sprang another mine close to the Brigade Mess, and advanced boldly; but soon the corpses strawn in the garden in front of the post bore testimony to the fatal accuracy of the rifle and musketry fire of the gallant members of that garrison, and the enemy fled ignominiously, leaving their leader—a fine-looking old native officer—among the slain. At other posts they made similar attacks, but with less resolution, and everywhere with the same want of success. Their loss upon this day must have been very heavy, as they came on with much determination, and at night they were seen bearing large numbers of their killed and wounded over the bridges in the direction of the cantonments. The above is a faint attempt at a description of the four great struggles which have occurred during this protracted season of exertion, exposure, and suffering. His Lordship in Council will perceive that the enemy in-

variably commenced his attacks by the explosion of a mine—a species of offensive warfare for the exercise of which our position was unfortunately peculiarly situated; and had it not been for the most untiring vigilance on our part, in watching and blowing up their mines before they were completed, the assaults would probably have been much more numerous, and might perhaps have ended in the capture of the place; but, by countermining in different directions, we succeeded in detecting and destroying no less than four of the enemy's subterraneous advances towards important positions, two of which operations were eminently successful, as on one occasion not less than eighty of them were blown into the air, and twenty suffered a similar fate on the second explosion. The labour, however, which devolved upon us in making these counter-mines, in the absence of a body of skilled miners, was very heavy. The Right Honourable the Governor-General in Council will feel that it would be impossible to crowd within the limits of a despatch even the principal events, much more the individual acts of gallantry, which have marked this protracted struggle. But I can conscientiously declare my conviction that few troops have ever undergone greater hardships, exposed as they have been to a never-ceasing musketry fire and cannonade. They have also experienced the alternate vicissitudes of extreme wet and of intense heat, and that, too, with very insufficient shelter from either, and in many places without any shelter at all. In addition to having had to repel real attacks, they have been exposed night and day to the hardly less harassing false alarms

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which the enemy have been constantly raising. The insurgents have frequently fired very heavily, sounded the advance, and shouted for several hours together, though not a man could be seen, with the view, of course, of harassing our small and exhausted force, in which object they succeeded; for no part has been strong enough to allow of a portion only of the garrison being prepared, in the event of a false attack being turned into a real one; all, therefore, had to stand to their arms, and to remain at their posts until the demonstration had ceased; and such attacks were of almost nightly occurrence. The whole of the officers and men have been on duty night and day during the 87 days which the siege had lasted up to the arrival of Sir J. Outram, G.C.B. In addition to this incessant military duty, the force have been nightly employed in repairing defences, in moving guns, in burying dead animals, in conveying ammunition and commissariat stores from one place to another, and in other fatigue duties too numerous and too trivial to enumerate here. I feel, however, that any words of mine will fail to convey any adequate idea of what our fatigue and labours have been—labours in which all ranks and all classes, civilians, officers, and soldiers, have all borne an equally noble part. All have together descended into the mine, and have together handled the shovel for the interment of the putrid bullocks, and all, accoutred with the musket and bayonet, have relieved each other on sentry, without regard to distinction or rank, civil or military. Notwithstanding all these hardships, the garrison has made no less than five sorties, in which

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they spiked two of the enemy's heaviest guns, and blew up several of the houses from which they had kept up their most harassing fire. Owing to the extreme paucity of our numbers, each man was taught to feel that on his own individual efforts alone depended in no small measure the safety of the entire position. This consciousness incited every officer, soldier, and man to defend the post assigned to him with such desperate tenacity, and to fight for the lives which Providence had entrusted to his care, with such dauntless determination, that the enemy, despite their constant attacks, their heavy mines, their overwhelming numbers, and their incessant fire, could never succeed in gaining one single inch of ground within the bounds of this straggling position, which was so feebly fortified that had they once obtained a footing in any of the outposts, the whole place must inevitably have fallen.

If further proof be wanting of the desperate nature of the struggle which we have, under God's blessing, so long and so successfully waged, I would point to the roofless and ruined houses, to the crumbled walls, to the exploded mines, to the open breaches, to the shattered and disabled guns and defences, and, lastly, to the long and melancholy list of the brave and devoted officers and men who have fallen. These silent witnesses bear sad and solemn testimony to the way in which this feeble position has been defended. During the early part of these vicissitudes we were left without any information whatever regarding the posture of affairs outside. An occasional spy did indeed come in with the object of inducing our

Sepoys and servants to desert; but the intelligence derived from such sources was, of course, entirely untrustworthy. We sent our messengers, daily calling for aid and asking for information, none of whom ever returned until the 26th day of the siege, when a pensioner named Ungud came back with a letter from General Havelock's camp, informing us that they were advancing with a force sufficient to bear down all opposition, and would be with us in five or six days. A messenger was immediately despatched, requesting that on the evening of their arrival on the outskirts of the city two rockets might be sent up, in order that we might take the necessary measures for assisting them while forcing their way in. The sixth day, however, expired and they came not; but for many evenings after officers and men watched for the ascension of the expected rockets, with hopes such as make the heart sick. We knew not then, nor did we learn until the 29th of August (or 35 days later), that the relieving force, after having fought most nobly to effect our deliverance, had been obliged to fall back for reinforcements; and this was the last communication we received until two days before the arrival of Sir James Outram, on the 25th of September.

Besides heavy visitations of cholera and small-pox, we have also had to contend against a sickness which has almost universally pervaded the garrison. Commencing with a very painful eruption it has merged into a low fever, combined with diarrhoea; and although few or no men have actually died from its effects, it leaves behind a weakness and lassitude which, in the

absence of all material sustenance save coarse beef and still coarser flour, none have been able entirely to get over. The mortality among the women and children, and especially among the latter, from these diseases and from other causes, has been perhaps the most painful characteristic of the siege. The want of native servants has also been a source of much privation. Owing to the suddenness with which we were besieged, many of these people who might perhaps have otherwise proved faithful to their employers, but who were outside the defences at the time, were altogether excluded. Very many more deserted, and several families were consequently left without the services of a single domestic. Several ladies have had to tend their children, and even to wash their own clothes, as well as to cook their scanty meals, entirely unaided. Combined with the absence of servants, the want of proper accommodation has probably been the cause of much of the disease with which we have been afflicted. I cannot refrain from bringing to the prominent notice of his Lordship in Council the patient endurance and the Christian resignation which have been evinced by the women of this garrison. They have animated us by their example. Many, alas! have been made widows, and their children fatherless in this cruel struggle. But all such seem resigned to the will of Providence, and many, among whom may be mentioned the honoured names of Birch, of Polehampton, of Barbor, and of Gall, have, after the example of Miss Nightingale, constituted themselves the tender and solicitous nurses of the wounded and dying soldiers in the hospital.

It only remains for me to bring to the favourable notice of his Lordship in Council the names of those officers who have most distinguished themselves, and afforded me the most valuable assistance in these operations. Many of the best and bravest of these now rest from their labours. Among them are Lieutenant-Colonel Case and Captain Radcliffe, whose services have already been narrated; Captain Francis, 13th Native Infantry, who was killed by a round shot, had particularly attracted the attention of Sir H. Lawrence for his conduct while in the command of the Muchhee Bhowun; Captain Fulton, of the Engineers, who also was struck with a round shot, had, up to the time of his early and lamented death, afforded me the most invaluable aid; he was indeed indefatigable: Major Anderson, the Chief Engineer, though, from the commencement of the siege, incapable of physical exertion from the effects of the disease under which he eventually sank, merited my warm acknowledgments for his able counsel; Captain Simons, Commandant of Artillery, distinguished himself at Chinhut, where he received the two wounds which ended in his death; Lieutenants Shepherd and Arthur, 7th Light Cavalry, who were killed at their posts; Captain Hughes, 57th Native Infantry, who was mortally wounded at the capture of a house which formed one of the enemy's outposts; Captain M'Gabe, of the 82nd Foot, who was killed at the head of his men while leading his fourth sortie, as well as Captain Mansfield, of the same corps, who died of cholera, were all officers who had distinguished themselves highly. Mr. Lucas, too, a gentle-

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man volunteer, and Mr. Boyson, of the uncovenanted service, who fell when on the look-out at one of the most perilous outposts, had earned themselves reputations for coolness and gallantry.

The officers who commanded outposts — Lieutenant Colonel Master, 7th Light Cavalry; Major Apthorp, 41st Native Infantry; Captain Sanders, 41st Native Infantry; Captain Boileau, 7th Light Cavalry; Captain Germon, 13th Native Infantry; Lieutenant Aitken and Lieut. Lougham, of the same corps; Captain Anderson, 25th Native Infantry; Lieutenant Graydon, 44th Native Infantry; Lieutenant Langmore, 71st Native Infantry; and Mr. Schilling, principal of the Martinière College—have all conducted ably the duties of their onerous position. No further proof of this is necessary than the fact which I have before mentioned, that throughout the whole duration of the siege, the enemy were not only unable to take, but they could not even succeed in gaining, one inch of the posts commanded by these gallant gentlemen. Colonel Master commanded the critical and important post of the Brigade Mess, on either side of which was an open breach, only flanked by his handful of riflemen and musketeers. Lieutenant Aitken, with the whole of the 13th Native Infantry which remained to us with the exception of their Sikhs, commanded the Bayley Guard—perhaps the most important position in the whole of the defences; and Lieutenant Langmore, with the remnant of his regiment (the 71st), held a very exposed position between the Hospital and the Water-gate. This gallant and deserving young soldier and his men were entirely without

shelter from the weather, both by night and by day.

My thanks are also due to Lieutenants Anderson, Hutchinson, and Innes, of the Engineers, as well as Lieutenant Tulloch, 58th Native Infantry, and Lieutenant Hay, 48th Native Infantry, who were placed under them to aid in the arduous duties devolving upon that department. Lieutenant Thomas, Madras Artillery, who commanded that arm of the service for some weeks, and Lieutenants Macfarlane and Bonham, rendered me the most effectual assistance. I was, however, deprived of the services of the two latter, who were wounded. Lieutenant Bonham no less than three times, early in the siege. Captain Evans, 17th Native Infantry, who, owing to the scarcity of artillery officers, was put in charge of some guns, was ever to be found at his post.

Major Love, commanding Her Majesty's 32nd Regiment, Captain Bassano, Lieutenants Lawrence, Edmonstoune, Foster, Harmar, Cooke, Clery, Browne, and Carlton, of that corps, have all nobly performed their duty. Every one of these officers, with the exception of Lieutenants Lawrence and Clery, have received one or more wounds of more or less severity. Quartermaster Scribbling, of the same corps, also conducted himself to my satisfaction.

Captain O'Brien, Her Majesty's 84th Foot; Captain Kemble, 41st Native Infantry; Captain Edgell, 58th Native Infantry; Captain Dinning, Lieutenant Sewell, and Lieutenant Worsley, of the 71st Native Infantry; Lieutenant Warner, 7th Light Cavalry; Ensign Ward, 48th Native Infantry; (who, when most of our artillery officers were killed or disabled, worked the

mortars with excellent effect); Lieutenant Graham, 11th Native Infantry; Lieutenant Mecham, 4th Oude Locals, and Lieutenants Keir, 41st Native Infantry, have all done good and willing service throughout the siege, and I trust that they will receive the favourable notice of his Lordship in Council.

I beg particularly to call the attention of the Government of India to the untiring industry, the extreme devotion, and the great skill which has been evinced by Surgeon Scott (Superintending Surgeon), and Assistant-Surgeon Boyd, of Her Majesty's 92nd Foot; Assistant-Surgeon Bird, of the Artillery; Surgeon Campbell, 7th Light Cavalry; Surgeon Brydon, 71st Native Infantry; Surgeon Ogilvie, Sanitary Commissioner; Assistant-Surgeon Fayrer, Civil Surgeon; Assistant-Surgeon Partridge, 2nd Oude Irregular Cavalry; Assistant-Surgeon Greenhow; Assistant-Surgeon Darby, and by Mr. Apothecary Thomson, in the discharge of their onerous and most important duties.

Messrs. Thornhill and Capper, of the Civil Service, have been both wounded, and the way in which they, as well as Mr. Martin, the Deputy-Commissioner of Lucknow, conducted themselves, entitles them to a place in this despatch. Captain Carnegie, the Special Assistant-Commissioner, whose invaluable services previous to the commencement of the siege I have frequently heard warmly dilated upon both by Sir H. Lawrence and by Major Banks, and whose exertions will probably be more amply brought to notice by the civil authorities on some future occasion, has conducted the office of Provost-Marshal to my satisfaction. The Rev. Mr. Harris and the Rev.

Mr. Polehampton, Assistant-Chaplains, vied with each other in their untiring care and attention to the suffering men. The latter gentleman was wounded in the hospital, and subsequently unhappily died of cholera. Mr. M'Crae, of the Civil Engineers, did excellent service at the guns, until he was severely wounded. Mr. Cameron, also, a gentleman who had come to Oude to inquire into the resources of the country, acquired the whole mystery of mortar practice, and was of the most signal service until incapacitated by sickness. Mr. Marshal, of the Road Department, and other members of the Uncovenanted Service, whose names will, on a subsequent occasion, be laid before the Government of India, conducted themselves bravely and steadily. Indeed, the entire body of these gentlemen have borne themselves well, and have evinced great coolness under fire.

I have now only to bring to the notice of the Right Hon. the Governor-General in Council the conduct of the several officers who composed my staff. Lieutenant James, Sub-Assistant-Commissary-General, was severely wounded by a shot through the knee at Chinhut, notwithstanding which he refused to go upon the sick list, and carried on his most trying duties throughout the entire siege. It is not too much to say that the garrison owe their lives to the exertions and firmness of this officer. Before the struggle commenced he was ever in the saddle, getting in supplies, and his untiring vigilance in their distribution after our difficulties had begun prevented a waste which otherwise, long before the expiration of the 87 days, might have annihilated the force by the slow process of starvation.

Captain Wilson, 13th Native Infantry, Officiating Deputy-Assistant-Adjutant-General, was ever to be found where shot was flying thickest, and I am at a loss to decide whether his services were most valuable, owing to the untiring physical endurance and bravery which he displayed, or to his ever-ready and pertinent counsel and advice in moments of difficulty and danger.

Lieutenant Hardinge, an officer whose achievements and antecedents are well known to the Government of India, has earned fresh laurels by his conduct throughout the siege. He was officiating as Deputy-Assistant-Quartermaster-General and also commanded the Sikh portion of the Cavalry of the garrison. In both capacities his services have been invaluable, especially in the latter, for it was owing alone to his tact, vigilance, and bravery that the Sikh horsemen were induced to persevere in holding a very unprotected post under a heavy fire.

Lieutenant Barwell, 71st Native Infantry, the Fort-Adjutant and Officiating Major of Brigade, has proved himself to be an efficient officer.

Lieutenant Birch, of the 71st Native Infantry, has been my aide-de-camp throughout the siege. I firmly believe there never was a better aide-de-camp. He has been indefatigable, and ever ready to lead a sortie or convey an order to a threatened outpost under the heaviest fire. On one of these occasions he received a slight wound on the head. I beg to bring the services of this most promising and intelligent young officer to the favourable consideration of his Lordship in Council.

I am also much indebted to Mr. Couper, Civil Service, for the assistance he has on many occasions afforded me by his judicious advice. I have, moreover, ever found him most ready and willing in the performance of the military duties assigned to him, however exposed the post or arduous the undertaking. He commenced his career in Her Majesty's service, and consequently had had some previous experience of military matters. If the road to Cawnpore had been made clear by the advent of our troops, it was my intention to depute this officer to Calcutta, to detail in person the occurrences which have taken place, for the information of the Government of India. I still hope that when our communications shall be once more unopposed he may be summoned to Calcutta for this purpose.

Lastly, I have the pleasure of bringing the splendid behaviour of the soldiers—viz., the men of Her Majesty's 32nd Foot, the small detachment of Her Majesty's 84th Foot, the European and Native Artillery, the 18th, 48th, and 81st Regiments of Native Infantry, and the Sikhs of the respective corps, to the notice of the Government of India. The losses sustained by Her Majesty's 32nd, which is now barely 300 strong, by Her Majesty's 84th, and by the European Artillery, show at least that they know how to die in the cause of their countrymen. Their conduct under the fire, the exposure, and the privations which they have had to undergo, has been throughout most admirable and praiseworthy.

As another instance of the desperate character of our defence, and the difficulties we have had to contend with, I may mention

that the number of our artillerymen was so reduced on the occasion of an attack, the gunners, aided as they were by men of Her Majesty's 32nd Foot, and by volunteers of all classes, had to run from one battery to another, wherever the fire of the enemy was hottest, there not being nearly enough men to serve half the number of guns at the same time. In short, at last, the number of European gunners was only 24, while we had, including mortars, no less than 30 guns in position.

With respect to the native troops, I am of opinion that their loyalty has never been surpassed. They were indifferently fed and worse housed. They were exposed, especially the 13th Regiment, under the gallant Lieutenant Aitken, to a most galling fire of round-shot and musketry, which materially decreased their numbers. They were so near the enemy that conversation could be carried on between them; and every effort, persuasion, promise, and threat was alternately resorted to in vain to seduce them from their allegiance to the handful of Europeans, who, in all probability, would have been sacrificed by their desertion. All the troops behaved nobly, and the names of those men of the native force who have particularly distinguished themselves have been laid before Major-General Sir James Outram, G.C.B., who has promised to promote them. Those of the European force will be transmitted in due course for the orders of His Royal Highness the General Commanding-in-Chief.

In conclusion, I beg leave to express, on the part of myself and the members of this garrison, our deep and grateful sense of the con-

duct of Major-General Sir James Outram, G.C.B., of Brigadier-General Havelock, C.B., and of the troops under those officers who so devotedly came to our relief at so heavy a sacrifice of life. We are also repaid for much suffering and privation by the sympathy which our brave deliverers saw our perilous and unfortunate position has excited for us in the hearts of our countrymen throughout the length and breadth of Her Majesty's dominions.

I have, &c.,

T. INGLIS, Colonel,
Her Majesty's 32nd, Brigadier.

Camp, Alum Bagh, Nov. 25.

Sir,—I have the honour to acquaint his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief with the proceedings of this force since the 28th of September, the date of my last despatch, and beg to refer to the documents enumerated. General Havelock has commanded the field force occupying the palaces and outposts, and Brigadier Inglis has continued in command of the Lucknow garrison—an arrangement that has proved most convenient.

The first work required was to open a roadway through the palaces for the heavy train, which had been brought into one of the gardens on the 27th of September, and by the 1st of October was safely parked within the intrenchment.

Contrary to the expectations expressed in my last despatch, the enemy, relying on the strong position of their remaining battery (the one known as "Phillips's Battery"), continued to annoy the garrison by its fire, and to main-

tain there a strong force. Its capture, therefore, became necessary, and this was effected on the 2nd of October, with the comparatively trifling loss of 2 killed and 11 wounded—a result which was due to the careful and scientific disposition of Colonel Napier, under whose personal guidance the operations were conducted. Three guns were taken and burst; their carriages destroyed, and a large house in the garden, which had been the enemy's stronghold, was blown up.

With a view to the possibility of adopting the Cawnpore road as my line of communication with Alum Bagh, Major Haliburton, 78th Highlanders, commenced on the 3rd to work from house to house with the crowbar and pickaxe.

On the 4th this gallant officer was mortally wounded; and his successor, Major Stephenson, of the Madras Fusiliers, disabled. During the whole of the 5th, these proceedings were continued; but on the 6th they were relinquished, it being found that a large mosque, strongly occupied by the enemy, required more extensive operations for its capture than were expedient; therefore, after blowing up all the principal houses on the Cawnpore road, from which the garrison had been annoyed by musketry, the reconnoitring party gradually withdrew to the post in front of Phillips's garden, which has since been retained as a permanent outpost, affording comfortable accommodation to Her Majesty's 78th Highlanders, and protecting a considerable portion of the intrenchment from molestation, besides connecting it with the palaces occupied by General Havelock. During the foregoing operations, the enemy, recovering from their first surprise, com-

menced to threaten our positions in the palaces and outposts by mining and assaults. As there were only a few miners in the garrison, and none with the field force, the enemy could not be prevented from exploding three mines, causing us a loss of several men; and on the 6th they actually penetrated into the palaces in considerable numbers.

But they paid dearly for their temerity, being intercepted and slain at all points. Their loss on that day was reported in the city to have been 450 men.

A company of miners, formed of volunteers from the several corps, was placed at the disposal of the chief engineer, which soon gave him the ascendancy over the enemy, who were foiled at all points, with the loss of their galleries and mines, and the destruction of their miners in repeated instances.

The Sikhs of the Ferozepore Regiment have zealously laboured at their own mines, and, though separated only by a narrow passage (16 feet wide) from the enemy, have, under the guidance and direction of the Engineer department, defended and protected their position.

The outpost of Her Majesty's 78th Highlanders, under Captain Lockhart, has also been vigorously assailed by the enemy's miners. Its proximity to the intrenchment made it convenient to place it under the charge of the officiating Garrison Engineer, Lieutenant Hutchinson, under whose skilful directions the enemy have been completely outmined by the soldiers of Her Majesty's 78th Regiment.

I am aware of no parallel to our series of mines in modern war;

21 shafts, aggregating 200 feet in depth, and 3291 feet of gallery, have been executed. The enemy advanced 20 mines against the palaces and outposts; of these they exploded three, which caused us loss of life, and two which did no injury; seven had been blown in; and out of seven others the enemy have been driven, and their galleries taken possession of by our miners—results of which the Engineer Department may well be proud. The reports and plans forwarded by Sir Henry Havelock, K.C.B., and now submitted to his Excellency, will explain how a line of gardens, courts, and dwelling-houses, without fortified *enceinte*, without flanking defences, and closely connected with the buildings of a city, has been maintained for eight weeks in a certain degree of security; but, notwithstanding the close and constant musketry-fire from loopholed walls and windows, often within 30 yards, and from very lofty buildings within rifle range, and notwithstanding a frequent though desultory fire of round-shot and grape from guns posted at various distances, from 70 to 500 yards, this result has been obtained by the skill and courage of the Engineer and Quartermaster-Generals departments, zealously aided by the brave officers and soldiers, who have displayed the same cool determination and cheerful alacrity in the toils of the trench and amid the concealed dangers of the mine that they had previously exhibited when forcing their way into Lucknow at the point of the bayonet, and amid a most murderous fire.

But skilful and courageous as have been the engineering operations, and glorious the behaviour of the troops, their suc-

cess has been in no small degree promoted by the incessant and self-denying devotion of Colonel Napier,—who has never been many hours absent by day or night from any one of the points of operation,—whose valuable advice has ever been readily tendered, and gratefully accepted by the executive officers—whose earnestness and kindly cordiality have stimulated and encouraged all ranks and grades amid their harassing difficulties and dangerous labours.

I now lay before his Excellency Brigadier Inglis's report of the proceedings in the garrison since its relief by the force under my command, since the capture of the enemy's batteries, and the occupation of the palaces and posts.

The position occupied by the Oude field force relieved the garrison of the intrenchment from all molestation on one-half of its *enceinte*,—that is, from the Cawnpore road to the commencement of the river front; and the garrison, reinforced by detachments of the 78th and Madras Fusiliers, was enabled to hold as outposts three strong positions commanding the road leading to the iron bridge, which have proved of great advantage, causing much annoyance to the enemy, and keeping their musketry fire at a distance from the body of the place.

The defences, which had been barely tenable, were thoroughly repaired, and new batteries were constructed to mount thirteen additional guns.

The enemy, after the capture of the batteries, adopted a new system of tactics. Their guns were withdrawn to a greater distance, and disposed so as to act not against the defences, but

against the interior of the intrenchment.

The moment they were searched out and silenced by our guns, their position was changed, so that their shot ranged through the intrenchment; and but for the desultory nature of their fire might have been very destructive.

Under the care of the Superintending-Surgeon, Dr. Scott, the hospital was securely barricaded without detriment to ventilation.

From the Rev. J. P. Harris, chaplain of the garrison, the sick and wounded received the most marked and personal kindness. His spiritual ministrations in the hospital were incessant; his Christian zeal and earnest philanthropy I have had constant opportunities of observing since my arrival in Lucknow; and but one testimony is borne to his exertions during the siege, and to the personal bravery he displayed in hastening from house to house in pursuit of his sacred calling, under the heaviest fire. Daily he had to read the funeral service over numbers of the garrison, exposed to shot, shell, and musketry.

Order was established in the magazine under Captain Thomas, the Garrison Commandant of Artillery and Commissary of Ordnance; and under Doctor Ogilvie, Sanitary Commissioner, the conservancy department effected great and visible improvements in the condition of the intrenchments, besides removing the horrible collection of filth and putrid carcasses which had accumulated in the palaces taken possession of by the relieving force.

I cannot conclude this report without expressing to his Excellency my intense admiration of the noble spirit displayed by all

ranks and grades of the force since we entered Lucknow. Themselves placed in a state of siege—suddenly reduced to scanty and unsavoury rations—denied all the little luxuries (such as tea, sugar, rum, and tobacco) which, by constant use, had become to them almost necessities of life—smitten in many cases by the same scorbutic affections and other evidence of debility which prevailed among the original garrison—compelled to engage in laborious operations—exposed to constant danger and kept ever on the alert, their spirits, and cheerfulness, and zeal, and discipline seemed to rise with the occasion. Never could there have been a force more free from grumblers, more cheerful, more willing, or more earnest.

Among the sick and wounded this glorious spirit was, if possible, still more conspicuous than among those fit for duty.

It was a painful sight to see so many noble fellows maimed and suffering, and denied those comforts of which they stood so much in need.

But it was truly delightful, and made one proud of his countrymen, to observe the heroic fortitude and hearty cheerfulness with which all was borne.

My cordial acknowledgments are due to Brigadiers Hamilton and Stisted, and to their Brigade Staff, Captains Spurgin and Bouverie, for the efficient disposition of their troops under General Havelock's orders and direction, and the vigilance with which they have guarded their extended position.

The glorious reputation which his defence of Lucknow has won for Brigadier Inglis leaves little room for further commendation

for the able manner in which that defence has been continued, the vigour with which the defences of his garrison have been improved and extended, and the unceasing vigilance which rendered every effort of the enemy to assail him utterly hopeless. I cordially concur in and second his recommendation to the favourable notice of his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, of the several officers named in his despatch.

*The Relief and Evacuation of
Lucknow.*

From His Excellency the COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF, to the Right Hon. the GOVERNOR-GENERAL.

Head quarters,
Shah Nujjeef, Lucknow.
Nov. 18, 1857.

My Lord,—I have the honour to apprise your Lordship that I left Cawnpore on the 9th of November, and joined the troops under the command of Brigadier-General Hope Grant, C.B., the same day, at Camp Buntara, about six miles from Alum Bagh.

There being a few detachments on the road, I deemed it expedient to wait till the 12th before commencing my advance.

On that day I marched early for Alum Bagh with the troops named in the margin.*

* Naval Brigade, eight (8) heavy guns; Bengal Horse Artillery, ten (10) guns; Bengal Horse Field Battery, six (6) guns; Heavy Field Battery, Royal Artillery; Detachments Bengal and Punjab Sappers and Miners; H.M.'s 9th Lancers; Detachments 1st, 2nd, and 5th Punjab Cavalry and Hodson's Horse; H.M.'s 8th, 53rd, 75th, and 93rd Regiments of Infantry; 2nd and 4th Punjab Infantry. Probable total, 700 cavalry, 2700 infantry.

The advance guard was attacked by two guns and a body of about 2000 infantry. After a smart skirmish the guns were taken; Lieutenant Gough, commanding Hodson's Irregular Horse, having distinguished himself very much in a brilliant charge by which this object was effected.

The camp was pitched on that evening at Alum Bagh. This place I found to be annoyed to a certain extent by guns placed in different positions in the neighbourhood.

I caused the post to be cleared of lumber and cattle, and placed all my tents in it.

I made my arrangements for marching without baggage when I should reach the Park of Dilkoosha, and the men were directed to have three days' food in their haversacks. I changed the garrison at Alum Bagh, taking fresh men from it, and leaving H.M.'s 75th Regiment there, which had been so much harassed by its late exertions.

On the 14th I expected a further reinforcement of 600 or 700 men, composed as per margin,* who joined my rear-guard after my march had commenced in the morning of that day.

As I approached the Park of Dilkoosha the leading troops were met by a long line of musketry fire.

The advance guard was quickly reinforced by a field battery and more infantry, composed of companies of H.M.'s 5th, 64th and 78th Foot, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Hamilton, H.M.'s

* Detachment joined on and up to the 44th: two (2) guns Madras Horse Artillery, reserve Royal Artillery, Royal Engineers, Military Train, head-quarters H.M.'s 23rd Royal Welsh Fusiliers, detachment H.M.'s 82nd Infantry.

78th Highlanders, supported by the 8th Foot. After a running fight of about two hours, in which our loss was very inconsiderable, the enemy was driven down the hill to the Martinière, across the garden and park of the Martinière, and far beyond the canal.

His loss was trifling, owing to the suddenness of the retreat.

The Dilkoosha and Martinière were both occupied, Brigadier Hope's Brigade being then brought up and arranged in position in the wood of the Martinière at the end opposite the canal, being flanked to the left by Captain Bouchier's field battery, and two of Captain Peel's heavy guns.

Shortly after these arrangements had been made the enemy drew out a good many people and attacked our position in front.

He was quickly driven off, some of our troops crossing the canal in pursuit.

On this occasion the 53rd, 93rd, and a body of the 4th Punjab Sikhs distinguished themselves.

Two very promising young officers lost their lives—Lieutenant Mayne, Bengal Horse Artillery, Quartermaster-General's Department, and Captain Wheatcroft, Carabineers, doing duty with H.M.'s 9th Lancers.

All the troops behaved very well.

With the exception of my tents, all my heavy baggage, including provisions for 14 days for my own force and that in Lucknow, accompanied me on my march across country to Dilkoosha, covered by a strong rear-guard under Lieutenant-Colonel Ewart, of H.M.'s 93rd Highlanders. This officer distinguished himself very much in this difficult command, his Artillery under Captain Blunt, Bengal Horse Artillery, assisted

by the Royal Artillery under Colonel Crawford, R.A., having been in action for the greater part of the day.

The rear-guard did not close up to the column until late next day, the enemy having hung on it until dark on the 14th.

Every description of baggage having been left at Dilkoosha, which was occupied by H.M.'s 8th Regiment, I advanced direct on Secunder Bagh early on the 16th.

This place is a high-walled enclosure of strong masonry, of 120 yards square, and was carefully loopholed all round. It was held very strongly by the enemy. Opposite to it was a village at a distance of 100 yards, which was also loopholed and filled with men.

On the head of the column advancing up the lane to the left of Secunder Bagh fire was opened on us. The infantry of the advanced guard was quickly thrown in skirmishing order to line a bank to the right.

The guns were pushed rapidly onwards—viz., Captain Blunt's troop, Bengal Horse Artillery, and Captain Travers' Royal Artillery, Heavy Field Battery.

The troop passed at a gallop through a cross-fire from the village and Secunder Bagh, and opened fire within easy musketry range in a most daring manner.

As soon as they could be pushed up a stiff bank, two 18-pounder guns, under Captain Travers, were also brought to bear on the building.

While this was being effected the leading brigade of infantry, under Brigadier the Hon. Adrian Hope, coming rapidly into action, caused the loopholed village to be abandoned; the whole fire of the brigade being directed on the Secunder Bagh.

After a time a large body of the enemy, who were holding ground to the left of our advance, were driven by parties of the 53rd and 93rd, two of Captain Blunt's guns aiding the movement.

The Highlanders pursued their advantage and seized the barracks, and immediately converted it into a military post, the 53rd stretching in a long line of skirmishers in the open plain and driving the enemy before them.

The attack on the Secunder Bagh had now been proceeding for about an hour and a half, when it was determined to take the place by storm through a small opening which had been made. This was done in the most brilliant manner by the remainder of the Highlanders, and the 53rd and the 4th Punjab Infantry, supported by a battalion of detachments under Major Barnston.

There never was a bolder feat of arms, and the loss inflicted on the enemy, after the entrance of the Secunder Bagh was effected, was immense—more than 2000 of the enemy were afterwards carried out.

The officers who led these regiments were Lieutenant-Colonel Leith Hay, Her Majesty's 93rd Highlanders; Lieutenant-Colonel Gordon, Her Majesty's 93rd Highlanders; Captain Walton, Her Majesty's 53rd Foot; Lieutenant Paul, 4th Punjab Infantry (since dead); and Major Barnston, Her Majesty's 90th Foot.

Captain Peel's Royal Naval Siege Train then went to the front, and advanced towards the Shah Nujjeef, together with the field battery and some mortars, the village to the left having been cleared by Brigadier Hope and Lieutenant-Colonel Gordon.

The Shah Nujjeef is a domed

mosque with a garden, of which the most had been made by the enemy. The wall of the enclosure of the mosque was loopholed with great care. The entrance to it had been covered by a regular work in masonry, and the top of the building was crowned with a parapet. From this, and from the defences in the garden, an unceasing fire of musketry was kept up from the commencement of the attack.

This position was defended with great resolution against a heavy cannonade of three hours. It was then stormed in the boldest manner by the 93rd Highlanders under Brigadier Hope, supported by a battalion of detachments under Major Barnston, who was, I regret to say, severely wounded; Captain Peel leading up his heavy guns with extraordinary gallantry within a few yards of the building, to batter the massive stone walls. The withering fire of the Highlanders effectually covered the Naval Brigade from great loss; but it was an action almost unexampled in war. Captain Peel behaved very much as if he had been laying the Shannon alongside an enemy's frigate. This brought the day's operations to a close.

On the next day communications were opened to the left rear of the barracks to the canal, after overcoming considerable difficulty. Captain Peel kept up a steady cannonade on the building called the Mess-house. This building, of considerable size, was defended by a ditch about 12 feet broad and scarped with masonry, and beyond that a loopholed mud wall. I determined to use the guns as much as possible in taking it.

About 3 P.M., when it was considered that men might be sent to storm it without much risk, it was

78th Highlanders, supported by the 8th Foot. After a running fight of about two hours, in which our loss was very inconsiderable, the enemy was driven down the hill to the Martinière, across the garden and park of the Martinière, and far beyond the canal.

His loss was trifling, owing to the suddenness of the retreat.

The Dilkosha and Martinière were both occupied, Brigadier Hope's Brigade being then brought up and arranged in position in the wood of the Martinière at the end opposite the canal, being flanked to the left by Captain Bouchier's field battery, and two of Captain Peel's heavy guns.

Shortly after these arrangements had been made the enemy drew out a good many people and attacked our position in front.

He was quickly driven off, some of our troops crossing the canal in pursuit.

On this occasion the 53rd, 93rd, and a body of the 4th Punjab Sikhs distinguished themselves.

Two very promising young officers lost their lives—Lieutenant Mayne, Bengal Horse Artillery, Quartermaster-General's Department, and Captain Wheaton, Carabineers, doing duty H.M. officers.

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taken by a company of the 90th Foot under Captain Wolseley, and a picket of Her Majesty's 53rd, under Captain Hopkins, supported by Major Barnston's battalion of detachments, under Capt. Guise, Her Majesty's 90th Foot, and some of the Punjab Infantry under Lieutenant Powlett. The Mess-house was carried immediately with a rush.

The troops then pressed forward with great vigour, and lined the wall separating the Mess-house from the Motee Mahal, which consists of a wide enclosure and many buildings. The enemy here made a last stand, which was overcome after an hour, openings having been broken in the wall, through which the troops poured, with a body of sappers, and accomplished our communications with the Residency.

I had the inexpressible satisfaction shortly afterwards of greeting Sir James Outram and Sir Henry Havelock, who came out to meet me before the action was at an end.

The relief of the besieged garrison had been accomplished.

The troops, including all ranks of officers and men, had worked strenuously, and persevered boldly in following up the advantages gained in the various attacks. Every man in the force exerted himself to the utmost, and now met with his reward.

It should not be forgotten that these exertions did not date merely from the day that I joined the camp, the various bodies of which the relieving force was composed having made the longest forced marches from various directions to enable the Government of India to save the garrison of Lucknow. Some from Agra, some from Alla-

habad, all had alike undergone the same fatigues in pressing forward for the attainment of this great object. Of their conduct in the field of battle the facts narrated in this despatch are sufficient evidence, which I will not weaken by any eulogy of mine.

I desire now to direct the attention of your Lordship to the merits of the officers who have served under my orders on this occasion.

I cannot convey to your Lordship in adequate terms my deep sense of the obligations I am under to Major-General Mansfield, Chief of the Staff, for the very able and cordial assistance he has afforded me and the service during these operations, and how admirably the very many and important duties belonging to his situation have been performed, for which his high talents and experience of service in this country have so peculiarly fitted him.

I have also to express my very particular acknowledgments to Brigadier-General Hope Grant, C.B., who was in immediate command of the division by which this service was effected. His activity in carrying out the details has been admirable, and his vigilance in superintending the outpost duties has been unsurpassed.

My thanks are peculiarly due to Brigadier the Hon. Adrian Hope, who commanded the advance of the force; as also to Captain Peel, C.B., of the Royal Navy, who has distinguished himself in a most marked manner.

I have the honour to be, my Lord, your Lordship's most obedient humble servant,

C. CAMPBELL,
General Commander-in-Chief.

Head-Quarters, Camp, Alum Bagh,
25th Nov., 1857.

My Lord,—In continuation of my report of the 18th, I have the honour to apprise your Lordship that the left rear of my position was finally secured on the night of the 17th inst. by the building called Banks' House having been seized by a party of the 2nd Punjab Infantry (Sikhs) specially employed for that purpose.

Brigadier Russell and Lieut.-Colonel Hale distinguished themselves much in completing the chain of posts on the 17th and 18th in that direction; the enemy having been very vigilant on that point, and kept up an unceasing fire on all the buildings occupied by Brigadier Russell, and on the barrack occupied by 300 of the Highlanders under Lieut.-Colonel Ewart.

Brigadier Russell having been unfortunately severely wounded on the afternoon of the 18th inst., I placed the lamented Colonel Bidulph in command of his line of posts. He was killed almost immediately afterwards, when making his dispositions for the attack of the hospital.

Captain Bouchier, of the Bengal Artillery, distinguished himself by the intelligent and able support he afforded Lieut.-Colonel Hale, Her Majesty's 82nd Foot, on that officer succeeding Colonel Bidulph.

These very difficult and tedious operations, conducted as they were under a most galling fire, in cramped suburbs, reflect much credit on all the officers and men concerned, and secured the position.

The same afternoon the enemy made a smart attack on the pickets covering the centre of the line.

I supported them with a company of Her Majesty's 23rd and another of Her Majesty's 53rd Foot, not having any more infantry at my disposal.

Captain Remington's troop of Horse Artillery was brought up and dashed right into the jungle with the leading skirmishers, and opened fire with extraordinary rapidity and precision.

Captain Remington distinguished himself very much.

I superintended this affair myself, and I have particular pleasure in drawing your Lordship's attention to the conduct of this troop on this occasion, as an instance of the never-failing readiness and quickness of the Horse Artillery of the Bengal Service.

During the next three days I continued to hold the whole of the country from the Dilkoocha to the gates of the Residency, the left flank having been secured in the manner above mentioned, with a view to extricating the garrison, without exposing it to the chance of even a stray musket-shot.

From the first, all the arrangements have been conducted towards this end. The whole of the force under my immediate command being one outlying picket, every man remained on duty, and was constantly subject to annoyance from the enemy's fire; but such were the vigilance and intelligence of the force, and so heartily did all ranks co-operate to support me, that I was enabled to conduct this affair to a happy issue, exactly in a manner originally proposed.

Upon the 20th fire was opened on the Kaiser Bagh, which gradually increased in importance, till it assumed the character of regular breaching and bombardment.

The Kaiser Bagh was breached in three places by Captain Peel, R.N., and I have been told that the enemy suffered much loss within its precincts. Having thus led the enemy to believe that immediate assault was contemplated, orders were issued for the retreat of the garrison through the lines of our pickets at midnight on the 22nd.

The ladies and families, the wounded, the treasure, the guns it was thought worth while to keep, the ordnance stores, the grain still possessed by the commissariat of the garrison, and the State prisoners, had all been previously removed.

Sir James Outram had received orders to burst the guns which it was thought undesirable to take away; and he was finally directed silently to evacuate the Residency of Lucknow at the hour indicated.

The dispositions to cover their retreat and to resist the enemy, should he pursue, were ably carried out by Brigadier Hon. Adrian Hope; but I am happy to say the enemy was completely deceived, and he did not attempt to follow. On the contrary, he began firing on our old positions many hours after we had left them. The movement of retreat was admirably executed, and was a perfect lesson in such combinations.

Each exterior line came gradually retiring through its supports, till at length nothing remained but the last line of Infantry and guns, with which I was myself to crush the enemy if he dared to follow up the pickets.

The only line of retreat lay through a long and tortuous lane, and all these precautions were absolutely necessary to ensure the safety of the force.

The extreme posts on the left, under Lieut.-Colonel Hale, Her Majesty's 82nd, Lieut.-Colonel Wells, Her Majesty's 23rd Foot, and Lieut.-Colonel Ewart, Her Majesty's 93rd Highlanders, made their way by a road which had been explored for them, for I considered that the time had arrived, with due regard to the security of the whole, that their posts should be evacuated.

It was my endeavour that nothing should be left to chance, and the conduct of the officers in exactly carrying out their instructions is beyond all praise.

During all these operations, from the 16th inst., Brigadier Greathed's brigade closed in the rear, and now again formed the rear-guard as we retired to Dilkoosha.

Dilkoosha was reached at 4 A.M. on the 23rd inst. by the whole force.

I must not forget to mention the exertions of the Cavalry during all the operations which have been described.

The exertions of Brigadier Little and Major Ouvry, respectively, of the Cavalry Brigade and the 9th Lancers, were unceasing in keeping up our long line of communications, and preserving our extreme rear beyond the Dilkoosha, which was constantly threatened.

On the 22nd, the enemy attacked at Dilkoosha; but was speedily driven off under Brigadier Little's orders.

The officers commanding the Irregular Cavalry, Lieutenants Watson, Younghusband, Probyn, and Gough, as well as all the officers of the 9th Lancers, were never out of their saddle all this time, and well maintained the

character they have won throughout the war.

I moved with General Grant's division to Alum Bagh on the afternoon of the 24th, leaving Sir James Outram's division in position at Dilkoocha, to prevent molestation of the immense convoy of women and wounded, which

it was necessary to transport with us. Sir James Outram closed up this day without further annoyance from the enemy.

I have the honour to be, my Lord, your Lordship's most obedient humble servant,

C. CAMPBELL,

General Commander-in-Chief.

EAST INDIA MILITARY FORCE.

A RETURN "of the actual MILITARY FORCE that was in *India* at the time of the Outbreak of the MUTINY at '*Meerut*;' distinguishing the several Branches of the Service, Cavalry, Artillery, Engineers and Sappers, and Infantry, and distinguishing the Troops of the Queen's Service from those of the East India Company; showing also, as far as can be ascertained from Documents now in the hands of the Government, and of the Board of Control or East India Company, the Stations at which the Troops were at the time of the Outbreak of the Mutiny severally quartered."

DIVISIONAL ABSTRACT OF THE BENGAL ARMY.

	COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.		EUROPEANS.		NATIVES.		Sick of all Ranks.
	European.	Native.	Sergeants.	Rank & File.	Havildars.	Rank & File.	
Presidency . .	170	270	89	965	724	12,982	447
Dinapore . .	289	301	124	1,184	709	14,053	456
Cawnpore . .	88	103	30	149	301	5,321	173
Oude Field Force	186	222	70	737	569	10,528	330
Sangor District .	141	196	41	145	529	9,902	346
Meerut . . .	346	355	244	2,506	915	17,087	627
Sirhind . . .	293	219	320	4,177	524	10,306	529
Lahore . . .	375	304	290	3,353	796	14,839	698
Peshawur . .	319	337	290	4,004	742	14,837	1,021
Pegu . . .	64	18	104	1,595	12	662	157
TOTAL . .	2,271	2,325	1,602	18,815	5,821	110,517	4,784

BOMBAY ARMY.—GENERAL ABSTRACT.

DIVISIONS OF THE ARMY.	Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers and Rank and File, of all arms.		
	Europeans.	Natives.	Total.
Centre Division	1,580	6,430	8,010
Mysore Division	1,088	4,504	5,592
Malabar and Canara	604	2,513	3,117
Northern Division	215	6,169	6,384
Southern Division	726	5,718	6,444
Ceded Districts	135	2,519	2,654
Madras Troops, Southern Mahratta Country	16	375	391
Nagpore	369	3,505	3,874
Saugor Division	—	—	—
Hyderabad Subsidiary Force	1,322	5,027	6,349
On service in Persia	822	123	945
On service in Bombay	339	—	339
Penang and Straits of Malacca	49	2,113	2,162
On service in China	49	588	637
Madras Troops, Pegu Division	2,880	10,154	13,034
TOTAL	10,194	49,737	59,931

MADRAS ARMY.—GENERAL ABSTRACT.

DIVISIONS OF THE ARMY.	Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers and Rank and File, of all arms.		
	Europeans.	Natives.	Total.
Presidency Garrison	695	3,394	4,089
Southern Division	283	5,108	5,391
Poona Division	1,838	6,817	8,655
Northern Division	1,154	6,452	7,606
Asseerghur Fortress	3	446	449
Aden Force	569	1,046	1,615
Shad Division	1,087	6,072	7,159
Rajpootana Field Force	50	3,313	3,363
Persian Field Force	4,423	7,790	12,213
TOTAL	10,100	40,446	50,546
Deduct Madras and Bengal Troops	482	4,474	4,956
Irregular Corps	29	5,032	5,061
TOTAL	9,589	30,940	40,529

A TABLE OF ALL THE STATUTES

*Passed in the FIFTH SESSION of the SIXTEENTH Parliament of the
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland.*

20° VICT.

PUBLIC GENERAL ACTS.

- I. **A**N Act to amend the Act for limiting the Time of Service in the Royal Marine Forces.
- II. An Act to facilitate the Appointment of Chief Constables for adjoining Counties, and to confirm Appointments of Chief Constables in certain cases.
- III. An Act to confirm certain Provisional Orders of the General Board of Health applying the Public Health Act, 1848, to the Districts of *Ipswich, Oldbury, Stroud, Llangollen, and Dukinfield*; and for altering the Constitution of the Local Board for the Main Sewerage District of *Wisebeck and Walsoken*.
- IV. An Act to enable the Subjects of the *Ionian States* to hold Military and Naval Commissions under the Crown.
- V. An Act to authorize the Inclosure of certain Lands in pursuance of a Report of the Inclosure Commissioners for *England and Wales*.
- VI. An Act to reduce the Rates of Duty on Profits arising from Property, Professions, Trades, and Offices.
- VII. An Act to indemnify such Persons in the United Kingdom as have omitted to qualify themselves for Offices and Employments, and to extend the Time limited for those Purposes respectively.
- VIII. An Act to continue Appointments under the Act for consolidating the Copyhold and Inclosure Commissions, and for completing Proceedings under the Tithe Commutation Acts.
- IX. An Act for settling and securing an Annuity on the Right Honourable *Charles Shaw Lefevre*, in consideration of his eminent Services.
- X. An Act to continue certain temporary Provisions concerning Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction in *England*.
- XI. An Act to amend the Commissioners of Supply (*Scotland*) Act, 1856.
- XII. An Act to amend an Act of the Ninth Year of King George the Fourth, chapter Eighty-two, intituled *An Act to make Provision for the lighting, cleansing, and watching of Cities, Towns Corporate, and Market Towns in Ireland, in certain cases*.
- XIII. An Act for punishing Mutiny and Desertion, and for the better Payment of the Army and their Quarters.
- XIV. An Act for the Regulation of Her Majesty's Royal Marine Forces while on shore.
- XV. An Act for granting certain Duties of Customs on Tea, Sugar, and other Articles.
- XVI. An Act to amend an Act of the last Session of Parliament, for repealing, and re-imposing under new Regulations, the Duty on Race Horses.
- XVII. An Act for raising the Sum of Twenty-one million forty-nine thousand seven hundred Pounds by Exchequer Bills, for the Service of the Year One thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven.
- XVIII. An Act to continue the Act for charging the Maintenance of certain Paupers upon the Union Funds.
- XIX. An Act to provide for the Relief of the Poor in Extra-parochial Places.
- XX. An Act to apply a Sum out of the Consolidated Fund to the Service of the Year One thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven, and to appropriate the Supplies granted in this Session of Parliament.

LOCAL AND PERSONAL ACTS,

Declared Public, and to be judicially noticed.

- i. **A**N Act for enabling the *Great Western, Bristol and Exeter, and South Devon Railway Companies*

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- to afford further Assistance towards the Completion of the *Cornwall* Railway between *Plymouth* and *Truro*; for extending the Time for the Completion thereof; and for other Purposes.
- ii. An Act to re-incorporate *Price's* Patent Candle Company, Limited, and for other Purposes.
- iii. An Act to enable the *Whitchaven, Cleator, and Egremont* Railway Company to raise additional Capital; and for other Purposes.

A TABLE OF ALL THE STATUTES

Passed in the FIRST SESSION of the SEVENTEENTH Parliament of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland.

20° & 21° VICT.

PUBLIC GENERAL ACTS.

- I. **A**N Act for the Amendment of the Cinque Ports Act.
- II. An Act to enable Her Majesty to settle an Annuity on Her Royal Highness the Princess Royal.
- III. An Act to amend the Act of the Sixteenth and Seventeenth Years of Her Majesty, to substitute, in certain Cases, other Punishment in lieu of Transportation.
- IV. An Act to apply the Sum of Eight Millions out of the Consolidated Fund to the Service of the Year One thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven.
- V. An Act to continue the Act for extending for a limited Time the Provisions for Abatement of Income Tax in respect of Insurance on Lives.
- VI. An Act to alter the Constitution and amend the Procedure of the Court of Exchequer Chamber in *Ireland*.
- VII. An Act to revive and amend certain Acts relating to the Collection of County Cess in *Ireland*; and also to provide for the Appointment, in certain Cases, of Collectors to levy the Charges and Expenses of additional Constabulary appointed under the Act 19 and 20 Vict. c. 36.
- VIII. An Act to amend the Act 17 and 18 Vict. c. 11, with a view to the Abolition of Ministers' Money in *Ireland*.
- IX. An Act to confirm certain Provisional Orders made under an Act of the Fifteenth Year of Her present Majesty, to facilitate Arrangements for the Relief of Turnpike Trusts.
- X. An Act to amend the Charter of Incorporation granted to the Borough of *Hanley* in the County of *Stafford*.
- XI. An Act to amend "The Militia (*Ireland*) Act, 1854."
- XII. An Act to carry into effect a Convention between Her Majesty and the King of *Denmark*.
- XIII. An Act to facilitate the procuring of Sites for Workhouses in certain Cases.
- XIV. An Act to amend the Joint Stock Companies Act, 1856.
- XV. An Act to amend the Act of the Sixth and Seventh Years of King *William* the Fourth, Chapter One hundred and sixteen, for consolidating and amending the Laws relating to the Presentation of Public Money by Grand Juries in *Ireland*.
- XVI. An Act to discontinue the Toll on the Turnpike Roads now existing in *Ireland*, and to provide for the Maintenance of such Roads as public Roads, and for the Discharge of the Debts due thereon, and for other Purposes relating thereto.
- XVII. An Act to amend the Act of the Eleventh and Twelfth Years of Her Majesty, Chapter Seventy-two, so far as relates to the Distribution of the Constabulary Force in *Ireland*.
- XVIII. An Act to regulate Procedure in the Bill Chamber in *Scotland*.
- XIX. An Act to remove Doubts as to the Law of Bankruptcy and Real Securities in *Scotland*.
- XX. An Act to authorize the Inclosure of certain Lands in pursuance of a Special

- Report of the Inclosure Commissioners for *England and Wales*.
- XXI. An Act to suspend the making of Lists and the Ballots for the Militia of the United Kingdom.
- XXII. An Act to apply the Public Health Act, 1848, to the Parish of *Aldershot*, and to constitute a Local Board of Health therein.
- XXIII. An Act to authorize the Commissioners of Public Works in *Ireland* to sell Mill Sites and Water Power, notwithstanding Final Award, in any Drainage or Navigation District.
- XXIV. An Act to continue certain Turnpike Acts in *Great Britain*.
- XXV. An Act to continue the Powers of the Commissioners under an Act of the Seventeenth and Eighteenth Years of Her Majesty, concerning the University of *Oxford* and the College of *St. Mary Winchester*, and further to amend the said Act.
- XXVI. An Act to provide for the Registration of Long Leases in *Scotland*, and Assignations thereof.
- XXVII. An Act to amend the Acts relating to the *Caledonian* and *Crinan* Canals, and to make further Provision for the Accommodation of the Traffic thereon.
- XXVIII. An Act to amend the Laws relating to the Payment of the Land and Assessed Taxes and Property and Income Tax in *Scotland*.
- XXIX. An Act to render valid certain Marriages in *Christ Church, West Harlepool*, in the Parish of *Stranton*, in the County of *Durham*.
- XXX. An Act for enabling the Commissioners of the Admiralty to purchase certain Lands in the Parish of *Chatham* in the County of *Kent*, and to stop up, divert, or alter certain Ways in the said Parish; and for other Purposes relating thereto.
- XXXI. An Act to amend and explain the Inclosure Acts.
- XXXII. An Act for the better Supply of Water for the Use of Vessels resorting to the Harbour of Refuge at *Portland*, and for enabling the Commissioners of the Admiralty to supply such Water; for vesting in the said Commissioners certain Lands belonging to Her Majesty; and for other Purposes relating thereto.
- XXXIII. An Act to regulate certain Proceedings in relation to the Election of Representative Peers for *Ireland*.
- XXXIV. An Act to explain an Act for the Settlement of the Boundaries between the Provinces of *Canada* and *New Brunswick*.
- XXXV. An Act to amend an Act passed in the Fifteenth and Sixteenth Years of the Reign of Her present Majesty Queen *Victoria*, intituled *An Act to amend the Laws concerning the Burial of the Dead in the Metropolis*, so far as relates to the City of *London* and the Liberties thereof.
- XXXVI. An Act to supply an omission in a Schedule to the Act to amend the Acts relating to County Courts.
- XXXVII. An Act to repeal the Twenty-seventh Section of the Superannuation Act, 1834.
- XXXVIII. An Act to continue the General Board of Health.
- XXXIX. An act to regulate the Admission of Attornies and Solicitors of Colonial Courts in Her Majesty's Superior Courts of Law and Equity in *England*, in certain Cases.
- XL. An Act to continue and amend an Act of the Seventeenth and Eighteenth Years of Her Majesty's Reign, Chapter Eighty-nine, and also the Laws for the Suppression and Prevention of Illicit Distillation in *Ireland*; and to constitute the Constabulary Force Officers of Customs for certain Purposes.
- XLI. An Act to revive and continue an Act to amend the Laws relating to Loan Societies.
- XLII. An Act to amend "The Burial Grounds (*Scotland*) Act, 1855."
- XLIII. An Act to improve the Administration of the Laws so far as respects summary Proceedings before Justices of the Peace.
- XLIV. An Act to regulate the Institution of Suits at the Instance of the Crown and the Public Departments in the Courts of *Scotland*.
- XLV. An Act to make further Provision for defining the Boundaries of certain Denominations of Land in *Ireland* for public Purposes.
- XLVI. An Act to appoint additional Commissioners for executing the Acts for granting a Land Tax and other Rates and Taxes.
- XLVII. An Act to enable Ecclesiastical Persons in *Ireland* to grant Building Leases of Glebe Lands in certain Cases.
- XLVIII. An Act to make better Provision for the Care and Education of vagrant, destitute, and disorderly children, and for the Extension of Industrial Schools.

- XLIX.** An Act to amend the Law relating to Banking Companies.
- L.** An Act to amend the Acts concerning Municipal Corporations in *England*.
- LI.** An Act to guarantee a Loan for the Service of *New Zealand*.
- LII.** An Act for discharging Claims of the *New Zealand* Company on the Proceeds of Sales of Waste Lands in *New Zealand*.
- LIII.** An Act to amend the Act for granting a Representative Constitution to the Colony of *New Zealand*.
- LIV.** An Act to make better Provision for the Punishment of Frauds committed by Trustees, Bankers, and other Persons intrusted with Property.
- LV.** An Act to promote the Establishment and Extension of Reformatory Schools in *England*.
- LVI.** An Act to regulate the Distribution of Business in the Court of Session in *Scotland*.
- LVII.** An Act to enable Married Women to dispose of Reversionary Interests in Personal Estate.
- LVIII.** An Act to amend the Act, Seventeenth and Eighteenth of *Victoria*, for the Valuation of Lands in *Scotland*.
- LIX.** An Act concerning the Parochial Schoolmasters in *Scotland*.
- LX.** An Act to consolidate and amend the Laws relating to Bankruptcy and Insolvency in *Ireland*.
- LXI.** An Act for granting certain Duties of Customs and Excise.
- LXII.** An Act for the Alteration and Amendment of the Laws and Duties of Customs.
- LXIII.** An Act to authorize the Advance of Money out of the Consolidated Fund to the Magistrates and Town Council of *Dunbar*, for the Purpose of improving the *Victoria* Harbour of *Dunbar*.
- LXIV.** An Act for raising a Sum of Money for building and improving Stations of the Metropolitan Police, and to amend the Acts concerning the Metropolitan Police.
- LXV.** An Act to defray the Charge of the Pay, Clothing, and contingent and other Expenses of the Disembodied Militia in *Great Britain* and *Ireland*; to grant Allowances in certain Cases to Subaltern Officers, Adjutants, Paymasters, Quartermasters, Surgeons, Assistant Surgeons, and Surgeons' Mates of the Militia; and to authorise the Employment of the Non-commissioned Officers.
- LXVI.** An Act for punishing Mutiny and Desertion of Officers and Soldiers in the Service of the *East India* Company, and for regulating in such Service the payment of Regimental Debts, and the Distribution of the Effects of Officers and Soldiers dying in the Service.
- LXVII.** An Act to extend the Time for enabling the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Works to complete Improvements in *Pislico*, and in the neighbourhood of *Buckingham Palace*.
- LXVIII.** An Act to enable the Lord Lieutenant to appoint Revising Barristers for the Revision of Lists and Registry of Voters for the City of *Dublin*.
- LXIX.** An Act to apply a Sum out of the Consolidated Fund and the Surplus of Ways and Means to the Service of the Year One thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven, and to appropriate the Supplies granted in this Session of Parliament.
- LXX.** An Act to provide for the Extension of the Boundaries of Burghs in *Scotland*, and to remove Doubts as to the Right of certain Persons holding Offices to be registered as Voters for Municipal Purposes.
- LXXI.** An Act for the Regulation of the Care and Treatment of Lunatics, and for the Provision, Maintenance, and Regulation of Lunatic Asylums in *Scotland*.
- LXXII.** An Act to render more effectual the Police in Counties and Burghs in *Scotland*.
- LXXIII.** An Act for the Abatement of the Nuisance arising from the Smoke of Furnaces in *Scotland*.
- LXXIV.** An Act to continue the Act concerning the Management of Episcopal and Capital Estates in *England*.
- LXXV.** An Act to confirm an Order in Council concerning the exercise of Jurisdiction in Matters arising within the Kingdom of *Siam*.
- LXXVI.** An Act further to continue for a limited Time the Exemption of certain Charities from the Operation of the Charitable Trusts Act.
- LXXVII.** An Act to amend the Law relating to Probates and Letters of Administration in *England*.
- LXXVIII.** An Act to amend the Act Seven and Eight *Vict.*, Chapter One hundred and eleven, for facilitating the winding up of the Affairs of Joint Stock Companies unable to meet their pecuniary Engagements, and also the "Joint

- Stock Companies Winding-up Acts, 1848 and 1849."**
- LXXXIX.** An Act to amend the Law relating to Probates and Letters of Administration in *Ireland*.
- LXXX.** An Act to amend "The Joint Stock Companies Act, 1856."
- LXXXI.** An Act to amend the Burial Acts.
- LXXXII.** An Act to authorize the Embodying of the Militia.
- LXXXIII.** An Act for more effectually preventing the Sale of Obscene Books, Pictures, Prints, and other Articles.
- LXXXIV.** An Act for confirming a Scheme of the Charity Commissioners for the College of God's Gift in *Dulwich* in the County of *Surrey*, with certain Alterations.
- LXXXV.** An Act to amend the Law relating to Divorce and Matrimonial Causes in *England*.
- ditional Capital; and for other Purposes.
- ix. An Act for the Regulation of certain Public Sufferance Wharves in the Port of *London* known as "*Meriton's* Sufferance Wharf," and "*Hagen's* Sufferance Wharf."
- x. An Act for Regulating the Capital of the *Bedale and Leyburn* Railway Company; and for other Purposes.
- xi. An Act to make further Provision for supplying with Water the City of *Chester* and Suburbs thereof.
- xii. An Act to incorporate the *Guildford* Gaslight and Coke Company, and to confer upon them further Powers for the Supply of Gas to *Guildford* and the Vicinity.
- xiii. An Act to enable the *Great Western and Brentford* Railway Company to raise additional Capital; and for other Purposes.
- xiv. An Act to enable the *Peebles* Railway Company to create additional Shares in their undertaking; and for other Purposes.
- xv. An Act for incorporating the *Willenhall* Gas Company, and for other Purposes.
- xvi. An Act to authorize the *Saint Helen's* Canal and Railway Company to increase and regulate their Capital; and for other Purposes relating to the Company.
- xvii. An Act to alter the borrowing Powers of the *Tralee and Killarney* Railway Company.
- xviii. An Act for enabling the *Portsmouth* Railway Company to execute certain Works in connection with their Railway; and for other Purposes.
- xix. An Act to enable the *North Eastern* Railway Company to cancel unissued and forfeited Shares, to create new Shares in lieu thereof, and raise authorized Capital; and for other Purposes.
- xx. An Act for supplying the Burgh of *Dumbarton* and Places adjacent with Water; for embanking and reclaiming the *Broad Meadow* there; and for extending the Municipal Boundaries of the said Burgh.
- xxi. An Act to amend an Act made and passed in the Fifth Year of the Reign of His late Majesty King *George* the Fourth, intituled *An Act to repeal the several Acts for the Relief and Employment of the Poor of the Parish of Saint Mary, Islington, in the County of Middlesex; for lighting and watching and preventing Nuisances and annoy-*

LOCAL AND PERSONAL ACTS,

Declared Public, and to be judicially noticed.

- i. **A**N Act to enable the *Great Southern and Western* Railway Company to raise a further Sum of Money.
- ii. An Act to incorporate a Company for supplying Gas to *Chepstow* and the Neighbourhood.
- iii. An Act for granting further Powers to "the Reversionary Interest Society."
- iv. An Act to incorporate the Proprietors of the *Guildford* Waterworks; and to confer further Powers for the Supply of Water to the Borough of *Guildford*.
- v. An Act to amend "The *Inverness and Nairn* Railway Act, 1854;" to enable the *Inverness and Nairn* Railway Company to create a Preference Stock, and to raise further Sums of Money; and for other Purposes.
- vi. An Act for lighting with Gas the Borough of *South Shields* and Neighbourhood thereof in the County of *Durham*.
- vii. An Act for more effectually supplying with Gas the Town and Borough of *Sunderland*, and the Neighbourhood thereof, in the County of *Durham*.
- viii. An Act for enabling the *South Devon* Railway Company to raise ad-

- ances therein; for amending the Road from Highgate through Maiden Lane, and several other Roads in the said Parish; and for providing a Chapel of Ease and an additional Burial Ground for the same, and to make more effectual Provisions in lieu thereof; and for other Purposes.
- xxii. An Act to grant further Powers to "The Brighton, Hove and Preston Constant Service Waterworks Company," and to amend the Act relating to the Company.
- xxiii. An Act for conferring upon the *Calcutta and South Eastern Railway Company* certain Powers.
- xxiv. An Act to extend the time for the compulsory Purchase of Lands for Parts of the *Exeter and Exmouth Railway*.
- xxv. An Act for more effectually empowering the *United General Gaslight Company* to light the City of *Cork* and the suburbs thereof with Gas.
- xxvi. An Act to establish Markets and Fairs in the Parish of *Kidsgrove* in the County of *Stafford*.
- xxvii. An Act to amend and extend the Provisions of "The *Waterford and Tramore Railway Act, 1851*," to revive and extend their Powers and increase their Capital; and for other Purposes.
- xxviii. An Act for constructing and maintaining a Pier at *Great Yarmouth* in the County of *Norfolk*, to be called "The *Great Yarmouth Britannia Pier*."
- xxix. An Act to confirm the Incorporation of the undertaking of the *Dublin and Bray Railway Company* with that of the *Dublin and Wicklow Railway Company*, to dissolve the former Company, and to extend the Railway in the City of *Dublin*.
- xxx. An Act for regulating the Markets and Fairs in *Bridgewater*; and for other Purposes.
- xxxi. An Act for continuing the Term and amending and extending the Provisions of the Act relating to the *Wilmslow and Lawton Turnpike Road* in the County of *Chester*.
- xxxii. An Act to enable the *Fraserburgh Harbour Commissioners* to purchase Lands and to borrow a further sum of Money.
- xxxiii. An Act for amalgamating the *Hartlepool Dock and Railway Company* with the *North Eastern Railway Company*, and for vesting the Undertaking of the former Company in that of the latter; and for other Purposes.
- xxxiv. An Act to cancel certain forfeited Shares in the *Forth and Clyde Junction Railway Company*, and to enable the Company to create new and additional Shares; and for other Purposes.
- xxxv. An Act for enabling the *Glasgow Gaslight Company* to raise a further Sum of Money; and for other Purposes.
- xxxvi. An Act for uniting the Office of Minister and Chaplain of *St. Philip's Church* in *Liverpool*.
- xxxvii. An Act for the Improvement of *Landport* and *Southsea*, and the Neighbourhoods in the parishes of *Portsmouth* and *Portsea*, in the County of *Southampton*.
- xxxviii. An Act to enable the Mayor, Aldermen, and Burgesses of the Borough of *Cardigan* to provide a Market House, and establish and regulate Markets and Fairs; and to regulate the Supply of Water within the Borough; and to pave, light, cleanse, regulate, and improve the Borough; and for other Purposes.
- xxxix. An Act to repeal the Provisions of the Acts relating to the Bridge and Ferries across the River *Wear* in the Borough of *Sunderland* and to grant further Powers for the Maintenance and Improvement of such Bridge and Ferries, and the Approaches and Landing Places connected therewith, or for the Erection of a new Bridge in lieu of the existing Bridge across such River.
- xl. An Act for making a Railway commencing by a Junction with the *Heggarleazes Branch* of the *Stockton and Darlington Railway* near the *Lends Colliery* in the County of *Durham*, and terminating by a Junction with the *Lancaster and Carlisle Railway* at or near *Tebay* in the County of *Westmoreland*; and for making Arrangements with the *Stockton and Darlington Railway Company*; and for other Purposes.
- xli. An Act for making a Railway from the *Llantrisant Station* of the *South Wales Railway* to *Penrhynfer* in the parish of *Llantrisant* in the County of *Glamorgan*, with Branches to *Glanmynydd* and *Mynydd Gallyrhaidd*, both in the said Parish of *Llantrisant*.
- xlii. An Act to enable the *New River Company* to raise a further Sum of Money, to construct other Sewers at *Hertford*, and to amend the Acts relating to the Company.
- xliii. An Act to authorize the *West Hartlepool Harbour and Railway Com-*

- pany to convert Loans into Debenture Stock, to raise further Capital, to arrange with Holders of Shares or Stock for Conversion thereof into other Shares or Stock ; and for other Purposes.
- xliv. An Act for the *Manafeld and Worksop* Turnpike Road in the County of *Nottingham*.
- xlv. An Act for better supplying with Water the Inhabitants of the Borough of *Portsmouth* in the County of *Southampton*.
- xlvii. An Act to enable the *North Eastern* Railway Company to make a Branch from their *Bishop Auckland* Branch Railway to the *Conside* Ironworks ; to acquire additional Lands ; and for other Purposes.
- xlviii. An Act for better supplying with Water the town of *Ipswich*.
- xlviii. An Act for making a Bridge over the River *Wye*, near to the *Even Pitt* Ferry, and Approaches thereto ; for discontinuing and regulating Ferries near to the Bridge, and for other purposes.
- xlix. An Act for making a Railway from the *Deeside* Railway at *Banchorry* to *Charleston of Aboyne*.
- l. An Act to incorporate a Company for extending the *Banff, Macduff, and Turriff Junction* Railway from *Turriff* to *Banff* and *Macduff*.
- li. An Act to extend the Time for making the *Cork and Youghal* Railway, and to vary the borrowing Powers of the Company.
- lii. An Act to unite and amalgamate the *Stockton New Gas* Company and the *Stockton Gas Consumers' Company* (Limited) ; and to authorize the united Company to raise additional Capital, and to sell their undertaking to the Mayor, Aldermen, and Burgesses of the Borough of *Stockton* ; and for other Purposes.
- liii. An Act for making a Railway from the *Grange* Station of the *Great North of Scotland* Railway to the Harbour of *Banff*, with a Branch to the Harbour of *Portsoy*.
- liv. An Act for making Railways between the City of *Bristol* and the *South Wales* Railway in the County of *Monmouth*, with a steam ferry across the River *Severn* in connection therewith, for the purposes of improving the Railway Communication between *South Wales* and *Bristol, Southampton*, and the South-western Districts of *England*.
- lv. An Act to repeal the Act relating to the *Newcastle-under-Lyme and Leek* Turnpike Roads, and to make other Provisions in lieu thereof.
- lvi. An Act to repeal an Act passed in the Fifth Year of the Reign of His Majesty King *George the Fourth*, intituled *An Act for more effectually repairing and improving certain Roads leading to, through, and from the Towns of Langport, Somerton, and Castle Cary, in the County of Somerset*, and for making and improving other Roads in the said County, and granting more effectual Powers in lieu thereof, and for making and improving new Lines of Road.
- lvii. An Act for authorizing the *Lowestoft* Water, Gas, and Market Company to make additional Waterworks, and raise additional Capital, and to lease their Undertaking ; and for other Purposes.
- lviii. An Act for lighting with Gas the Borough of *Sturcebury* and the Neighbourhood thereof, in the County of *Salop*.
- lix. An Act for incorporating the *Burslem and Tunstall* Gaslight Company, and extending their Powers, and for authorizing additional Works and the raising of further Moneys ; and for other Purposes.
- lx. An Act for making a Railway from *Lewes* to *Uckfield*, all in the County of *Sussex*.
- lxi. An Act to authorize the *Newry, Warrenpoint, and Rostrevor* Railway Company to extend their Railway at *Newry* and at *Warrenpoint*, and to enter into arrangements with the *Newry and Enniskillen* Railway Company.
- lxii. An Act to dissolve the *Mallow and Fermoy* Railway Company, and to transfer all the powers of that Company for making and maintaining the *Mallow and Fermoy* Railway to the *Great Southern and Western* Railway Company.
- lxiii. An Act for lighting with Gas the Town of *Bury*, and other Townships and Places in the Parish of *Bury*, in the County of *Lancaster*.
- lxiv. An Act to extend the time for the completion of the *Cannock Mineral* Railway.
- lxv. An Act to repeal the Acts relating to the *Selby and Market Weighton* Turnpike Road, in the East Riding of the county of *York* ; and to make other provisions in lieu thereof.
- lxvi. An Act for authorizing the *West Somerset Mineral* Railway Company to

- make the *Minehead* extension and the *Cleeve* Branch; and for other Purposes.
- lxvii. An Act to incorporate the *Stratford-upon-Avon* Gas Company.
- lxviii. An Act for granting additional Powers to "The *Australian Agricultural Company*."
- lxix. An Act for enabling the *Powarth* Harbour Dock, and Railway Company (heretofore called "The *Ely Tidal Harbour and Railway Company*") to construct Railways to, and a Dock and other Works on or adjoining, the South-west Bank of the River *Ely*; and for other Purposes.
- lxx. An Act for better supplying with Water the Inhabitants of the Parishes of *Saint John the Baptist* (including *Margate*), and *Saint Peter the Apostle* (including *Broadstairs*), in the County of *Kent*.
- lxxi. An Act to amend and enlarge the Provisions of the Acts relating to the River *Tyne*, and to enable the *Tyne Improvement Commissioners* to construct Docks at *Coble Dean*, and certain Works for the Improvement of such River; and for other Purposes.
- lxxii. An Act for making a Railway from the *London and South Western Railway* at *Wimbledon* to *Epsom*; and for other Purposes.
- lxxiii. An Act for regulating the Payment of Dividends on certain Classes of Preference Shares in the *London Gaslight Company*.
- lxxiv. An Act for the Improvement of the Town of *Milford* and the Neighbourhood thereof; for establishing Gas-works, Waterworks, and a Cemetery there; and for other Purposes.
- lxxv. An Act for more effectually making, repairing, and maintaining the Highways, Roads and Bridges, within the County of *Orkney*; and for other Purposes.
- lxxvi. An Act to amend "The *East Kent Railway* (Extension to *Dover*) Act, 1855."
- lxxvii. An Act to enable the *Midland Great Western Railway of Ireland* Company to make an Extension Line of Railway to *Sligo*, with branches therefrom; and for other Purposes.
- lxxviii. An Act to enable the *Monkland* Railways Company to make and maintain certain Railways in the Counties of *Lenark* and *Linkithgow*; and for other Purposes.
- lxxix. An Act to empower the *Briton Ferry* Floating Dock Company to raise Money; and for other Purposes connected with their undertaking.
- lxxx. An Act for granting further Powers to "The *City and Suburban Gas Company of Glasgow*."
- lxxxi. An Act to enable the *Scottish Central Railway Company* to make and maintain certain extensions of their *Denny Branch*.
- lxxxii. An Act to empower the *Stamford and Beccles Railway Company* to raise Money; and for other Purposes connected therewith.
- lxxxiii. An Act for authorizing the *Victoria* (London) Dock Company to make a new Crib eastward of their Dock; and to raise additional Capital; and for other Purposes.
- lxxxiv. An Act for making Railways from *Athlone* to *Rescommen* and *Castlereaugh*, to be called "The *Great Northern and Western* (of Ireland) Railway;" and for other Purposes.
- lxxxv. An Act to enable the *Great Southern and Western Railway Company* to make a Railway from *Tullamore* to *Athlone*; and for other Purposes.
- lxxxvi. An Act for making a Railway from the *Edinburgh, Perth and Dundee Railway* at *Marblehead Station* to the town of *Leathie*, with branches to *Achnacree Mills*, *Leven Bank Mill*, and *Princes Lower Mills*; and for other Purposes.
- lxxxvii. An Act for making a Railway from *Keith* to *Dufftown*.
- lxxxviii. An Act to repeal so much of the Act relating to the Road from *Berry Bridge* in the county of *Nottingham* to *Hainton*, in the County of *Lincoln*, and other Roads, as relates to the Second District of Roads therein mentioned, and to make other Provisions in lieu thereof.
- lxxxix. An Act to allow a Drawback on the Duties payable on Coals, Cokes, and Cinders.
- xc. An Act for incorporating the *European and Indian Junction Telegraph Company*, and for other Purposes connected therewith.
- xc. An Act to enable the *West of Fife Mineral Railway Company* to construct a Branch Railway to *Rosecobie*; and for certain other Purposes.
- xcii. An Act to continue or renew the Powers conferred on the Trustees of the River *Clyde* and Harbour of *Glasgow* to take lands and execute Works for the Improvement of the Navigation; and for other Purposes.

- xciii. An Act to enable the *British Fisheries Society* to enlarge, improve, and maintain *Pulteney Harbour* in the County of *Caithness*; and for other Purposes.
- xciv. An Act for improving and maintaining the Harbour of *Ellie* in the County of *Fife*.
- xcv. An Act for confirming the Title to Lands acquired for the purposes of the *Newquay Railway*, Part of "the *Trefry Estates*," in the County of *Cornwall*, and for regulating the Railway; and for other Purposes.
- xcvi. An Act to empower the *Staines, Wokingham and Woking Railway Company* to make a Railway to connect the *Reading, Guildford and Reigate Railway* with the *Great Western Railway*; and for other Purposes.
- xcvii. An Act to repeal "The *River Slaney Improvement Act, 1852*," and to make better Provision for the Execution of the Objects of that Act; and for other Purposes connected with the *River Slaney*.
- xcviii. An Act to empower the *Stockport, Disley and Whaley-Bridge Railway Company*, to extend their Railway to *Buxton*, and for other Purposes connected with their Undertaking.
- xcix. An Act for the *Workshop and Attercliffe Turnpike Road* in the County of *Nottingham* and the West Riding of the County of *York*.
- c. An Act for the Abandonment of the *Westminster Terminus Railway Extension, Clapham to Norwood*; and for other Purposes.
- ci. An Act for making a Bridge across the *River Backwater*, near *Weymouth*, and a Turnpike Road, and other Works in connection therewith, in the County of *Dorset*; and for other Purposes.
- cii. An Act to incorporate and regulate the *Atlantic Telegraph Company*, and to enable the Company to establish and work Telegraphs between *Great Britain, Ireland and Newfoundland*; and for other Purposes.
- ciii. An Act for making a Railway from the *Torquay Branch of the South Devon Railway* to or near to *Dartmouth*, to be called "The *Dartmouth and Torbay Railway*;" and for other Purposes.
- civ. An Act to enable the *Dundalk and Ennistillen Railway Company* to make certain Deviations and Alterations in their Line and Works; and for other Purposes connected with their Undertaking.
- cv. An Act to authorize the *East Somerset Railway Company* to extend their Railway from *Shepton Mallett to Wells*.
- cvi. An Act for making a Railway from the *Llanidloes and Newtown Railway* in the Parish of *Llandinam* in the County of *Montgomery* to the Town of *Machynlleth* in the same County.
- cvi. An Act for repairing the Roads from *Prestwich to Bury and Radcliffe* in the County Palatine of *Lancaster*, and for making and maintaining as Turnpike certain other Roads in connection therewith, all in the same County; and for other Purposes.
- cvi. An Act for authorising the Conversion of Parts of the *Shropshire Canal* to Purposes of a Railway, and the making and maintaining of a Railway accordingly, and for authorising Arrangements between the *London and North Western Railway Company* and other Companies; and for other Purposes.
- cix. An Act for improving the *North Level Drainage*, and for other Purposes relating to the Level.
- cx. An Act for making a Railway from *Broughton to Coniston* in the County Palatine of *Lancaster*; and for other Purposes.
- cx. An Act for establishing and maintaining a Ferry and Floating Bridge across the *River Waveney*, near *Burgh Saint Peter* Staithe, in the parishes of *Oulton* in the County of *Suffolk*, and *Burgh Saint Peter* in the County of *Norfolk*; with proper Works and Approach Roads thereto.
- cxii. An Act for making a Railway from the *Essendine Station* of the *Great Northern Railway* to *Bourn* in the County of *Lincoln*; and for other Purposes.
- cxiii. An Act to enable the *Midland Great Western Railway of Ireland Company* to make a Railway from *Streamstown to Clara*; and for other Purposes.
- cxiv. An Act to amend and enlarge some of the Provisions of "The *Blyth and Tyne Railway Consolidations and Extension Act, 1854*;" to authorise the Relinquishment of a Branch Railway authorised by that Act, and the Construction of other Railways and Works in connection with the *Blyth and Tyne Railway*.
- cxv. An Act to enable the *Metropolitan Board of Works* to open certain new Streets in the City and Liberties of *Westminster* and in the Borough of *Southwark*.

- cxvi. An Act for the making and maintaining of the *Stratford-upon-Avon* Railway; and for other Purposes.
- cxvii. An Act to make better Provision for the Burial of the Dead in the City of *Manchester*, and for enabling the Corporation to purchase certain Lands and effect certain Improvements in that City.
- cxviii. An Act to amend two several Acts passed respectively in the Fifth Year of the Reign of His late Majesty King *George* the Fourth and the Second Year of His late Majesty King *William* the Fourth, intituled respectively, *An Act to repeal the several Acts for the Relief and Employment of the Poor of the Parish of Saint Mary, Islington, in the County of Middlesex; for lighting and watching, and preventing Nuisances and Annoyances therein; for amending the Road from Highgate through Maiden Lane, and several other Roads in the said Parish; and for providing a Chapel of Ease and an additional Burial Ground for the same; and to make more effectual Provisions in lieu thereof; and An Act to equalize the Ecclesiastical Burthens of the Parish of Saint Mary, Islington, in the County of Middlesex; for partially altering the Application of the Rents and Profits of the Stonefields Estate within the said Parish; for letting the Pews in the Parish Church of Saint Mary, Islington, and the Chapel of Ease thereto; and for other Purposes connected therewith; and to make other and more effectual Provisions in lieu thereof.*
- cxix. An Act to enable the *Newport, Abergavenny, and Hereford* Railway Company to extend their Railway into the *Aberdare* and *Bargoed* Valleys in *Glamorganshire*; and for other Purposes connected with the Company.
- cxx. An Act to amend and enlarge the Powers of the Acts relating to the *Portadown* and *Dungannon* Railway Company, and to enable that Company to extend their Railway to the Town of *Omagh* in the County of *Tyrone*, and to enter into certain Arrangements with the *Ulster* and other Railway Companies with respect to the working and leasing of the Railway; and for other Purposes.
- cxxi. An Act to enable the *Salisbury and Yeovil* Railway Company to make Deviations from the line of their Railway; and for other Purposes connected with their Undertaking.
- cxixii. An Act to enable the *Whitson and Furniss Junction* Railway Company to raise additional Capital: as for other Purposes.
- cxixiii. An Act to enable the *Caledonian* Railway Company to construct Base Railways from their Line near *Lisburgh* to *Granton*; and for other Purposes.
- cxixiv. An Act for making a Railway from the *Dunfermline* Branch of the *Edinburgh, Perth, and Dundee* Railway to *Kinross*, with a Branch to *Kingseat*; and for other Purposes.
- cxixv. An Act to extend the Time for the Purchase of certain Lands required in the *Metropolitan* Railway; and for other Purposes.
- cxixvi. An Act to enable the *South Staffordshire* Waterworks Company to alter and extend their Works, and obtain an additional Supply of Water; and for other Purposes.
- cxixvii. An Act for incorporating the *Victoria* Gas Company, and for authorizing them to acquire and enlarge the *North Woolwich* Gasworks, and to supply Gas; and for other Purposes.
- cxixviii. An Act for making a Railway from near *Hamilton* to near *Strathaven* in the County of *Lanark*, to be called "The *Hamilton and Strathaven* Railway;" and for other Purposes.
- cxixix. An Act to enable the *Fife and Kinross* Railway Company to divert Part of their main Line, and to make an Extension from *Milnathort* to *Kinross*.
- cxixx. An Act to enable the *Great Yarmouth* Waterworks Company to raise a further Sum of Money.
- cxixxi. An Act for continuing the Term and amending and extending the Provisions of the Act relating to the *Olley and Skipton* Turnpike Road, and to create a further Term therein; and for other Purposes.
- cxixxii. An Act to give further Powers to the Mayor, Aldermen, and Burgesses of the Borough of *Salford* with respect to Burial Purposes, and to authorize Arrangements with respect to Lands in and near *Marlborough Square*, in *Salford*.
- cxixxiii. An Act for making a Railway from the *London, Brighton, and South Coast* Railway at *Horsesham*, through *Billingshurst* to *Pulborough*, with a Branch from *Pulborough* to *Coventry* Mill in the Parish of *Petersham*, all in the County of *Sussex*.

- xxxiv. An Act authorizing the *North Western Railway Company* to divert a portion of their Railway, and to sell or grant a Lease of their Undertaking to the *Midland and Lancaster and Carlisle Railway Companies*.
- xxxv. An Act to amend an Act of the twenty-first year of the Reign of King *George the Third*, "To prevent the mischiefs that arise from driving Cattle within the Cities of *London* and *Westminster*, and Liberties thereof, and Bills of Mortality," and also to amend "The Metropolitan Market Act, 1851."
- xxxvi. An Act for authorizing the *London and South Western Railway Company* and others to make Deviations from their authorized lines of Railway and other Works, and for authorizing divers other Matters affecting that Company and other Companies and Undertakings; and for other Purposes.
- xxxvii. An Act for the construction of Railways to supply direct Communication between *Oldham*, *Ashton-under-Lyne*, and *Guide Bridge*, and for the Accommodation of the Neighbourhood.
- xxxviii. An Act to make Provision with respect to Capital fraudulently created in the *Great Northern and East Lincolnshire Railway Companies*.
- xxxix. An Act for authorizing an Extension of the *Dorset Central Railway*; for regulating the Capital of the *Dorset Central Railway Company*; and for other Purposes.
- cxl. An Act for consolidating the Acts relating to the *Rhymney Railway Company*, and for authorizing the Company to make and maintain a Branch Railway, and for regulating the Capital of the Company; and for other Purposes.
- cxli. An Act for the Maintenance, Regulation and Improvement of *Watchet Harbour* in the County of *Somerset*; and for other Purposes.
- cxlii. An Act for the Transfer of the Docks of the *Swansea Dock Company* to the *Swansea Harbour Trustees*; and for authorizing those Trustees to make further Works, and raise further Moneys; and for other Purposes.
- cxliii. An Act for authorizing Traffic Arrangements between the *West End of London and Crystal Palace* and the *London, Brighton, and South Coast*, the *South Eastern*, and *London and South Western Railway Companies*; for Sale of the *West London and Crystal Palace Railway*; for extending the Time for completing Railways; and for other Purposes.
- cxliv. An Act for repairing the Road from *Haslingden to Todmorden*, and several Branches therefrom, all in the County Palatine of *Lancaster*; and for other Purposes.
- cxlv. An Act to authorize the Construction of a Railway from *Taunton* to the Harbour of *Watchet*; and for other Purposes relating to the said Railway and Harbour.
- cxlvi. An Act to alter, amend, and consolidate the Acts relating to the Company of Proprietors of the *Norfolk Estuary*.
- cxlvii. An Act to provide for the Conservation of the River *Thames*, and for the Regulation, Management and Improvement thereof.
- cxlviii. An Act to consolidate and amend the Acts for the more effectual Preservation and Increase of Salmon, and the Regulation of the Fisheries in the River *Tweed*.
- cxlix. An Act to authorize the Construction of a Railway from *Castle Douglas* in the Stewartry of *Kirkcudbright* to *Portpatrick* in the County of *Wigtown*.
- cl. An Act to enable the Metropolitan Board of Works to form a Park for the Northern Suburbs of the Metropolis, to be called *Finsbury Park*.
- cli. An Act to enable the *Sittingbourne and Sheerness Railway Company* to alter the Line and Levels of Portions of their authorized Line and abandon Portions thereof; to construct new Branches and other Works; to authorize Working Arrangements with the *East Kent Railway Company*; to amend "The *Sittingbourne and Sheerness Railway Act, 1856*;" and for other Purposes.
- clii. An Act for making a Railway from *Herne Bay to Faversham*; and for other Purposes connected therewith.
- cliii. An Act for enabling the *Taff Vale Railway Company* to construct new Lines of Railway; to alter, widen, and improve Portions of their existing Railway; and for other Purposes.
- cliv. An Act for the Transfer of the Interests of the Class A Shareholders of the *Saint Andrew's and Quebec Railroad Company* to "The *New Brunswick and Canada Railway and Land Company (Limited)*."
- clv. An Act to enable the *South Eastern Railway Company* to make or complete

- a short Line of Railway at *Tunbridge*; and for other Purposes.
- clvi. An Act enabling the *Newry and Enniskillen* Railway Company to construct their Railway as far as the City of *Armagh*; for changing the Name of the Company; and for consolidating their Acts.
- clvii. An Act for abolishing certain Jurisdiction of the Sheriff's Courts of the City of *London*, and for amending the Process, Practice, and Mode of Pleading in the Mayor's Court, and for extending the Jurisdiction thereof.
- clviii. An Act to authorize the *Weycombe* Railway Company to extend their Railway to *Princes Risborough* and to *Thame*.
- clix. An Act for incorporating the *Eastern Bengal* Railway Company; and for other Purposes.
- clx. An Act for authorizing the *Scinde* Railway Company to extend their Operations, and for regulating the Capital of the Company; and for other Purposes.
- clxi. An Act for making a Railway from the *Lancaster and Carlisle* Railway in the Parish of *Kendal* in the County of *Westmoreland* to the *North Western* Railway at or near *Ingleton* in the West Riding of the County of *York*, with a Branch therefrom; and for other Purposes.
- clxii. An Act for consolidating the Docks at *Liverpool* and *Birkenhead* into One Estate, and for vesting the Control and Management of them in One Public Trust; and for other Purposes.
- Bridgewater*, to complete the portion of the *Runcorn and Weston* Canals, and to enable such Trustees as effectually to administer the Trust the Will of the said Duke.
5. An Act for authorizing the Sale of a *Dorset Central* Railway Company, in consideration partly of a yearly Rent charge and partly of a gross Sum: Part of the Settled Estates in the County of *Dorset* of which the *Rev. Honourable George Pitt Rivers*, late *Rivers*, is now Tenant for Life in possession; and for other Purposes.
6. An Act for carrying into effect an agreement for a Compromise of the Suit of "*Carew versus Wynn*," now pending in the High Court of Chancery, and for vesting the Estates to which the Suit relates in Trustees upon Trust for Sale; and for other Purposes.
7. An Act for authorizing the raising of money on the Security of Estates in the County of *Glamorgan*, settled by the Will of the Right Honourable *Other Archer*, late *Earl of Plymouth*, deceased, and the Application of the Money for the Improvement of Parts of the Estates, in order to render them available as Building Lands, and for confirming an Agreement with the *Penarth Harbour, Dock, and Railway Company*, heretofore called the *Big Tidal Harbour and Railway Company*; and for other Purposes.

PRIVATE ACTS.

Not Printed.

PRIVATE ACTS,

Printed by the Queen's Printer,
and whereof the Printed Copies
may be given in Evidence.

1. An Act for enabling the Trustees in whom the Lands and Estate of *Scotsraig* in the County of *Fife* are vested, to grant Feus of certain Portions thereof.
2. An Act to amend and explain *Fleming's Estate Act, 1852*.
3. An Act for authorizing the Dean and Chapter of *Hereford* to raise Money for the Repair of the Cathedral Church of *Hereford*.
4. An Act to enable the Trustees of the Will of the late *Francis, Duke of*
8. An Act for authorizing *Maria Cecilia Agatha Anna Josepha Lewinska Donata Melchiora Balibonera Gopara Princess Giustiniani*, Widow of *Charles Marquess Bandini*, to take the Oath proper to be taken by her prior to her Naturalization before Her Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary to the Grand Duke of *Tuscany*, or any other Member of Her Majesty's Legation at the Court of *Tuscany*, and to give her consent in Writing to the passing of the Bill for her Naturalization.
9. An Act to dissolve the Marriage of *Edward Ley*, Oil Cooper, with *Edsanna Sarah Ley*, his now Wife, and to enable him to marry again; and for other Purposes therein mentioned.
10. An Act to dissolve the Marriage of *Alexander Campbell* with *Maria* his

- now Wife, and to enable him to marry again; and for other Purposes.
11. An Act to dissolve the Marriage of *Henry Smith*, Esquire, with *Julia* his now Wife, and to enable him to marry again; and for other Purposes therein mentioned.
12. An Act to enable *Robert Shepherd*, Clerk, to exercise his Office of a Priest, and to hold any Benefice or Preferment in the United Church of *England* and *Ireland*.
13. An Act to dissolve the Marriage of *William Frederick Baring*, Esquire, with *Emily* his now Wife, and to enable him to marry again; and for other Purposes.
14. An Act for naturalizing *Maria Cecilia Agatha Anna Josepha Laurentia Donata Melchiora Balthassara Gaspara* Princess *Giustiniani*, Widow of *Charles* Marquess *Bandini* in the *Roman* States, and *Sigismund Nicholas Venantius Gaetano Francis* Marquess *Bandini*, the only Son and Heir Apparent of the said Princess *Giustiniani* Marchioness Dowager *Bandini* by the said *Charles* Marquess *Bandini* her late Husband.
15. An Act to dissolve the Marriage of *Robert Keays*, Esquire, with *Maria Eliza* his now Wife, and to enable him to marry again; and for other Purposes.

FINANCE ACCOUNTS

CLASS I. PUBLIC INCOME.

II. PUBLIC EXPENDITURE.

III. PUBLIC FUNDED DEBT.

I.—ACCOUNT OF THE INCOME OF THE UNITED KINGDOM

HEADS OF REVENUE.	GROSS RECEIPT.	Repayments, Allowances, Discounts, Drawbacks, Bounties, &c.	NET RECEIPT within the Year, after deducting REPAYMENTS, &c.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Customs	23,989,527 17 8	471,391 14 0	23,518,136 3 8
Excise	19,771,626 10 9½	1,477,532 7 2½	18,294,093 2 9½
Stamps	7,643,068 2 5½	246,408 13 6	7,396,660 2 1½
Taxes, Land and Assessed	3,119,410 7 0½	4,923 6 7½	3,114,487 1 2½
Income and Property	16,384,484 3 3½	333,223 17 0½	16,051,261 6 3½
Post Office	2,930,950 7 3	21,819 14 7½	2,909,131 12 7½
Crown Lands	443,477 18 1	.....	443,477 18 1
Miscellaneous	1,098,173 15 6	.....	1,098,173 15 6
TOTALS	75,330,825 2 0½	2,555,939 12 11½	72,774,886 9 1

II.—PUBLIC EXPENDITURE.

AN ACCOUNT OF THE NET PUBLIC INCOME OF THE UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND (after abating the Expenditure for Collection and Management thereof defrayed by the several applied to the Redemption of FUNDED or paying off UNFUNDED DEBT, and of the ADVANCES

INCOME.	In the Year ended 30th June, 1856.	In the Year ended 30th Sept., 1856.	In the Year ended 31st Dec., 1856.	In the Year ended 31st Mar., 1857.
	£	£	£	£
Customs	21,873,195	21,832,657	22,370,778	22,664,567
Excise	16,636,328	17,155,683	17,357,438	17,446,721
Stamps	6,980,397	6,990,227	7,109,514	7,229,265
Land and Assessed Taxes	2,954,464	2,953,526	2,938,604	2,953,161
Property Tax	14,907,880	15,630,105	15,717,135	15,799,669
Post Office	1,213,353	1,227,480	1,246,147	1,263,822
Crown Lands	292,515	293,867	294,867	294,867
Small Branches of the Hereditary Revenue	59,270	59,480	4,425	13,729
Fees of Public Offices	104,068	104,568	99,240	100,179
CONTRIBUTION FROM THE EAST INDIA COMPANY.	65,111,471	66,268,916	67,141,791	67,114,661
Trustees of the King of the Belgians	60,000	60,000	60,000	60,000
Old Stores and Extra Receipts of Naval and Military Departments	34,000	34,000	34,000	34,000
Unclaimed Dividends received	555,870	504,175	616,154	627,411
Miscellaneous Receipts	82,945	82,945	82,945	76,881
	256,681	275,381	179,731	181,257
Excess of Expenditure over Income	66,100,910	67,323,490	68,008,623	68,067,367
	21,569,403	16,850,411	10,104,412	3,254,000
	87,670,313	84,182,691	78,113,036	71,321,367

FOR THE YEAR 1857.

CLASS IV. UNFUNDED DEBT.

V. DISPOSITION OF GRANTS.

VI. TRADE AND NAVIGATION.

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31st MARCH, 1857.

TOTAL INCOME, including BALANCES.	PAYMENTS out of the Income, in its Progress to the Exchequer.	PAYMENTS into the EXCHEQUER.	BALANCES and BILLS and ADVANCES Repayable from Votes outstanding 31st March, 1857.*	TOTAL Discharge of the Income.
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
24,224,432 12 4	309,903 13 4	23,321,842 16 6 19,165,000 0 0 7,372,309 4 3 3,116,046 7 8 16,089,933 5 5	692,686 2 6 1,215,112 19 0	24,224,432 12 4
46,166,308 16 6½	306,007 0 2½	2,886,000 0 0 384,857 1 6 1,098,173 15 6	663,975 6 7 34,649 7 5	46,166,308 16 6½
3,585,967 12 8½	35,992 6 1½			3,585,967 12 8½
494,692 14 3	175,186 5 4			494,692 14 3
1,098,173 15 6	.....			1,098,173 15 6
75,569,575 11 4	629,089 4 11½	79,334,062 10 10	2,806,423 15 6	75,569,575 11 4

* Balances, Bills, and Advances, 31st March, 1857, £28,774,690 2s. 3d.

II.—PUBLIC EXPENDITURE.

In the Years ended 30th June, 1856, 30th September, 1856, 31st December, 1856, and 31st March, 1857 (Revenue Departments), and of the ACTUAL ISSUES within the same Periods, exclusive of the Sums and REPAIRMENTS for LOCAL WORKS, &c.

EXPENDITURE.	In the Year ended 30th June, 1856.	In the Year ended 30th Sept., 1856.	In the Year ended 31st Dec., 1856.	In the Year ended 31st Mar., 1857.
	£	£	£	£
Debt:				
Interest and Management of the Public Debt	23,195,507	23,533,067	23,534,477	23,597,552
Terminable Annuities	3,938,531	3,947,039	3,979,690	3,985,931
Unclaimed Dividends	122,866	99,587	89,021	89,021
Interest of Exchequer Bonds, 1854	227,500	227,500	245,000	245,000
Ditto Exchequer Bills, Supply	794,112	794,112	794,112	747,493
Ditto ditto Deficiency	21,424	24,291	24,291	16,176
Ditto ditto Ways and Means	19,230	.....	.....	.....
Consolidated Fund:				
Civil List	400,542	400,698	400,937	401,532
Annuities and Pensions	339,214	339,842	339,315	336,297
Salaries and Allowances	162,819	161,102	159,945	159,230
Diplomatic Salaries and Pensions	146,591	147,436	150,505	153,237
Courts of Justice	491,339	516,869	506,353	541,095
Miscellaneous Charges	187,507	186,574	184,321	182,369
Supply Services:				
Army, including Ordnance	29,929,824	28,094,824	24,749,824	20,811,942
Navy	17,813,995	17,608,292	16,013,995	13,450,013
Vote of Credit (War with Russia)	3,000,000	1,410,000	300,000	.....
Civil Services	6,679,604	6,693,172	6,632,143	6,626,733
	87,670,313	84,182,631	78,113,035	71,361,691

VOL. XCIX.

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REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE.

AN ACCOUNT OF THE TOTAL REVENUE OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND,
Allowances, Discounts, Drawbacks and Bounties in the nature
of the UNITED KINGDOM, exclusive of the Sums applied to the

HEADS OF REVENUE.	NET RECEIPT, as stated in Column 4 of the Amount of Public In- come, No. 4.				
	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	
Balances and Bills and Advances re- payable from Votes, outstanding on the 31st March, 1855			2,774,690	2 3	
Customs	23,488,186	3 8			
Excise	18,294,166	3 6½			
Stamps	7,396,685	8 11½			
Taxes (Land and Assessed)	3,114,445	0 4½			
Income and Property Tax	16,050,670	6 3½			
Post Office	2,909,130	12 7½			
Crown Lands	443,477	18 1			
Miscellaneous	1,098,173	15 6			
			72,794,885	9 1	
			75,569,575	11 4	
Deduct,—Balances and Bills, out- standing on the 31st of March, 1857	1,627,840	4 0½			
Advances repayable from Votes of Parliament, out- standing on the 31st of March, 1857	978,583	11 5½			
			2,606,423	15 6½	
			72,963,151	15 9½	
Excess of Expenditure over Income			3,254,604	12 9	
Excess of Expenditure as above	3,254,604	12 9			
Balances, Bills, &c., 31st of March, 1857 £2,606,423 12 0½					
Balances, Bills, &c., 31st of March, 1856 2,774,690 2 3					
			168,266	10 2½	
Actual Excess of Expenditure over Income	3,422,871	2 11½			
			76,217,756	8 6½	

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE.

in the Year ended 31st March, 1857, after deducting the Repayments, of Drawbacks; together with an Account of the PUBLIC EXPENDITURE Reduction of the NATIONAL DEBT, within the same Period.

EXPENDITURE.		—		
Payments out of the Income in its progress to the Exchequer		£	s.	d.
		629,089	4	11½
PUBLIC DEBT:		£	s.	d.
Interest and Management of the Permanent Debt	23,597,552	19	1	
Terminable Annuities	3,985,931	16	6	
Unclaimed Dividends repaid	89,021	15	5	
Interest of Exchequer Bonds, 1854	245,000	0	0	
Interest of Exchequer Bills, Supply	747,493	4	5	
Interest of Exchequer Bills, Deficiency	16,176	19	7	
Interest of Exchequer Bills, Ways and Means	—			
		23,681,176	15	0
Civil List	401,532	10	0	
Annuities and Pensions	336,257	17	11	
Salaries and Allowances	159,230	3	11	
Diplomatic Salaries and Pensions	153,237	1	0	
Courts of Justice	541,099	0	2	
Miscellaneous Charges on the Consolidated Fund	182,369	8	2	
		1,773,762	1	2
Army, Commissariat and Militia Services	20,811,242	6	6	
Navy Services, including Transports and Packets	13,459,013	0	0	
Miscellaneous Civil Services	6,626,733	15	8	
		40,896,989	2	2
Revenue Departments, Votes issued	4,236,775	5	3	
		45,133,764	7	5
		76,217,756	8	6½

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III.—PUBLIC

AN ACCOUNT of the State of the PUBLIC FUNDED DEBT of GREAT March, 1857; including the Capital created by the Loan of Exchequer Bills, per Act 19 Vict. c. 5, also by the Loan of Act 19 Vict. c. 21, and of Exchequer Bonds created per Act

DEBT.

	CAPITALS.	CAPITALS transferred to and standing in the names of the Commissioners.	CAPITALS UNREDEEMED.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
GREAT BRITAIN.			
New Annuities at 2½ per cent. . . .	3,094,325 11 7	30,994 9 5	2,993,331 2 2
Exchequer Bonds, created per Act } 16 Vict. c. 23, 2½ per cent. . . }	418,300 0 0	.. ..	418,300 0 0
Debt due to Bank of England at 3 per cent. . . .	11,015,100 0 0	.. ..	11,015,100 0 0
Consolidated Annuities ditto. . . .	396,664,112 18 4	1,595,730 16 8	395,068,382 1 8
Reduced Annuities ditto. . . .	114,846,231 19 5	1,728,755 0 5	113,117,476 19 0
New Annuities ditto. . . .	213,631,080 2 5	406,906 11 7	213,143,113 10 10
Total, at 3 per cent. . . .	736,155,525 0 2	3,811,432 8 8	732,344,072 11 6
New Annuities at 3½ per cent. . . .	240,746 6 4	.. ..	240,746 6 4
New Annuities at 5 per cent. . . .	431,749 14 4	624 15 0	431,124 19 4
Total, Great Britain . . .	740,270,646 12 5	3,843,071 13 1	736,427,574 19 4
IRELAND.			
New Annuities at 2½ per cent. . . .	6,029 15 7	.. ..	6,029 15 7
Consolidated Annuities at 3 per cent. . . .	7,067,028 16 5	.. ..	7,067,028 16 5
Reduced Annuities ditto	140,177 13 6	.. ..	140,177 13 6
New Annuities ditto	33,846,142 9 6	.. ..	33,846,142 9 6
Debt due to Bank of Ireland at 3½ per cent. . . .	2,630,769 4 8	.. ..	2,630,769 4 8
New Annuities at 5 per cent. . . .	2,000 0 0	.. ..	2,000 0 0
Total, Ireland	43,692,147 19 8	.. ..	43,692,147 19 8
Total, United Kingdom, at 31st March, 1857	783,962,794 12 1	3,843,071 13 1	780,119,722 19 6

ABSTRACT.

* * * *Shillings and Pence omitted.*

	CAPITALS.	CAPITALS transferred to and standing in the names of the Commissioners.	CAPITALS unredeemed.	ANNUAL CHARGE OF UNREDEEMED DEBT.		
	£	£	£	Due to the Public Creditor.	Management.	TOTAL.
Great Britain	740,270,646	3,843,071	736,427,574	25,885,196	88,118	25,973,315
Ireland	43,692,147	..	43,692,147	1,526,797	..	1,526,797
Total, United Kingdom, on 31st March, 1857	783,962,794	3,843,071*	780,119,722	27,411,994	88,118	27,500,112
At Mar. 31, 1856	778,996,991	3,684,296	776,312,694	27,263,428	95,875	27,359,303

* On account of Donations and Bequests . . . £700,531 3 1
Ditto of Stock unreclaimed 10 years and upwards . . . 737,465 11 10
Ditto of Unclaimed Dividends 2,405,074 18 2
£3,843,071 13 1

FUNDED DEBT.

BRITAIN and IRELAND, and the Charge thereupon, at the 31st 16,000,000*l.*, per Act 18 Vict. c. 18; also, by funding 3,000,000*l.* of 5,000,000*l.*, per Act 19 Vict. c. 6; and the Loan of 5,000,000*l.* per 16 Vict. c. 23.

CHARGE.

		IN GREAT BRITAIN.	IN IRELAND.	TOTAL ANNUAL CHARGE of Unredeemed Debt.
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Due to the Public Creditor.	Annual Interest of Unredeemed Debt	22,086,641 1 5½	1,333,928 2 8½	
	Long Annuities, expire 5th Jan. 1860	1,156,744 15 9	135,346 15 0	
	Annuities per 4 Geo. 4, c. 22, expire 5th April, 1867	585,740 0 0	....
	Annuities per 18 Vict. c. 18, expire 5th April, 1865	116,000 0 0	....
	Annuities for a limited term of years, per 59 Geo. 3, c. 34, 10 Geo. 4, c. 24, and 3 Will. 4, c. 14, expire at various periods; viz. :-			
	Granted up to 31 March, 1857	£1,743,732 10 6		
	Deduct, Expired and Unclaimed up to ditto, including £106,100 Waterloo Annuities, 59 Geo. 3, c. 34.	814,242 9 1		
		£929,490 1 5	62,000 0 0	
	Life Annuities, per 48 Geo. 3, c. 142, 10 Geo. 4, c. 24, 3 Will. 4, c. 14, and 16 & 17 Vict. c. 45; viz. :-			
	Granted up to 31 Mar. 1857	£3,827,956 18 0		
Payable at the National Debt Office.	Deduct, Expired and Unclaimed up to 31 March, 1857	1,797,100 17 6		
	Tontine and other English Life Annuities, per various Acts	1,030,856 0 6	....
		15,630 18 2	....
		26,064 19 9	5,522 13 11	
	Management	25,885,196 16 5½	1,526,797 11 7½	
		88,118 9 6	....
	Total Annual Charge, exclusive of £118,953 17s. 6½d., the Annual Charge on Capitals and Long Annuities, and Annuities for Terms of Years, per 10 Geo. 4, c. 24, standing in the names of the Commissioners on account of Stock Unclaimed 10 Years and upwards, and of Unclaimed Dividends, and also on account of Donations and Bequests	25,973,315 5 11½	1,526,797 11 7½	27,500,112 17 7

The Act 10 Geo. 4, c. 27, which came into operation at the 5th July, 1829, enacts, "That the Sum thenceforth annually applicable to the Reduction of the National Debt of the United Kingdom, shall be the sum which shall appear to be the Amount of the whole actual annual surplus Revenue, beyond the Expenditure of the said United Kingdom." During this Year the Expenditure has exceeded the Income, and there has been no Surplus to be applied under that Act. The Sums actually applied are Donation and Bequest Moneys, and the Sinking Fund on the 2½ per Cents., per Act 16 Vict. c. 23.

		On account of The Sinking Fund.	On account of Donations and Bequests.
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
DEFERRED ANNUITIES outstanding on 31st Mar. 1857. Deferred Life Annuities, per 10 Geo. 4, c. 24; 3 Will. 4, c. 14; and 16 & 17 Vict. c. 45	Applicable between 31st Mar. and 30th June, 1856	nil.	2,819 4 11
	30th June and 30th Sept. 1856	6,906 14 7	7,369 13 0
	30th Sept. and 31st Dec. 1856	nil.	2,990 11 6
	31st Dec. 1856, and 31st Mar. 1857	nil.	7,409 0 0
		6,906 14 7	20,578 9 5
Deferred Annuities for terms of Yrs. per do			
£27,724 8 6			

IV.—UNFUNDED DEBT.

AN ACCOUNT OF THE UNFUNDED DEBT OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND, AND OF THE DEMANDS OUTSTANDING ON THE 31st MARCH, 1857.

AN ACCOUNT of the UNFUNDED DEBT in EXCHEQUER BILLS and EXCHEQUER BONDS on the 31st March, 1855; the Amount issued in the Year ended 31st March, 1856; the Amount issued for paying off Exchequer Bills within the same Period, and the Amount outstanding on 31st March, 1856; distinguishing, also, the Total Amount unprovided for, together with the Amount of Interest upon the outstanding Exchequer Bills computed to the latter Day.

	Exchequer Bills.	Exchequer Bonds.
	£	£
Unfunded Debt on 31 st March, 1856	21,182,700	7,000,000
Amount issued in the Year ended 31 st March, 1857, viz:		
Bills issued in exchange for Bills de- livered up to be cancelled	£ 19,976,700	
Bills issued, granted by Act 19 & 20 Vict. c. 44	1,000,000	
	20,976,700	
	42,159,400	7,000,000
Amount paid off within the same period:		
Exchequer Bills paid in new Bills	19,976,700	
Exchequer Bills paid off in Money to be charged on Surplus Ways and Means	135,900	
Exchequer Bills paid off out of Money received in lieu of funding Exchequer Bills	806,800	
Exchequer Bills funded per Act 19 Vict. c. 5	751,000	
	21,170,400	
Total Amount outstanding on 31 st March, 1857	20,989,000	7,000,000
Amount of interest upon the same	798,019	245,000

AN ACCOUNT of EXCHEQUER BILLS (Deficiency) issued in the Year ended 31st March, 1857, to meet the Charge on the CONSOLIDATED FUND, and the Sum which will be required to meet the Charge on that Day.

Issued to meet the Charge:	£	s.	d.
For the Quarter ended 31 st March, 1855, and paid off before 30 th June, 1856	2,562,109	4	4
For the Quarter ended 30 th June, 1855, and paid off before 30 th September, 1856	3,584,645	4	10
For the Quarter ended 30 th September, 1855, and paid off before 31 st December, 1856	500,833	0	7
For the Quarter ended 31 st December, 1855, and paid off before 31 st March, 1857	1,059,851	19	7
To be issued to meet the Charge for the Quarter ended 31 st March, 1857, in the Quarter to 30 th June, 1857	nil		

V.

DISPOSITION OF GRANTS.

An Account showing how the MONIES given for the SERVICE of the UNITED KINGDOM of GREAT BRITAIN and IRELAND for the Year 1856, have been disposed of, to 31st March, 1857.

SERVICES.	SUPPLIES voted for the Year 1856-57.			ISSUED to 31st March, 1857.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
ARMY: Land Forces, &c.	11,688,935	0	0	10,665,000	0	0
Works, Stores, &c.	8,789,099	0	0	7,975,000	0	0
NAVY	16,568,614	0	0	13,130,000	0	0
Vote of Credit (War with Russia)	2,000,000	0	0	...	...
CLASS 1.—PUBLIC WORKS AND BUILDINGS.						
Royal Palaces and Public Buildings	194,575	0	0	151,000	0	0
Royal Parks, Pleasure Gardens, &c.	89,114	0	0	69,000	0	0
New Houses of Parliament	99,383	0	0	94,500	0	0
Holyhead Harbour, Roads, &c.	207,305	0	0	124,000	0	0
Harbours of Refuge	233,000	0	0	68,000	0	0
Port Patrick Harbour	884	0	0	...	...
Public Buildings, Ireland	41,021	0	0	20,127	0	0
Kingstown Harbour	19,350	0	0	19,350	0	0
Buckingham Palace, additional Works, &c.	7,868	0	0	7,868	0	0
CLASS 2.—SALARIES and EXPENSES of the PUBLIC DEPARTMENTS.						
Two Houses of Parliament, Salaries	83,680	0	0	36,000	0	0
Treasury	52,095	0	0	45,000	0	0
Home Department	24,204	0	0	16,000	0	0
Foreign Department	68,241	0	0	68,241	0	0
Colonial Department	28,452	0	0	17,000	0	0
Privy Council Office and Board of Trade	61,067	0	0	50,000	0	0
Lord Privy Seal	2,700	0	0	2,700	0	0
Paymaster-General's Office	24,594	0	0	15,000	0	0
Exchequer	6,483	0	0	2,200	0	0
Office of Works, &c.	23,318	0	0	23,318	0	0
Office of Woods and Forests	21,664	0	0	21,664	0	0
Public Records and State Paper Office	16,447	0	0	7,000	0	0
Poor Law Commission	208,993	0	0	61,400	0	0
Mint, including Coinage	48,829	0	0	30,000	0	0
Inspectors of Factories, &c.	23,145	0	0	19,000	0	0
Exchequer and Offices in Scotland	5,964	0	0	4,238	10	6
Household of Lord Lieutenant of Ireland	6,431	0	0	3,165	0	0
Chief Secretary, Ireland	15,164	0	0	1,752	0	0
Paymaster of Civil Services, Ireland	6,924	0	0	6,182	0	0
Board of Public Works, Ireland	22,516	0	0	10,000	0	0
Audit Office	30,361	0	0	27,000	0	0

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SERVICES—continued.	SUPPLIES voted for the Year 1856-57.			ISSUED to 31st March, 1857.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Copyhold Inclosure and Tithe Commission	17,710	0	0	17,710	0	0
Copyhold Imprest Expenses	11,710	0	0	10,000	0	0
General Register Office, England	38,234	0	0	32,000	0	0
General Register Office, Ireland	3,388	0	0	2,813	0	0
General Register Office, Scotland	8,665	0	0	5,950	0	0
National Debt Office	13,880	0	0	13,880	0	0
Public Works Loan Commission	2,840	0	0	2,840	0	0
West India Relief Commission	1,570	0	0	1,070	0	0
Commissioners in Lunacy, Contingent Expenses	1,310	0	0	800	0	0
Superintendent of Roads, South Wales	984	0	0	984	0	0
Registrar of Friendly Societies	1,405	0	0	1,405	0	0
Secret Service	82,000	0	0	27,563	0	0
Printing and Stationery	458,275	0	0	442,000	0	0
Postage of Public Departments	140,410	0	0	129,000	0	0
Inspectors of Lunatic Asylums, Ireland	2,555	0	0	2,090	8	6
CLASS 3.—LAW AND JUSTICE.						
England :						
Solicitor Treasury, and Law Charges	36,041	0	0	28,000	0	0
Prosecutions, formerly paid from County Rates	250,000	0	0	85,000	0	0
Chancery, Crown Office	1,100	0	0	---	---	---
Queen's Bench, Crown Office	2,050	0	0	---	---	---
Exchequer, Queen's and Lord Treasurer's Remembrancer and Sheriffs' Expenses	16,340	0	0	---	---	---
Registrar of Admiralty Court	6,418	0	0	4,850	0	0
Insolvent Debtors' Courts	8,215	0	0	3,700	0	0
County Courts, Treasurers' Salaries	18,850	0	0	11,300	0	0
Police Courts (Metropolis)	29,348	0	0	23,000	0	0
Metropolitan Police	102,306	0	0	58,000	0	0
Queen's Prison	3,615	0	0	3,100	0	0
Scotland :						
Lord Advocate and Solicitor-General	3,342	0	0	3,342	0	0
Prosecutions (Lord Advocate)	6,400	0	0	---	---	---
Court of Session, Salaries, &c.	17,551	0	0	16,944	11	11
Court of Justiciary, ditto	9,568	0	0	9,568	0	0
Exchequer (Legal Branch)	1,415	0	0	1,153	9	7
Sheriffs, &c., Criminal Prosecutions	57,000	0	0	3,000	0	0
Procurators Fiscal, Salaries	12,167	0	0	12,167	0	0
Sheriffs' Clerks, Salaries	12,594	0	0	7,575	2	6
Solicitor, Crown, and Expenses in Matters of Tithes, &c.	2,300	0	0	---	---	---
General Register House, Edinburgh	12,249	0	0	11,114	14	4
Commissary Clerk, Edinburgh	1,124	0	0	1,124	0	0
Ireland :						
Law Charges, Ireland	51,720	0	0	---	---	---
Court of Chancery, Salaries and Expenses	1,294	0	0	1,294	0	0
Court of Queen's Bench ditto	1,338	0	0	1,338	0	0
Court of Common Pleas ditto	1,421	0	0	1,421	0	0

SERVICES— <i>continued</i> .	SUPPLIES voted for the Year 1856-57.			ISSUED to 31st March, 1857.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Court of Exchequer, Salaries and Expenses	1,580	0	0	1,580	0	0
Taxing Officers of Law Courts ditto	200	0	0	200	0	0
Registrars to the Judges, Salaries	5,232	0	0	5,232	0	0
Registrar of Judgments ditto	1,766	0	0	1,766	0	0
High Court of Delegates, Fees to Advocates	300	0	0	...	...	...
Insolvent Debtors' Courts, Salaries and Expenses	3,066	0	0	2,442	0	0
Clerk of Court of Errors, Salary	267	0	0	267	0	0
Police Justices, Dublin, Salaries	1,600	0	0	1,600	0	0
Dublin Police	35,000	0	0	35,000	0	0
Constabulary Police, Ireland	639,100	0	0	623,445	4	3
Four Courts, Marshalsea, Salaries and Expenses	1,832	0	0	1,832	0	0
Prisons, Superintendence	16,783	0	0	12,780	0	0
Ditto, Establishments at Home	415,906	0	0	223,387	0	0
Ditto, Maintenance in County Gaols, &c.	161,595	0	0	10,891	0	0
Ditto, Transportation	25,485	0	0	...	...	...
Ditto, Convict Establishments, Colonies	286,605	0	0	125,000	0	0
CLASS 4.—EDUCATION, SCIENCE, and ART.						
Education, Great Britain	451,213	0	0	395,000	0	0
Ditto Ireland	227,641	0	0	150,000	0	0
Commissioners of Education, Ireland, Official Expenses	605	0	0	605	0	0
Board of Trade, Science and Art	64,675	0	0	59,000	0	0
University of London	3,879	0	0	...	...	...
Universities, &c., in Scotland	7,510	0	0	3,241	4	7
Queen's University in Ireland	2,415	0	0	2,415	0	0
Queen's Colleges, Ireland	4,800	0	0	4,623	0	0
Royal Irish Academy	533	0	0	533	0	0
Royal Hibernian Academy	300	0	0	300	0	0
Belfast Theological Professors	2,975	0	0	2,026	15	11
British Museum Establishment	60,000	0	0	60,000	0	0
Ditto Buildings	25,643	0	0	17,000	0	0
National Gallery	17,639	0	0	10,000	0	0
Scientific Works and Experiments	4,609	0	0	2,500	0	0
Royal Geographical Society	500	0	0	500	0	0
Royal Society, Experiments for Public Objects	2,000	0	0	2,000	0	0
CLASS 5.—COLONIAL and CONSULAR SERVICES.						
Bermudas	4,050	0	0	3,000	0	0
Clergy, North America	7,397	0	0	...	...	...
Indian Department, Canada	4,713	0	0	...	...	...
Governors, West Indies, &c.	24,728	0	0	2,000	0	0
Justices ditto	24,300	0	0	...	...	...
Western Coast of Africa	10,230	0	0	1,000	0	0
St. Helena	10,856	0	0	7,000	0	0
Heligoland	960	0	0	...	...	...
Falkland Islands	2,901	0	0	...	...	...
Emigration	14,582	0	0	2,000	0	0
Captured Negroes	12,000	0	0	...	...	...

SERVICES— <i>continued.</i>	SUPPLIES voted for the Year 1856-57.			ISSUED to 31st March, 1857.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Commissioners, Slave Trade Suppression	11,050	0	0	...	...	...
Consuls Abroad	167,498	0	0	160,000	0	0
Ministers Abroad, Extraordinary Expenses	25,000	0	0	25,000	0	0
CLASS 6.—SUPERANNUATIONS AND CHARITIES.						
Superannuations, &c.	146,537	0	0	101,860	0	0
Toulonese and Corsican Emigrants	2,270	0	0	...	...	...
Vaccine Establishments	2,000	0	0	2,000	0	0
Refuge for the Destitute	325	0	0	...	...	...
Polish Refugees and Distressed Spaniards	4,000	0	0	2,200	0	0
Miscellaneous Charges, formerly Civil List	4,371	0	0	500	0	0
Public Infirmaries, Ireland	2,985	0	0	2,915	0	0
House of Industry, Dublin	11,790	0	0	10,845	0	0
Foundling Hospital, ditto	1,295	0	0	...	...	...
Female Orphan House, ditto	500	0	0	200	0	0
Westmoreland Lock Hospital, Dublin	1,215	0	0	1,215	0	0
Lying-in Hospital ditto	500	0	0	500	0	0
Dr. Stevens' Hospital ditto	795	0	0	795	0	0
Fever Hospital, Cork Street ditto	1,900	0	0	1,900	0	0
Dissenting Ministers, Ireland	39,054	0	0	36,543	8	3
Meath Hospital, Dublin	600	0	0	317	0	0
Concordatum Fund, ditto	6,062	0	0	5,200	0	0
CLASS 7.—SPECIAL and TEMPORARY OBJECTS.						
Board of Health	18,626	0	0	17,000	0	0
Ecclesiastical Commissioners	3,461	0	0	2,000	0	0
Charity Commissioners, England	16,022	0	0	11,000	0	0
Patent Office (Salaries, &c.)	21,842	0	0	10,204	0	0
Statute Law Commissioners	1,911	0	0	...	...	...
Brehon Laws Commissioners, Ireland	900	0	0	500	0	0
Process Servers, Ireland	9,000	0	0	4,000	0	0
Incumbered Estates Courts, Ireland	15,529	0	0	14,960	0	0
Merchant Seamen's Fund Pensions	70,900	0	0	31,000	0	0
Joint Stock Companies' Registration	2,301	0	0	2,301	0	0
Battersea Park	21,262	0	0	19,000	0	0
Professors at Cambridge	1,053	0	0	1,053	0	0
Embankment between Battersea and Vaux- hall	35,753	0	0	...	...	...
Lighthouses Abroad	29,400	0	0	5,000	0	0
Agricultural Statistics	6,600	0	0	1,900	0	0
Fishery Board, Scotland	13,500	0	0	13,130	15	6
Trustees of Manufactures, Scotland	2,000	0	0	2,000	0	0
Commissioners of Highland Roads and Bridges	5,000	0	0	...	...	...
Bounties on Slaves	12,000	0	0	...	...	...
Dues under Treaties of Reciprocity	29,000	0	0	24,000	0	0
Inspectors of Corn Returns (Salaries)	3,800	0	0	2,800	0	0
Quarantine Expenses	3,600	0	0	3,600	0	0
Revising Barristers, England and Wales	17,850	0	0	17,850	0	0
Repository of Public Records, Wire Doors	9,000	0	0	...	...	...
Embassy Houses Abroad	6,912	0	0	5,000	0	0
Consulate Buildings, Constantinople, Sea- men's Hospital	2,084	0	0	1,000	0	0

SERVICES— <i>continued.</i>	SUPPLIES voted for the Year 1856-57.			ISSUED to 31st March, 1857.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Census Expenses, Ireland	3,000	0	0	1,958	4	10
Relief of Distressed British Seamen and others	17,000	0	0	9,000	0	0
Burial Grounds Inspection	3,000	0	0	2,000	0	0
National Gallery, Ireland	3,000	0	0	...	...	...
Cape of Good Hope, Employment of Native Tribes	40,000	0	0	...	...	...
Menai Navigation	627	0	0	627	0	0
Australian Expedition	15,000	0	0	2,862	11	8
Protestant Cemetery (Madrid)	827	0	0	827	0	0
Orange River Sovereignty (Cape of Good Hope)	3,691	0	0	3,691	0	0
Windsor Improvement	1,544	0	0	300	0	0
Sundry Commissions (Temporary)	8,152	0	0	6,868	0	0
Designs Registration	1,790	0	0	...	...	...
Police at the Camp (Aldershot)	7,338	0	0	7,338	0	0
Carisbrooke Castle (Isle of Wight) Repairs	1,500	0	0	...	...	...
Civil Service Commission	6,900	0	0	6,900	0	0
Spurn Point (River Humber) Works	6,000	0	0	4,000	0	0
Monument at Scutari	17,500	0	0	9,500	0	0
Freight of Specie and Loss by Exchange	12,634	0	0	5,100	0	0
British Historical Portrait Gallery	2,000	0	0	200	0	0
Science and Art Department, Removal of	10,000	0	0	1,500	0	0
Forming an Entrance to St. James's Park	4,500	0	0	2,500	0	0
Bridge for Foot Passengers, St. James's Park	3,500	0	0	...	...	...
Holyrood Park New Road	2,570	0	0	2,570	0	0
Clerk of Justiciary (Scotland), Compensation	6,184	0	0	6,184	0	0
Civil Contingencies	100,000	0	0	91,000	0	0
Army, Navy, &c. £39,046,648 }	45,770,898 0 0			36,242,189 1 10		
Civil Services 6,724,250 }						
REVENUE DEPARTMENTS.						
Customs Salaries, &c., Vote 1	840,001	0	0	609,998	15	6
Ditto Coast Guard, Vote 2	486,028	0	0	342,053	2	3
Inland Revenues Salaries &c., Vote 3	1,459,207	0	0	952,893	6	1
Ditto Revenue Police, Vote 4	63,025	0	0	42,895	5	3
Post Office Salaries, &c., Vote 5	1,740,483	0	0	1,217,013	19	2
	50,359,642	0	0	39,407,043	10	1
PAYMENTS for SERVICES not voted, but charged on the Supplies granted for the Service of the Year 1856-57:						
Interest on Exchequer Bills (Supply) . . . . .	...	...	...	747,493	4	5
Office for Building additional Churches . . . . .	...	...	...	1,700	0	0
Principal of Exchequer Bills paid off in Money . . . . .	...	...	...	135,900	0	0
	50,359,642	0	0	40,292,136	14	6

508 ANNUAL REGISTER, 1857.

WAYS AND MEANS

GRANTED FOR THE SERVICE OF THE YEAR 1856-57.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Grant, per Act 19 Vict. c. 4	1,631,005	1	5						
Issued on account of Supplemental Votes for 1855-56, as shown at page 88 of Finance Accounts for the Year to 31st March, 1856	1,551,005	1	5						
Balance on 31st March, 1856				80,000	0	0			
Per Act 19 Vict. c. 7				26,000,000	0	0			
" 19 Vict. c. 7				24,548,773	0	7			
" 19 Vict. c. 7, Surplus of Ways and Means of prior years				502,022	13	0			
				51,190,801	13	7			
Issued on account of Votes in the year to 31st March, 1857 (£20,000 and £39,407,043 10s. 1d.)				39,487,043	10	1			
Ditto, Interest of Exchequer Bills				747,493	4	5			
Ditto, Building additional Churches				1,700	0	0			
Ditto, Principal of Supply Exchequer Bills paid off in Money				135,900	0	0			
				40,372,136	14	6			
Balance of Ways and Means on 31st March, 1857, to defray the Supplies granted previously to that date							11,372,225	3	1
Balance of Supplies outstanding on 31st March, 1857 (£181,869 13s. 5d., £10,584,121 5s. 5d.							10,765,980	18	10
Surplus of Ways and Means of	{ 1854-55 £58,607 14s. 2d. 1855-56 £313,083 16s. 5d. 1856-57 £234,543 13s. 8d. }						606,234	4	3

WAYS AND MEANS.

EXCHEQUER BILL GRANTS.

Vote for the Year 1856, per Act 19 Vict. c. 19, to pay off Bills issued under Act 18 Vict. c. 8, and prior Acts	£	s.	d.	21,182,700	0	0
Ditto, per Act 19 & 20 Vict. c. 44	4,000,000	0	0			
Amount of Grant surrendered not being required	3,000,000	0	0			
				1,000,000	0	0
BILLS issued under Act 18 Vict. c. 8, and prior Acts, paid off and cancelled, as follows:—				22,182,700	0	0
Paid off in New Bills, dated 17th June, 1856	£	s.	d.			
Paid off in New Bills, dated 16th March, 1857	13,439,900	0	0			
Paid off and cancelled in the year ended 31st March, 1857, out of Money Grants of the year 1856-57	6,537,500	0	0			
	135,900	0	0	20,112,600	0	0
Amount of Bills, provided for in the above Vote, funded per Act 19 Vict. c. 5, viz.:—						
Bills dated in June, 1855	413,600	0	0			
Ditto " March, 1856	337,400	0	0	751,000	0	0
Amount of Bills, provided for in the above Vote, paid off in Money out of Sums received in lieu of Funding Exchequer Bills, per same Act:—						
Bills dated in June, 1855	118,600	0	0			
Ditto " March, 1856	168,200	0	0	306,800	0	0
Bills issued under Act 18 Vict. c. 8, and prior Acts, outstanding on the 31st March, 1857, and included in Vote for 1857, per 20 Vict. c. 17				21,170,400	0	0
				12,300	0	0

VI.—TRADE OF THE UNITED KINGDOM.

AN Account of the VALUE of the Imports into, and of the Exports from, the UNITED KINGDOM of GREAT BRITAIN and IRELAND, during each of the three Years 1854, 1855, and 1856; calculated at the Official Rates of Valuation, and distinguishing the Amount of the Produce and Manufactures of the United Kingdom Exported, from the Value of Foreign and Colonial Merchandise Exported:—Also, stating the Amount of the Produce and Manufactures of the United Kingdom Exported therefrom, according to the Real or Declared Value thereof; showing the Trade of Great Britain and Ireland separately and jointly.

YEARS.	GREAT BRITAIN.					IRELAND.					UNITED KINGDOM.			
	VALUE OF EXPORTS FROM GREAT BRITAIN.			VALUE of the Produce and Manufactures of the United Kingdom Exported from Great Britain.	VALUE of Imports into Great Britain.	VALUE OF EXPORTS FROM IRELAND.			VALUE of the Produce and Manufactures of the United Kingdom Exported from Ireland.	VALUE of Imports into Ireland.	VALUE OF EXPORTS FROM THE UNITED KINGDOM.			VALUE of the Produce and Manufactures of the United Kingdom Exported therefrom.
	Produce and Manufactures of the United Kingdom.	Foreign and Colonial Merchandise.	Total Exports.			Produce and Manufactures of the United Kingdom.	Foreign and Colonial Merchandise.	Total Exports.			Produce and Manufactures of the United Kingdom.	Foreign and Colonial Merchandise.	Total Exports.	
1854 (ending 5 Jan. 1855)	£ 213,659,691	£ 29,802,890	£ 243,792,511	£ 96,912,041	£ 130,882,880	£ 179,157	£ 5,524	£ 177,381	£ 372,685	£ 134,336,478	£ 214,071,848	£ 29,806,044	£ 243,879,892	£ 97,184,726
1855 (ending 31 Dec.)	£ 295,691,844	£ 31,469,949	£ 268,181,793	£ 95,346,429	£ 113,879,190	£ 298,418	£ 4,443	£ 293,860	£ 341,656	£ 117,409,396	£ 298,090,983	£ 31,464,391	£ 268,414,633	£ 95,066,063
1856 (ending 31 Dec.)	£ 258,433,965	£ 33,414,423	£ 291,867,388	£ 115,534,311	£ 127,917,561	£ 293,067	£ 11,804	£ 244,871	£ 282,794	£ 131,936,794	£ 258,086,038	£ 33,426,227	£ 292,112,259	£ 115,917,105

NAVIGATION OF THE UNITED KINGDOM.

NEW VESSELS BUILT.—AN ACCOUNT OF THE Number of VESSELS, with the Amount of their TONNAGE, that were Built and Registered at the several Ports of the BRITISH EMPIRE, in the Years ending 5th Jan. 1855, 31st Dec. 1855, and 31st Dec. 1856, respectively.

	Year ending 5th January, 1855.		Year ending 31st December, 1855.		Year ending 31st December, 1856.	
	Vessels.	Tonnage.	Vessels.	Tonnage.	Vessels.	Tonnage.
England	561	134,301	866	252,832	901	192,851
Scotland	168	53,129	190	60,245	205	44,163
Ireland	53	9,512	42	10,123	44	7,564
Isles of Guernsey, Jersey, and Man	28	4,761	28	3,894	32	3,898
British Plantations	752	188,272	744	164,968	673	174,383
TOTAL	1,582	389,975	1,870	492,062	1,855	422,350

VESSELS REGISTERED.—AN ACCOUNT OF THE Number of VESSELS, with the Amount of their TONNAGE, and the Number of MEN and Boys usually employed in Navigating the same, that belonged to the several Ports of the BRITISH EMPIRE, on the 31st December, 1854, 1855, and 1856 respectively.

	On the 31st December, 1854.				On the 31st December, 1855.				On the 31st December, 1856.			
	Vessels.	Tonnage.	Men.		Vessels.	Tonnage.	Men.		Vessels.	Tonnage.	Men.	
England	20,886	3,365,390	162,428		19,606	3,449,844	155,295		19,778	3,461,031	156,918	
Scotland	3,893	556,978	29,035		3,926	563,293	27,403		3,354	592,974	29,987	
Ireland	2,257	262,377	13,262		2,163	253,771	13,450		2,203	250,455	13,403	
Isles of Guernsey, Jersey, and Man	873	64,065	5,911		688	62,496	4,371		842	62,496	5,424	
British Plantations	9,489	867,096	58,462		9,744	901,219	60,695		9,929	949,780	62,032	
TOTAL	38,348	5,115,846	269,068		35,692	5,240,558	261,194		36,106	5,316,736	267,759	

Note.—The Accounts rendered for the Plantations for the Year ending 31st December 1855, are now corrected; and, as several Returns for that part of the Empire are not yet received for the last Year, a similar correction will be necessary when the next Accounts are made up.

VESSELS EMPLOYED IN THE FOREIGN TRADE.

AN ACCOUNT of the Number of Vessels, with the Amount of their TONNAGE (including their repeated Voyages), that entered Inwards and cleared Outwards at the several Ports of the UNITED KINGDOM from and to Foreign Ports, during each of the Three Years ending the 5th of January, 1855, the 31st of December, 1855, and 31st of December, 1856, respectively.

SHIPPING ENTERED INWARDS IN THE UNITED KINGDOM, FROM FOREIGN PORTS.													
YEARS ending		GREAT BRITAIN.				IRELAND.				UNITED KINGDOM.			
		British and Irish Vessels.		Foreign Vessels.		British and Irish Vessels.		Foreign Vessels.		British and Irish Vessels.		Foreign Vessels.	
		Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
5 Jan. 1855		20,460	5,163,423	19,630	3,668,838	880	211,128	621	117,977	21,340	5,374,551	20,251	3,786,815
31 Dec. 1855		21,971	5,096,247	17,621	3,566,081	816	174,545	572	114,366	22,787	5,270,792	18,193	3,680,447
" 1856		24,989	6,144,086	18,884	4,089,160	1,040	246,679	527	123,259	26,029	6,390,715	19,371	4,162,419
SHIPPING CLEARED OUTWARDS FROM THE UNITED KINGDOM TO FOREIGN PORTS.													
YEARS ending		GREAT BRITAIN.				IRELAND.				UNITED KINGDOM.			
		British and Irish Vessels.		Foreign Vessels.		British and Irish Vessels.		Foreign Vessels.		British and Irish Vessels.		Foreign Vessels.	
		Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
5 Jan. 1855		20,491	5,249,173	22,177	4,051,272	885	121,125	441	86,151	20,876	5,370,298	22,618	4,197,423
31 Dec. 1855		22,764	5,562,881	19,355	3,856,899	831	86,059	147	80,392	23,095	5,648,940	19,502	3,889,291
" 1856		25,748	6,454,771	20,592	4,441,541	967	100,285	152	39,318	26,115	6,555,056	20,744	4,480,859

PRICES OF STOCK IN EACH MONTH IN 1857.

HIGHEST AND LOWEST.

	Bank Stock.	3 per Cent. Red.	3 per Cent. Consols.	New 3 per Cent.	Long Annul-ties.	India Stock.	India Bonds.	Ex. Bills £1000.	Bank of England.	
									Note Circ.	Bullion.
January	{ 218 216 }	{ 94½ 93½ }	{ 94½ 92½ }	{ 94½ 93½ }	{ 2½ 2½ }	{ 221 218½ }	{ 3 pm. 3 dis. }	{ 2½ pm. 7½ dis. }	{ £ £ }	{ 9,556,465 9,462,300 }
February	{ 220 216½ }	{ 94½ 93½ }	{ 93½ 92½ }	{ 94½ 93½ }	{ 2½ 2½ }	{ 222 219 }	{ 3 pm. 2 dis. }	{ 1½ pm. 8 dis. }	{ £ £ }	{ 9,693,680 9,292,500 }
March	{ 222 220 }	{ 94 93½ }	{ 93½ 93 }	{ 94½ 93½ }	{ 2½ 2½ }	{ 224 221 }	{ 2 pm. 5 dis. }	{ 4 pm. 2 dis. }	{ £ £ }	{ 9,623,045 9,209,990 }
April	{ 217½ 212½ }	{ 92 91½ }	{ 93½ 92½ }	{ 92½ 91½ }	{ 2½ 2½ }	{ 224 220 }	{ par. 9 dis. }	{ 3 pm. 7 dis. }	{ £ £ }	{ 8,903,965 8,921,165 }
May	{ 214 212 }	{ 92½ 91½ }	{ 94 92½ }	{ 92½ 91½ }	{ 2½ 2½ }	{ 223 220 }	{ 4 dis. 5 dis. }	{ 4½ pm. 1 dis. }	{ £ £ }	{ 9,326,315 8,854,595 }
June	{ 214 212 }	{ 92½ 92½ }	{ 94 93½ }	{ 93½ 92½ }	{ 2½ 2½ }	{ 223 221 }	{ 3 dis. 8 dis. }	{ 2½ 8 dis. }	{ £ £ }	{ 10,704,250 9,588,580 }
July	{ 217 212½ }	{ 92½ 90½ }	{ 92½ 90½ }	{ 92½ 91 }	{ 2½ 2½ }	{ 218 214 }	{ 5 dis. 20 dis. }	{ par 6 dis. }	{ £ £ }	{ 11,190,490 10,866,280 }
August	{ 217 214½ }	{ 91½ 90½ }	{ 91½ 89½ }	{ 92 90½ }	{ 2½ 2½ }	{ 215 210½ }	{ 15 dis. 30 dis. }	{ 1 pm. 6 dis. }	{ £ £ }	{ 10,848,965 10,564,490 }
September	{ 215½ 215½ }	{ 91½ 91½ }	{ 91½ 89½ }	{ 91½ 91 }	{	{ 218 209 }	{ 18 dis. 23 dis. }	{ 1 dis. 10 dis. }	{ £ £ }	{ 10,896,410 10,534,945 }
October	{ 213½ 207 }	{ 89½ 88½ }	{ 90½ 87½ }	{ 89½ 88½ }	{ 2 2 }	{ 211 207 }	{ 18 dis. 40 dis. }	{ 4 dis. 15 dis. }	{ £ £ }	{ 10,078,815 8,153,245 }
November	{ 217 206 }	{ 90½ 87½ }	{ 91½ 88½ }	{ 90½ 87½ }	{ 2 2 }	{ 210 218 }	{ 30 dis. 30 dis. }	{ par. 3 dis. }	{ £ £ }	{ 7,947,060 6,079,595 }
December	{ 219 216 }	{ 90½ 88½ }	{ 91½ 88½ }	{ 90½ 88½ }	{	{ 217 217 }	{ 30 dis. 30 dis. }	{ 3 pm. 3 dis. }	{ £ £ }	{ 10,806,555 6,840,770 }

CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN THE
GOVERNMENT AND BANK OF ENGLAND

RESPECTING THE ENLARGEMENT OF THEIR ISSUES BEYOND
THE LIMIT FIXED BY THE BANK ACT OF 1844.

Downing Street, 12 Nov. 1857.

GENTLEMEN,

Her Majesty's Government have observed with great concern the serious consequences which have ensued from the recent failure of certain Joint Stock Banks in England and Scotland, as well as of certain large mercantile firms, chiefly connected with the American trade. The discredit and distrust which have resulted from these events, and the withdrawal of a large amount of the paper circulation authorized by the existing Bank Acts, appear to Her Majesty's Government to render it necessary for them to inform the Directors of the Bank of England, that if they should be unable in the present emergency to meet the demands for discounts and advances upon approved securities without exceeding the limits of their circulation prescribed by the Act of 1844, the Government will be prepared to propose to Parliament, upon its meeting, a Bill of Indemnity for any excess so issued.

In order to prevent this temporary relaxation of the law being extended beyond the actual necessities of the occasion, Her Majesty's Government are of opinion that the Bank terms of discount should not be reduced below their present rate.

Her Majesty's Government re-
VOL. XCIX.

serve for future consideration the appropriation of any profits which may arise upon issues in excess of the statutory amount.

Her Majesty's Government are fully impressed with the importance of maintaining the letter of the law, even in a time of considerable mercantile difficulty; but they believe that for the removal of apprehensions which have checked the course of monetary transactions, such a measure as is now contemplated has become necessary, and they rely upon the discretion and prudence of the Directors for confining its operation within the strict limits of the exigencies of the case.

We have, &c.,

(Signed) PALMERSTON,
G. C. LEWIS.

To the Governor and Deputy-
Governor of the Bank of
England.

At a Court of Directors at the
Bank, on Friday, the 13th No-
vember, 1857:

Resolved,—That the Governors be requested to inform the First Lord of the Treasury and the Chancellor of the Exchequer, that the Court is prepared to act in conformity with the letter addressed to them yesterday.

(Signed) JOHN BENTLEY,
Secretary.

L L

Downing Street, 27 Nov. 1857.

GENTLEMEN,

In our letter to you of the 12th instant, we informed you that, if in the state of commercial discredit and distrust which had arisen, the Directors of the Bank of England should be unable to meet the demands for discounts and advances upon approved securities without exceeding the limits of their circulation prescribed by the Act of 1844, the Government would be prepared to propose to Parliament, upon its meeting, a Bill of Indemnity for any excess so issued.

It appears from the return of the Bank of England for the week ended Wednesday, the 18th of November, that the Directors had at that time issued from the Issue Department to the Banking Department 2,000,000*l.* of notes on securities, in excess of the limit fixed by law.

As, therefore, the contingency contemplated for the proposal of a Bill of Indemnity has occurred, and as the Session of Parliament is now at hand, we are desirous of receiving from you such an explanation with respect to the course which the Directors have pursued in regulating their issues of notes since the 12th instant, as they may be able to furnish to us, for the information of Her Majesty's Government.

We have, &c.,

(Signed) PALMERSTON,
G. C. LEWIS.

The Governor and Deputy-
Governor of the Bank of
England.

Bank of England, 2 Dec. 1857.

MY LORD AND SIR,
We have the honour to acknow-

ledge the receipt of your letter of the 27th ultimo, requesting "such an explanation with respect to the course which the Directors of the Bank of England have pursued in regulating their issues of notes since the 12th ultimo, as they may be able to furnish, for the information of Her Majesty's Government."

In complying with this wish, it may be well to allude to the position of the Bank of England accounts anterior to the receipt of the letter of the 12th ultimo.

On the 24th October, the bullion in the Issue Department was 8,777,000*l.*; reserve, 4,079,000*l.*; the notes in the hands of the public, 19,766,000*l.*; the discounts and advances, 10,262,000*l.*; and the deposits, 16,126,000*l.*; the rate of discount at the Bank being 8 per cent. for bills having not more than 95 days to run.

In the following week a great shock to credit and a consequent demand on the Bank of England for discounts arose, from the failure of the Liverpool Borough Bank, whose re-discounted bills were largely held by the bill-brokers and others in London. The effects of this and other failures, however, up to this time, had not occasioned any alarming pressure on the resources of the Bank, or great disquietude in commercial affairs in London.

On the 5th of November the reserve was 2,944,000*l.*, the bullion in the Issue Department 7,919,000*l.*, and the deposits 17,265,000*l.* The rate of discount was advanced to 9 per cent., and on the 9th of November to 10 per cent.

The continental drain for gold had ceased, the American demand had become unimportant, and there

was at that time little apprehension that the Bank issues would be inadequate to meet the necessities of commerce within the legalised sphere of their circulation.

Upon this state of things, however, supervened the failure of the Western Bank of Scotland, and the City of Glasgow Bank, and a renewed discredit in Ireland, causing an increased action upon the English circulation, by the abstraction in four weeks of upwards of two millions of gold, to supply the wants of Scotland and Ireland; of which amounts more than one million was sent to Scotland and 280,000*l.* to Ireland, between the 5th and 12th November.

This drain was in its nature sudden and irresistible, and acted necessarily in diminution of the reserve, which on the 11th had decreased to 1,462,000*l.*, and the bullion to 6,866,000*l.*

The public became alarmed, large deposits accumulated in the Bank of England, money-dealers having vast sums lent to them upon call were themselves obliged to resort to the Bank of England for increased supplies, and for some days nearly the whole of the requirements of commerce were thrown on the Bank. Thus, on the 12th, it discounted and advanced to the amount of 2,373,000*l.*, which still left a reserve at night of 581,000*l.*

Such was the state of the Bank of England accounts on the 12th, the day of the publication of the letter from the Treasury. The demand for discounts and advances continued to increase till the 21st, when they reached their maximum of 21,616,000*l.*

The public have also required a much larger quantity of notes than usual at this season, the amount in

their hands having risen on the 21st to 21,554,000*l.*

The Bank have, since the 12th, under the authority of the letter from the Treasury, issued 2,000,000*l.* of notes in excess of the limits of the circulation prescribed by the Act of 1844, and have passed securities to the Issue Department to that amount.

That, however, is not the measure of the amount actually parted with by the Bank, which has not exceeded 928,000*l.*, the remainder of the 2,000,000*l.* having been retained as a reserve of notes in the Banking Department, which, at the same time, also held 407,020*l.* in coin.

We subjoin a statement of accounts from the 11th November to the 28th inclusive, from which it will be apparent that the Bank continued to meet all demands for discounts and advances on approved securities, to remedy the commercial discredit and distress mentioned in your letter of the 12th instant, "as occasioned by the recent failure of certain joint-stock banks in England and Scotland, as well as of certain large mercantile firms chiefly connected with the American trade," and aggravated by the subsequent embarrassment of large joint-stock banks.

In discounts and advances, the sum supplied to the public between the 12th November and 1st December amounted in the aggregate to 12,645,000*l.*

We have, &c.,

(Signed)

SHEFFIELD NEAVE, *Gov.*

BONAMY DOBREE, *Dep. Gov.*

To the Right Hon. the First Lord of the Treasury, and the Right Hon. the Chancellor of the Exchequer.

L L 2

516 ANNUAL REGISTER, 1857.

STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS.

ISSUE DEPARTMENT.	NOVEMBER, 1857.							
	11.	12.	13.	14.	16.	17.	18.	19.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Dr. Notes issued £	21,141,000	20,999,000	23,185,000	22,801,000	22,639,000	22,579,000	22,555,000	22,599,000
Government } Debt . . . }	11,015,000	11,015,000	11,015,000	11,015,000	11,015,000	11,015,000	11,015,000	11,015,000
Other Securities } Gold Coin and } Bullion . . . }	3,460,000	3,460,000	5,400,000	5,400,000	5,460,000	5,460,000	5,460,000	5,460,000
	6,665,000	6,524,000	6,710,000	6,386,000	6,164,000	6,104,000	6,080,000	6,115,000
Cr. £	21,141,000	20,999,000	23,185,000	22,801,000	22,639,000	22,579,000	22,555,000	22,599,000
BANKING DEPARTMENT.								
Proprietors' } Capital . . . }	14,553,000	14,553,000	14,553,000	14,553,000	14,553,000	14,553,000	14,553,000	14,553,000
Res. } Public Deposits } Other Deposits } Seven-day and } other Bills . . }	3,364,000	3,400,000	3,400,000	3,400,000	3,400,000	3,400,000	3,433,000	3,400,000
	5,315,000	5,329,000	5,489,000	5,406,000	5,392,000	5,421,000	5,494,000	5,490,000
	12,835,000	14,134,000	13,773,000	13,875,000	13,333,000	13,665,000	13,969,000	14,715,000
	853,000	800,000	800,000	800,000	800,000	800,000	830,000	800,000
Dr. LIABILITIES £	37,020,000	38,236,000	38,014,000	38,036,000	37,977,000	37,839,000	38,229,000	38,948,000
Government } Securities . . }	9,445,000	9,445,000	7,356,000	7,255,000	7,094,000	6,819,000	6,407,000	6,254,000
Other Securities } Notes . . . }	26,113,000	26,210,000	26,844,000	29,199,000	29,641,000	29,639,000	30,299,000	31,131,000
Gold and Sil- } ver Coin . . . }	958,000	131,000	1,814,000	1,378,000	1,140,000	1,164,000	1,146,000	1,104,000
	504,000	450,000	..	204,000	202,000	217,000	403,000	458,000
Cr. ASSETS . . £	37,020,000	38,236,000	38,014,000	38,036,000	37,977,000	37,839,000	38,229,000	38,948,000

N.B.—In the above statement it will be observed, that the accounts of the 11th and 12th November days are framed in conformity with an issue on securities extended to 16,475,000*l*. The returns of the branches affecting minor items in the account are rendered weekly.

1857. November . .	11.	12.	13.	14.	16.	17.	18.	19.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Notes with the Public . . .	20,183,000	20,969,000	21,371,000	21,423,000	21,499,000	21,415,000	21,407,000	21,488,000

Bank of England, 4 Feb. 1858.

MY LORD AND SIR,

In compliance with a wish expressed by the Chancellor of the Exchequer that we should furnish you with an "Official Account" of the course adopted by the Bank of England in respect of the permission granted by the 21 Vict. c. 1, to issue notes in excess of the

statutory limits previously laid down, we have the honour now to address you, and to state that the Bank of England have used the powers so vested in them to the extent of two millions, as shown in their weekly accounts. The Bank commenced to take notes from the Issue Department on the 13th November last, and on

STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS.

NOVEMBER, 1857.

20.	21.	23.	24.	25.	26.	27.	28.	30.	1 Decem- ber.
£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
22,565,000	22,537,000	23,123,000	23,213,000	23,259,000	23,305,000	23,207,000	23,267,000	23,310,000	23,237,000
11,015,000	11,015,000	11,015,000	11,015,000	11,015,000	11,015,000	11,015,000	11,015,000	11,015,000	11,015,000
5,460,000	5,460,000	5,460,000	5,460,000	5,460,000	5,460,000	5,460,000	5,460,000	5,460,000	5,460,000
6,090,000	6,469,000	6,648,000	6,738,000	6,784,000	6,830,000	6,732,000	6,792,000	6,835,000	6,862,000
22,565,000	22,537,000	23,123,000	23,213,000	23,259,000	23,305,000	23,207,000	23,267,000	23,310,000	23,237,000
14,553,000	14,553,000	14,553,000	14,553,000	14,553,000	14,553,000	14,553,000	14,553,000	14,553,000	14,553,000
3,400,000	3,460,000	3,400,000	3,400,000	3,447,000	3,500,000	3,500,000	3,500,000	3,500,000	3,500,000
5,632,000	5,687,000	5,632,000	5,750,000	5,785,000	5,770,000	5,857,000	5,973,000	5,986,000	6,010,000
14,855,000	15,136,000	15,234,000	15,076,000	14,852,000	14,764,000	14,699,000	14,576,000	14,565,000	14,576,000
800,000	800,000	800,000	800,000	816,000	800,000	800,000	800,000	800,000	800,000
39,290,000	39,576,000	39,679,000	39,579,000	39,556,000	39,387,000	39,509,000	39,402,000	39,434,000	39,439,000
6,031,000	6,028,000	5,941,000	5,852,000	5,806,000	5,806,000	5,806,000	5,806,000	5,806,000	5,671,000
31,780,000	31,783,000	31,747,000	31,575,000	31,350,000	31,386,000	31,594,000	31,345,000	31,198,000	31,248,000
1,072,000	1,383,000	1,605,000	1,863,000	1,919,000	1,757,000	1,656,000	1,616,000	1,565,000	2,057,000
407,000	382,000	388,000	469,000	479,000	436,000	449,000	433,000	443,000	463,000
39,290,000	39,576,000	39,679,000	39,579,000	39,556,000	39,387,000	39,509,000	39,402,000	39,434,000	39,439,000

are framed upon the authorized issue of 14,475,000*l.* on securities; while those of the 13th and subsequent 11th, 18th, and 26th are accurate, the others are approximative only, inasmuch as special returns from the

20.	21.	23.	24.	25.	26.	27.	28.	30.	1 Dec.
£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
21,493,000	21,564,000	21,520,000	21,529,000	21,340,000	21,548,000	21,549,000	21,451,000	21,325,000	21,280,000

Thursday the 24th December they reduced the rate of discount to 8 per cent., or below 10 per cent., whereby the suspension of the Act of the 7th and 8th years of Her Majesty ceased and determined; and the whole two millions were transferred to the Issue Department accordingly. That "public notice," as directed by the

2nd clause of the Act 21 Vict. c. 1, was duly published in the *Gazette* on the following Friday.

The purposes to which the excess of issue should be applicable having been prescribed in your letter of the 12th of November to be, to enable the Bank "in that emergency to meet the demands for discounts and advances upon

approved securities," it may be necessary to state what portion of the said two millions were actually made use of, and employed as directed in discounts and advances to the public.

The greatest amount issued to the public on any one day was 928,000*l.*, and the minimum 15,000*l.*, or a daily average of 488,830*l.* for 18 days, the period during which any portion of the two millions were out of the hands of the Bank. The remainder was throughout unemployed, and was retained in the Banking Department till the whole two millions of notes were returned to the Issue Department on the 24th December, and the securities withdrawn therefrom. The total reserve on the previous day was 7,971,000*l.*

It may be observed that as respects the position of the Bank of England accounts, an earlier period might have been selected for the return of the notes, as, in case of their becoming again necessary, recourse might be had to the Issue Department as before; but the Court deemed it preferable that this partial measure should be deferred till they could with prudence reduce the rate of discount below 10 per cent., by which the powers granted by the Act would at the same time be brought to a termination.

We append a daily statement of that portion of the notes actively employed with the public during the 18 days above alluded to.

We have the honour to be,

My Lord and Sir,

Your most obedient Servants,
SHEFFIELD NEAVE, *Gov.*
BONAMY DOBREE, *D. Gov.*

To Rt. Hon. the First Lord of
Her Majesty's Treasury, and
the Chanc. of the Exch.

AN Account showing the Extent
to which the Bank of England
availed itself of its Power,
under the authority of Govern-
ment, to issue Notes to the
Public beyond the Limit allowed
by the Act of 1844.

		Notes issued to the Public on Securities, beyond the Statu- tory Limit of 14,475,000 <i>l.</i>
1857, Nov. 13	.	£186,000
" 14-15	.	622,000
" 16	.	860,000
" 17	.	836,000
" 18	.	852,000
" 19	.	896,000
" 20	.	928,000
" 21-22	.	617,000
" 23	.	397,000
" 24	.	317,000
" 25	.	81,000
" 26	.	243,000
" 27	.	342,000
" 28-29	.	184,000
" 30	.	15,000

Average of 18 days, 488,830*l.*
Bank of England, 3rd Feb. 1858.

**COPY OF CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN THE CHANCELLOR OF THE EX-
CHEQUER AND THE BANK OF ENGLAND RELATING TO THE APPRO-
PRIATION OF PROFITS ON THE RECENT ISSUE OF NOTES IN EXCESS
OF THE STATUTORY LIMIT.**

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by command of Her Majesty.

Downing Street,
6th February, 1858.

GENTLEMEN,

In the letter addressed to you on
the 12th November, 1857, by Lord

Palmerston and myself, you were
informed that Her Majesty's Go-
vernment reserved for future con-
sideration the appropriation of any
profits which might arise upon

issues of notes to be made under the authority of that letter in excess of the statutory amount. Having considered the question of the allowance to be made to the public by the Bank, for the profit derived from the additional issue of two millions, for the time that it continued in operation, I am of opinion that the amount should be calculated on the principle adopted in regard to the additional issue of 475,000*l.* under the authority of Her Majesty's Order in Council of the 7th December, 1855, namely, at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum.

If the Court of Directors should concur in this arrangement, I have to request that the amount may be added to the allowance made to the

public under the provisions of the Act 7 & 8 Vict. c. 32, and deducted from the charge for the management of the Public Debt.

I am, &c.,

(Signed)

GEO. CORNEWALL LEWIS.

To the Governor and Deputy-Governor of the Bank of England.

At a Court of Directors at the Bank, 11th February, 1858:

Resolved,—That this Court do concur in the arrangement proposed by the Chancellor of the Exchequer in regard "to the appropriation of any profits which might arise upon issues of notes made under the authority of the letter in excess of the statutory amount."

AN ACT TO INDEMNIFY THE GOVERNOR AND COMPANY OF THE BANK OF ENGLAND IN RESPECT OF CERTAIN ISSUES OF THEIR NOTES, AND TO CONFIRM SUCH ISSUES, AND TO AUTHORIZE FURTHER ISSUES FOR A TIME TO BE LIMITED. [December 12, 1857.]

Whereas by the Act of the Session holden in the Seventh and Eighth Years of Her Majesty, Chapter Thirty-Two, "to regulate the Issue of Bank Notes, and for giving to the Governor and Company of the Bank of England certain Privileges for a limited Period," the Governor and Company of the Bank of England are prohibited from issuing Bank of England Notes either into the Banking Department of the Bank of England or to any Persons or Person whatsoever, save in exchange for other Bank of England Notes, or for Gold Coin, or for Gold or Silver Bullion received or purchased for the Issue Department of the said Bank under the Provisions of that Act, or in exchange for Securities acquired and

taken in the said Issue Department under the Provisions therein contained: And whereas under the said Act and an Order in Council issued under the Provisions thereof the Amount of Securities to be acquired and taken in the said Issue Department stands limited not to exceed the Sum of Fourteen million four hundred and seventy-five thousand Pounds: And whereas by a Letter dated the Twelfth Day of November last, the First Lord of the Treasury and the Chancellor of the Exchequer informed the Governor and Deputy-Governor of the Bank of England that Her Majesty's Government had observed with great Concern the serious Consequences which had ensued from the recent failure of certain Joint Stock Banks in

England and Scotland, as well as of certain large mercantile Firms chiefly connected with the American Trade; that the Discredit and Distrust which had resulted from these Events, and the Withdrawal of a large Amount of the Paper Circulation authorized by the existing Bank Acts, appeared to Her Majesty's Government to render it necessary for them to inform the Bank of England that if they should be unable in the present Emergency to meet the Demands for Discounts and Advances upon approved Securities without exceeding the Limits of their Circulation prescribed by the Act of One thousand eight hundred and forty-four, the Government would be prepared to propose to Parliament, upon its meeting, a Bill of Indemnity for any Excess so issued; and that, in order to prevent that temporary Relaxation of the Law being extended beyond the actual Necessities of the Occasion, Her Majesty's Government were of opinion that the Bank Terms of Discount should not be reduced below their then present Rate: And whereas the Governor and Company of the Bank of England have since the said Twelfth Day of November One thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven issued Bank of England Notes in exchange for Securities acquired and taken in the said Issue Department beyond the Amount limited by Law, and it is expedient that the Acts of the said Governor and Company in relation to the Matters aforesaid should be confirmed, and that the Restriction on the Amount of the Securities to be acquired and taken in the said Issue Department should be suspended for a limited Time: Be it therefore enacted by the Queen's most Ex-

cellent Majesty, by and with the Advice and Consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the Authority of the same, as follows:

I. All such Issues of Bank of England Notes as may have been made by the said Governor and Company, or by their Order or Direction, since the said 12th Day of November One thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven, although beyond the Amount authorized by Law, and all Acts necessary for the making of such Issues, and for the acquiring and taking since the said Twelfth Day of November One thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven Securities in the Issue Department of the Bank of England beyond the Amount authorized by Law, shall be confirmed and made valid; and the said Governor and Company, and all Persons who have been concerned in such Issues or in doing or advising any such Acts as aforesaid, are hereby indemnified and discharged in respect thereof, and all Indictments and Informations, Actions, Suits, Prosecutions, and Proceedings whatsoever commenced or to be commenced against the said Governor and Company or any Person or Persons in relation to the Acts and Matters aforesaid, or any of them, are hereby discharged and made void.

II. So much of the said Act of the Seventh and Eighth Years of Her Majesty as limits the Amount of the Securities to be acquired and taken in the Issue Department of the Bank of England shall be and be deemed to have been suspended as from the Twelfth Day of November One thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven, and shall continue suspended until the Ex-

piration of Twenty-eight Days after the First Meeting or Sitting of Parliament in the Year One thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, subject to the Proviso hereinafter contained, and during such Suspension the Provisions of the said Act in relation to the Issue of Bank of England Notes shall be construed and take effect as if the Restriction on the Amount of Securities in the said Issue Department, and the Prohibition of the Increase of such Amount and of the Issue of additional Bank of England Notes thereon, had not been contained in the said Act: Provided always, that if before the Expiration of the Time hereinbefore limited the Governor and

Company of the Bank of England give public Notice that they have reduced the minimum Rate of Interest required by them below the Rate of Ten per Centum per Annum, the said Suspension shall cease.

III. Upon or before the Expiration or Cesser of the Suspension aforesaid the Excess of Issues hereinbefore confirmed shall be reduced to the Amount which would have been authorized by Law if this Act had not been passed; and, subject to the Indemnity and Discharge hereby given, all the Provisions of the said recited Act shall, after such Expiration or Cesser, be and remain in full force.

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AVERAGE PRICES OF BRITISH CORN.

- FROM THE RETURNS.

	Wheat.		Barley.		Oats.		Rye.		Beans.		Peas.	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
January	59	4	45	7	23	4	40	2	40	5	39	6
February	56	5	44	11	23	6	44	4	39	6	39	7
March	55	6	46	1	24	4	39	10	39	4	39	7
April	53	0	44	7	23	5	36	3	40	0	39	4
May	57	5	43	6	24	9	41	6	42	6	40	10
June	60	0	38	9	26	5	36	0	44	3	42	11
July	68	8	37	9	27	9	42	7	45	11	44	4
August	59	2	40	0	27	8	40	5	47	1	40	10
September	55	8	42	5	26	1	38	9	46	0	41	7
October	55	10	43	0	25	6	35	4	45	6	44	5
November	51	8	41	3	25	3	34	7	44	9	43	11
December	49	11	38	0	23	8	34	4	42	4	41	7

AVERAGE PRICES OF HAY, STRAW, & CLOVER, & LOAD.

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Hay { from to	s. 50 d. 78	s. 60 d. 80	s. 60 d. 75	s. 60 d. 65	s. 66 d. 72	s. 60 d. 80	s. 70 d. 90	s. 65 d. 82	s. 70 d. 80	s. 50 d. 75	s. 50 d. 75	s. 50 d. 80
Straw { from to	21 28	27 30	27 30	24 28	25 28	25 28	28 32	25 30	26 30	25 30	25 30	26 30
Clover { from to	70 105	80 97	70 95	70 100	80 105	80 97	85 100	90 110	95 115	70 95	70 95	72 105

AVERAGE PRICES OF BUTCHER'S MEAT.

Average Prices per Stone of 8lbs. in Smithfield Market, in 1857.

	Beef.				Mutton.				Veal.				Pork.							
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.				
January ...	3	8	to	5	0	4	8	to	5	8	4	10	to	5	6	4	4	to	5	2
February...	3	6	...	4	10	4	2	...	5	8	4	4	...	5	4	4	4	...	5	4
March	3	6	...	5	0	4	4	...	5	10	4	8	...	5	8	4	6	...	5	6
April	3	6	...	4	10	4	4	...	5	10	4	8	...	5	8	4	6	...	5	6
May.....	3	8	...	5	0	4	6	...	5	4	4	8	...	5	8	4	4	...	5	4
June	3	0	...	4	4	4	0	...	4	8	3	8	...	4	8	3	8	...	4	8
July	3	1	...	4	8	4	4	...	5	0	3	4	...	4	4	3	4	...	4	4
August	3	10	...	5	0	4	6	...	5	2	3	6	...	4	6	3	4	...	4	4
September.	3	10	...	5	0	4	10	...	5	6	3	10	...	4	10	5	2	...	6	2
October ...	3	8	...	5	0	4	8	...	5	6	4	0	...	5	2	3	10	...	4	10
November.	3	6	...	4	8	4	2	...	5	0	3	8	...	4	10	3	10	...	4	10
December.	4	0	...	4	8	4	8	...	5	4	4	2	...	5	2	3	6	...	4	6

SUMMARY of the DEATHS, BIRTHS, and MARRIAGES, in ENGLAND and WALES and of the DEATHS and BIRTHS in the METROPOLIS, in the Year 1857.—Compiled from Tables published by Authority of the Registrar-General.

ENGLAND AND WALES.					THE METROPOLIS.				
Population—Census, 1841, 15,914,148; 1851, 17,927,609. 1857 (estimated), 19,305,000.					Census, 1841, 1,943,369; 1851, 2,373,799. 1857 (estimated), 2,667,917.				
Total DEATHS, Eng. and Wales.	Mort. per cent.	Total BIRTHS, Eng. and Wales.	Total MAR- RIAGES.		Districts.	DEATHS in Year.	Mort. per cent.	Deaths.	In Quarters.
			per cent.		West...	9,279	2·081	16,093	Winter
Winter ..	106,527	2·292	170,381	3·599	33,381	12,464	2·122	13,252	Spring
Spring ..	100,205	2·096	170,313	3·546	41,296	9,440	2·293	14,259	Summer
Summer ..	100,690	2·064	161,215	3·306	38,829	13,584	2·435	16,546	Autumn
Autumn ..	110,697	2·265	100,975	3·294	45,886	Av.	2·190		
	Av.	2·176	Av.	3·434	Av.	2·220			
Males ..	212,617		Males ..	340,057				DEATHS	BIRTHS
Females ..	207,402		Females ..	322,027				30,360	46,770
								29,751	44,278
Total ..	420,019	..	..	662,084	150,392			60,150	91,048

MARRIAGES, BIRTHS, and DEATHS, returned in the Years 1848-1857.

Years.	1848.	1849.	1850.	1851.	1852.	1853.	1854.	1855.	1856.	1857.
Marriages	138,230	141,883	132,744	154,906	158,703	164,590	159,727	152,115	150,263	159,369
Births	563,059	578,150	533,482	615,865	624,019	612,391	634,405	635,043	657,704	662,884
Deaths	300,833	440,839	368,995	395,396	407,135	421,097	437,905	425,703	391,369	420,019

METEOROLOGICAL TABLE FOR 1857.—From Observations at Greenwich by the Astronomer Royal.

Quarters.	Barom.	Thermometer.					Wind.	Rain.		
	Mean.	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest in the sun.	Lowest on the grass.	Mean temper. of the air.	Difference from av. of 16 yrs.	Daily Horizontal movement in Miles.	In inches.	Diff. from average.
Winter ..	29·769	62·2	20·0	84·4	8·9	39·2	—0·2	81	3·6	—1·5
Spring ..	29·750	92·7	28·2	116·0	18·1	53·8	+1·1	78	4·7	—2·7
Summer ..	29·806	89·7	41·5	119·0	36·0	63·3	+4·0	70	7·1	—0·2
Autumn ..	29·931	69·0	30·0	91·0	22·2	47·9	+3·6	75	6·0	—1·1
YEAR....	29·816	92·7	30·0	119·0	8·9	51·1	+2·1	76	21·4	—5·5

Total Number of BANKRUPTS.

1857.	England.	Scotland.	Ireland.	Total.
January	113	32	8	153
February	110	30	6	146
March	119	22	7	148
April	86	29	2	117
May	127	45	6	178
June	104	26	9	141
July	115	32	2	149
August	113	31	2	146
September	95	45	3	143
October	135	44	6	185
November	174	41	10	225
December	197	65	12	274
Total	1488	453	73	2014

UNIVERSITY HONOURS.

UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD.

EXAMINATIONS. TERM,—PASCHAL, 1857.

IN LITERIS HUMANIORIBUS.

CLASSIS I.

Duckworth, R. *University*.
 King, J. R. *Balliol*.
 Law, M. J. *Balliol*.
 Morrison, W. *Balliol*.
 Waddington, Hon. *University*.

CLASSIS II.

Gardner, D. M. *Brasenose*.
 Howell, E. T. *Worcester*.
 Jeffcock, J. T. *Oriel*.
 Marindin, H. C. *Balliol*.
 Middleton, S. *Balliol*.

CLASSIS III.

Begbi, A. G. *St. Mary's Hall*.
 Bosanquet, C. B. *Balliol*.
 Jones, S. D. *University*.
 Oliver, F. W. *Christ Church*.
 Salmon, R. T. *Exeter*.

Stowe, Alfred. *Wadham*.
 Tyacke, J. S. *Exeter*.

CLASSIS IV.

Carr, H. M. *Christ Church*.
 Clark, T. H. *Brasenose*.
 Cornish, W. F. *Lincoln*.
 Hayter, A. D. *Brasenose*.
 Morshead, F. *New College*.
 Nelson, James P. *Exeter*.
 Rudd, Henry. *Corpus Christi*.
 Sale, T. W. *Wadham*.
 Stobart, James W. H. *Worcester*.
 Stratford, Dugdale J. *Merton*.
 Talbot, J. G. *Christ Church*.

Examiners.

G. Rawlinson.
 W. Hedley.
 J. E. T. Rogers.
 A. Grant.

IN SCIENTIIS MATHEMATICIS ET
PHYSICIS.

CLASSIS I.

Harrison, J. H. *Magdalen*.
 Smith, H. *Queen's*.

CLASSIS II.

Wickham, L. *Christ Church*.

CLASSIS III.

CLASSIS IV.

Cornish, W. F. *Lincoln*.
 Marindin, H. C. *Balliol*.
 Moore, H. D. *Brasenose*.
 Young, J. C. *Queen's*.

Examiners.

R. Hill.
 B. Price.
 T. Rennison.

IN SCIENTIA NATURALI.

CLASSIS I.

Hutton, H. W. *Trinity*.
 Walker, R. H. *Wadham*.

CLASSIS II.

Willis, F. *St. John's*.

CLASSIS III.

CLASSIS IV.

Ames, H. St. V. *Exeter*.
 Merry, W. G. *Balliol*.
 Nihill, H. D. *Jesus*.

Examiners.

R. Walker.
 C. T. Coote.
 J. A. Dale.

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IN JURISPRUDENTIA ET HISTORIA MODERNA.

CLASSIS I.

Burrows, M. *Magdalen Hall.*
 Stebbing, T. R. R. *Worcester.*
 Weir, A. *Trinity.*

CLASSIS II.

Pearman, M. T. *Pembroke.*
 Price, John. *Jesus.*
 Yapp, Richard. *Worcester.*

CLASSIS III.

Harward, E. C. *Trinity.*

Joyce, Charles. *Exeter.*
 Ollivant, W. S. *Corpus Christi.*

CLASSIS IV.

Ferris, A. H. *Magdalen Hall.*
 Hanbury, J. C. *Wadham.*
 Howell, A. P. *St. John's.*
 Mitchell, J. *All Souls.*
 Smith, King. *Brasenose.*

Examiners.

F. P. Walesby.
 E. A. Freeman.
 C. W. Boase.

EXAMINATIONS. TERM,—MICHAELMAS, 1857.

IN LITERIS HUMANIORIBUS.

CLASSIS I.

Moore, Edw. *Pembroke.*
 Powlett, C. J. *Wadham.*

CLASSIS II.

Eliot, P. F. *Trinity.*
 Griffith, Rob. *Wadham.*
 Hamilton, H. *Balliol.*
 Hatch, Edwin. *Pembroke.*
 Morshead, W. *Brasenose.*
 Pentreath, Fred. B. *Worcester.*
 Shackell, F. B. *Oriel.*
 Thompson, F. B. *Lincoln.*

CLASSIS III.

Baxter, Hen. *Merton.*
 Cullen, R. W. *Brasenose.*
 Dawson, B. S. *Exeter.*
 Donkin, T. C. *Worcester.*
 Freshfield, J. *Balliol.*
 Goe, F. F. *Magdalen Hall.*
 Hopwood, W. W. *Pembroke.*
 Horley, E. *Queen's.*
 McCaul, A. J. *St. John's.*

Melhuish, G. E. *Merion.*
 Millard, F. M. *Magdalen.*
 Overton, J. H. *Lincoln.*
 Taylor, W. H. *Brasenose.*
 West, C. F. C. *St. John's.*

CLASSIS IV.

Alington, A. M. *Worcester.*
 Beach, H. M. Bart. *Christ Church.*
 Godson, A. F. *Queen's.*
 Lavie, G. *Christ Church.*
 McCauld, S. *St. John's.*
 Plumptre, H. W. *University.*
 Pratt, T. D. *Queen's.*
 Pryor, J. E. *Magdalen.*
 Richardson, E. *Queen's.*
 St. Patrick, R. *Queen's.*
 Turner, D. P. *Pembroke.*
 Wintle, O. R. *Lincoln.*

Examiners.

G. Rawlinson.
 W. Hedley.
 J. E. T. Rogers.
 A. Grant.

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IN SCIENTIIS MATHEMATICIS ET PHYSICIS.

CLASSIS I.

Moore, Edw. *Pembroke.*

CLASSIS II.

Baxter, Hen. *Merton.*

CLASSIS III.

Rattle, Hen. *Christ Church.*
Thomas, E. *Magdalen Hall.*

CLASSIS IV.

Craig, A. *Wadham.*
Douglas, J. *University.*
Harrison, F. S. *Worcester.*
Parham, F. *Christ Church.*
Pratt, Tho. *Queen's.*

Examiners.

E. Hill.
B. Price.
T. Rennison.

IN SCIENTIA NATURALI.

CLASSIS I.

Southey, R. *Christ Church.*
Tomlinson, C. H. * *Worcester.*

CLASSIS II.

Andrews, Wm. R. *Wadham.*
Goalen, A. *New Inn Hall.*
Gully, J. *Wadham.*
Spry, E. G. *Magdalen Hall.*

CLASSIS III.

Lewis, George. *Jesus.*

CLASSIS IV.

Bartlett, J. B. *St. John's.*

Hitchcock, W. M. *Wadham.*
Pryor, J. E. *Magdalen.*

Examiners.

C. Coote.
R. Walker.
H. J. S. Smith.

IN JURISPRUDENTIA ET HISTORIA MODERNA.

CLASSIS I.

Blake, Charles H. *Exeter.*
Harington, R. *Christ Church.*

CLASSIS II.

Carr, H. M. *Christ Church.*
Dampier, A. *St. John's.*
Johnston, J. L. *Corpus Christi.*

CLASSIS III.

Battye, Rich. *Brasenose.*
Hickman, W. *Wadham.*
Kennard, E. H. *Balliol.*
Majendie, Lewis A. *Christ Church.*
Salmon, H. T. *Magdalen.*
Scott, W. J. *Merton.*
Stewart, M. *Christ Church.*

CLASSIS IV.

Bosanquet, C. B. P. *Balliol.*
Bradly, J. F. *Exeter.*
Cowell, M. B. *Wadham.*
Lavie, G. *Christ Church.*
Palk, A. *University.*
Stratford, D. J. *Merton.*
Vesey, A. C. *Christ Church.*

Examiners.

G. R. H. Somerset.
E. A. Freeman.
C. W. Boase.

UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE.

EXAMINATIONS. MATHEMATICAL TRIPOS, 1857.

<i>Moderators.</i>	William Magan Campion, M.A., Queen's College.
	William Walton, M.A., Trinity College.
<i>Examiners.</i>	Samuel George Phear, M.A., Emmanuel College.
	William Henry Besant, M.A., St. John's College.

In all cases of equality the names are bracketed.

Wranglers.

Ds.	Finch	.....	Queen's.
	Savage	.....	Pembroke.
	Gorst	.....	John's.
	Perez	.....	Pembroke.
	Walton	.....	John's.
	Skelton	.....	Queen's.
	Venn	.....	Æq. Caius.
	Ludlow	.....	John's.
	Smith, L.	.....	Trinity.
	Shackell β	.....	Pembroke.
	Brandreth	.....	Trinity.
	Gilbert γ	.....	Trinity.
	Ewhank, L.	.....	Æq. Clare.
	Hensley	.....	Trinity.
	Jones, C. A.	.....	John's.
	Puller	.....	Æq. Trinity.
	Harvey, B. W.	.....	John's.
	Jones, D.	.....	Trinity.
	Hurst	.....	Catherine.
	Davies	.....	John's.
	Manley	.....	Clare.
	Bridge	.....	Sidney.
	Harvey, W. C.	.....	John's.
	Porcher	.....	Æq. Emmanuel.
	Sykes	.....	John's.
	Perry	.....	Trinity.
	Roberts, C. M.	.....	John's.
	Kindersley	.....	Æq. Jesus.
	Barle	.....	King's.
	Stone α	.....	Trinity.
	Goldson	.....	Caius.
	Roberts, N. H.	.....	John's.
	Fisher	.....	Christ's.
	Hyde	.....	Æq. Caius.
	Lidgett	.....	Trinity.
	Trafford	.....	Peter's.
	Forster, J. J.	.....	John's.
	Satterthwaite	.....	Æq. Jesus.
	Somerset β	.....	Trinity.
	Whiting	.....	Caius.

Senior Optimes.

Ds.	Secker	.....	Christ's.
	Bishop, H.	.....	Christ's.

Ds.	Fairbrass, R.	.....	Æq. Corpus.
	Platt, F. T. α	.....	Trinity.
	Dixon β	.....	John's.
	Parkyn	.....	Æq. John's.
	Shaw γ	.....	John's.
	Mellor	.....	Trinity H.
	Wilkinson	.....	Queen's.
	Durell	.....	John's.
	Johnson	.....	Clare.
	Punnett β	.....	Æq. Clare.
	Glover	.....	Christ's.
	Blackwell	.....	Æq. Emmanuel.
	Snell	.....	Trinity.
	Barnshaw	.....	Catherine.
	Stevens	.....	Æq. Emmanuel.
	Barnes	.....	Magdalen.
	Cookson, T. C.	.....	Æq. Caius.
	Salvin	.....	Trinity H.
	Lee, T. W. β	.....	Trinity.
	Rivers	.....	Æq. Trinity.
	Meek	.....	Trinity.
	Smith, H. W.	.....	Æq. John's.
	Ward, R.	.....	Christ's.
	Tremlett	.....	King's.
	Delves-Broughton	.....	Trinity H.
	Gedge, W. W. β	.....	Caius.
	Roberts	.....	Queen's.
	Baily	.....	Trinity.
	Pearson, P. P.	.....	John's.
	Seeley α	.....	Æq. Christ's.
	Shaw γ	.....	Caius.
	Raven	.....	Emmanuel.
	Furnias	Trinity.
	Gould β	Æq. Caius.
	Latham	Emmanuel.

Ægotat.

Wigram	Trinity.
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Junior Optimes.

Ds.	Swallow	Clare.
	Fitton	Æq. Emmanuel.
	Norris	Emmanuel.

Ds. Hill, H.	Emmanuel.	Ds. Bramall.....	John's.
Gibson.....	Christ's.	Hensley.....	Christ's.
McKenzie }	Æq. Peter's.	Manson.....	Christ's.
Naylor, C.	Corpus.	Stanham ...	John's.
Platt, G. M. ...	Trinity.	Burra γ.....	Trinity.
Hawker ...	Jesus.	Holmes.....	Trinity.
Kemp, H. J. ...	Æq. Trinity H.	Oldfield.....	Trinity.
Campbell, C. ...	Trinity.	Martin, H.	Corpus.
Ransome ...	Æq. Trinity.	Davis.....	Christ's.
Ingram.....	Jesus.	Foster.....	Æq. Christ's.
Stork γ.....	Æq. John's.	Wright ...	Peter's.
Warlow.....	Queen's.	Hillyard ...	Caius.
Barlow β.....	John's.	Owen.....	Æq. Emmanuel.
Fendall.....	Jesus.	Vernon.....	Caius.
Farmer.....	Emmanuel.	Monro.....	Caius.
Woodhouse.....	Trinity.	Nellen, F. J.	Corpus.

CLASSICAL TRIPOS. 1857.

Examiners. Alfred James Carver, M.A., *Queen's.*
Augustus Arthur Vansittart, M.A., *Trinity.*
Arthur Wolfe, M.A., *Clare.*
Thomas Field, B.D., *St. John's.*

First Class.

Ds. Moule.....	Corpus.
Platt, F. T.	Trinity.
Seeley.....	Æq. Christ.
Snow.....	John's.
Green.....	Trinity.
Kemphorne.....	Æq. Trinity.
Lee.....	Magdalen.
Monro.....	Caius.
Stone.....	Æq. Trinity.
Platt, G. M.	Trinity.
Valentine ...	Æq. John's.
Summers.....	Trinity.
Gill.....	Trinity.
Nunns.....	Æq. John's.
Walford ...	King's.

Second Class.

Ds. Evans.....	Æq. Pembroke.
Lee, T. W.	Trinity.
Barlow.....	John's.
Dixon.....	John's.
Doran.....	Æq. John's.
Somerset ...	Trinity.
Abram.....	Clare.
Foyster.....	Trinity.
Leman.....	Æq. Clare.
Norman.....	Trinity.
Shackell ...	Pembroke.
Phillips.....	Emmanuel.
Gedge, W. W.	Caius.

Ds. Punnett.....	Clare.
Begbie.....	Æq. Peter's.
Gould.....	Caius.
Lanchester ...	Clare.
Shirley.....	Æq. King's.

Third Class.

(Arranged Alphabetically.)

Ds. Burra.....	Trinity.
Donne.....	Trinity H.
Dunn.....	Christ's.
Fitzgerald.....	Trinity.
Gedge, C. J.	Trinity.
Gilbert.....	Trinity.
Hales.....	Trinity.
Hanbury.....	Trinity.
Haycock.....	John's.
Holloway.....	Caius.
Holmes.....	Trinity.
Hopkins.....	Catherine.
Jackson.....	Trinity.
Peatfield.....	Sidney.
Sanders.....	Trinity H.
Shaw.....	Caius.
Smith, A.	Trinity.
Smith, E.	Peter's.
Southwell.....	Trinity.
Stork.....	John's.
Thompson.....	Trinity.
Vincent.....	Trinity.
Ward.....	King's.

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MORAL SCIENCES TRIPOSES, 1857.

OFFICIAL EXAMINERS.

The *Professor of Moral Philosophy*, the *Professor of Civil Law*, the *Professor of Political Economy*, the *Professor of the Laws of England*, the *Professor of English History*.

ADDITIONAL. — H. R. Luard, M.A., Trinity.

MIDDLE BACHELORS.

First Class.

Freer Trinity.
Streeter Clare.
Duncan Pembroke.

COMMENCING BACHELORS.

First Class.

Stock John's.

NATURAL SCIENCES TRIPOSES, 1857.

OFFICIAL EXAMINERS.

The *Regius Professor of Physic*, the *Professor of Chemistry*, the *Professor of Anatomy*, the *Professor of Geology*, the *Professor of Botany*, the *Professor of Mineralogy*.

ADDITIONAL. G. D. Liveing, M.A., John's.

MIDDLE BACHELORS.

First Class.

Preston Emmanuel.
King, H. S. Caius.
White John's.

Chancellor's Medallists.

J. R. Seeley Christ's.
F. T. Platt Trinity.

Smith's Prizemen.

T. Savage Pembroke.
G. B. Finch Queen's.

Bell's Scholarship.

C. H. Tawney Trinity.
B. Whiting Trinity.

Porson Prize.

A. Holmes John's.

Brown's Medallists.

Greek Ode, A. Holmes John's.
Latin Ode, C. Stanwell John's.
Epigrams, B. C. Whiting Trinity.

Seatonian Prize.

J. M. Neale Trinity.

Camden Medal.

C. Stanwell John's.

Craven's Scholar.

H. Sidgwick Trinity.

Chancellor's English Medallist.

None adjudged.

Members' Prizemen.

H. B. Swete Caius.
F. Heppenstall John's.

TRIALS, LAW CASES, &c.

THE GLASGOW POISONING CASE.—TRIAL OF MADELEINE HAMILTON SMITH FOR THE MURDER OF PIERRE EMILE L'ANGELIER.

(*At Glasgow,*
JUNE 30, JULY 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 7, 8,
and 9, 1857.)

A TRIAL of singular interest and uncertainty has occupied the High Court of Justiciary at Edinburgh for nine days. From the first announcement of the arrest of the accused, this *cause célèbre* excited the deepest interest in Scotland—an interest which was raised to the highest point of excitement during the trial, and which, though little heard of during the preliminary proceedings, was read with the utmost greediness throughout the United Kingdom during its concluding stages.

The person accused was a young lady named Madeleine Hamilton Smith, 21 years of age, the daughter of an architect of respectability residing in Blythswood Square, Glasgow, and having a country residence at the Bridge of Allan. The crime laid to her charge was that of having poisoned her lover, a young Frenchman, named L'Angelier, under circumstances of singular deliberation and duplicity, and with an ulterior object. The interest caused by the romantic circumstances of the case was much heightened by the alleged

beauty of the accused, her refinement of manner and appearance, and the imperturbable resolution with which she faced the terrible dangers in which she was placed.

On the day appointed for her trial, Miss Madeleine Smith took her seat in the dock with the most perfect self-possession. She is described as of middle height and fair complexion; her features and her carriage indicated extraordinary nerve. The simple elegance of her dress and appointments, and her undisturbed manner, appear to have attracted much admiration.

The Court was composed of the Lord Justice Clerk, Lord Ivory, and Lord Handyside. The indictment, drawn of course in the forms of Scotch law, and therefore differing greatly from a similar document in England, in substance charged the accused with three crimes, or, in English law terms, contained three counts. The first count charged the accused with having, on the 10th or 20th day of February, 1857, administered to or caused to be taken by Pierre Emile L'Angelier, arsenic or other poison in cocoa, coffee, or other articles of food or drink with intent to murder the said L'Angelier; and that the said L'Angelier, in consequence thereof, and immediately or soon after taking the same or some part thereof, suffered severe illness. The second charged

the prisoner with a similar offence on Sunday the 22nd or Monday the 23rd of February, 1857. The third with the same offence on Sunday or Monday the 22nd or 23rd day of March, 1857, and that the said L'Angelier did, on the said 23rd day of March, in consequence, suffer illness and die, and was thus murdered by the said Madeleine Hamilton Smith.

In addition to the indictment the law officers of the Crown put in an inventory of a vast quantity of letters written by the accused and the deceased, cards, bottles of drugs, jars containing portions of the deceased's body, and other articles; all of which formed part of the case for the Crown.

The prosecution was conducted by the Lord Advocate, the Solicitor-General, and Mr. Donald MacKenzie, Advocate-Deputy. The prisoner was defended by the Dean of Faculty, Mr. George Young, and Mr. A. Moncreiff.

The prisoner being called upon to plead to the indictment, pleaded "Not Guilty" in a distinct and unshaken tone of voice.

It will readily be understood that a trial which occupied nine entire days, and turned upon the minutest points of circumstantial evidence, applicable to three distinct occasions, each occasion extending over two days, is not capable of being reduced into any comprehensive abridgment. The difficulty is greatly increased by a difference in the Scotch mode of procedure from the English; for whereas in England the counsel for the prosecution prefers his accusation by a distinct narrative of his case, and then calls the witnesses by which his facts are to be supported; and the counsel for the defence pursues a similar course on behalf of his

client,—in the Scotch courts the evidence, incriminatory and exculpatory, is first produced, and the counsel for the Crown and for the accused then make their addresses, founded on particular points of the evidence. The consequence, so far as abridgment is concerned, is important; for the Court being in possession of the evidence in full, many of the points of the pleadings of the counsel are allusive, as to matters already known to Judge and jury. The course which has been adopted is to give such an abridgment of the addresses of the Counsel and the Judge as may seem to convey a clear notion of the case of the respective parties, and such occasional extracts of evidence as may appear to be of remarkable interest or importance.

From the extent of the evidence, and the numerous documents read, it was not until the seventh day of the trial that the Lord Advocate rose to offer his charge to the Court. The material points of his address were as follow:—

The Lord Advocate:—Gentlemen of the jury, after an investigation which, for its length, has proved unexampled, I believe, in the criminal annals of this country, I have now to discharge perhaps the most painful public duty that ever fell to my lot. I am quite sure, gentlemen, that in the discharge of that duty I shall meet with that attention which the deep importance of this case requires, and which you have paid to its details from the commencement. Gentlemen, it is impossible, whatever impression may have been produced in your minds—it is impossible that, during this long and protracted trial, in which we

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have laid before you so many elements, some of them minute elements of proof, necessarily to a certain extent disjointed and unconnected—I say whatever moral impression may have been produced on your minds—and I fear there is little doubt of what that impression must have been—it is impossible that you can have rightly appreciated the full bearing of those details on the proposition which this indictment contains. It is now my duty, as clearly and fully as I can, to draw these details together, and to present to you, if I can, in a connected shape, the links of that chain of evidence which we have been engaged for the last week in constructing. Gentlemen, I could have rejoiced if the result of the inquiry which it was our duty to make, and of the laborious collection of every element of proof which we could find, would have justified us on the part of the Crown in resting content with the investigation into the facts, and withdrawing our charge against the prisoner. Gentlemen, I grieve to say that so far is that from being the result to which we come, that if you give me your attention for I fear the somewhat lengthened trespass on your patience which I shall have to make, you will arrive at the conclusion that every link is so firmly fastened—that every loop-hole is so completely stopped—that there does not remain the possibility of escape for the unhappy prisoner from the net which she has woven for herself.

Gentlemen, the indictment charges three separate crimes, or rather, it charges two separate crimes, one of them having been committed twice and the third once. It is an indictment which charges two separate acts of admi-

nistering poison with intent to kill; and the third charge is the successful administering of poison with intent to kill—viz., murder. They are charges to which, in some respects, different parts of the evidence apply; but they hang together; they throw light upon each other; they are not unconnected acts of crime. Our case is, that the administration with intent to poison was truly part of a design to kill; on the other hand, the fact of the death reflects and throws back light on the previous acts of administration.

Gentlemen, the first act on which I found is one into which it will not be necessary for me to go into any great detail. It is a very important fact in the inquiry, but it is one on which you can have no doubt whatever: this unfortunate man, Emile L'Angelier, died of arsenic. There can be no doubt about that. The symptoms which he exhibited on the night of the 22nd and morning of the 23rd March were in all respects the symptoms of poisoning by arsenic. His body was opened, and the stomach was analysed by Dr. Penny, who found an immense quantity of arsenic in it; the other parts of the body which were taken out at the exhumation were analysed by Dr. Christison, and he found traces of arsenic in every one of them; and, therefore, gentlemen, I think you will come to the conclusion that the inquiry starts with this ascertained and certain fact, that L'Angelier died on the morning of the 23rd of March, in consequence of the administration of arsenic; whether given him by another, or taken by himself, in whatever way he swallowed it, the cause of his death was unquestionably arsenic.

The next question which arises is, by whom was that poison administered? That truly constitutes the inquiry which you have now to answer.

I now proceed to inquire what is the evidence that connects the prisoner at the bar with the death of L'Angelier. My story is short. This young lady returned from a London boarding-school in the year 1853. She met L'Angelier somewhere, I believe, about the end of 1854. L'Angelier's history has not been very clearly brought out. It is plain, unquestionably, that in 1851 he was in very poor and destitute circumstances. Of his character I say nothing at present but this, that it is quite clear that by energy and attention he had worked his way up to a position that was at least respectable—a position in which those who came in contact with him plainly had for him a very considerable regard. It is no part of my case to maintain the character of the unhappy deceased; the facts in this case make it impossible to speak of him in any terms but those of very strong condemnation. But still it is plain that when Miss Smith became first acquainted with L'Angelier he was a man moving in a respectable position, bearing a respectable character, liked by all those who came in contact with him, spoken of by the three landladies with whom he lodged in the highest possible terms—a man of whom the chancellor of the French Consulate spoke as respectable and steady—a man spoken of by his employers and by his fellow-clerks in Huggins' warehouse also in the highest terms. I do not say anything of that at present, but such is the fact. These two persons met;

they were introduced, I assume, clandestinely. After a time, it seems, an attachment commenced, which was forbidden by her parents. It is only right to say that the earlier letters of the prisoner at that time showed good feeling, proper affection, and a proper sense of duty. Time went on; the intercourse was again renewed, and in the course of 1856, as you must have found, it assumed a criminal aspect. From that time down to the end of the year, not once or twice, but I have evidence to show clearly that repeated acts of improper connection took place. It will be necessary for you to take into your consideration that she had so completely committed herself by the end of 1856 that she was, I will not say in L'Angelier's power (he was in her power), but she belonged to him, and could with honour belong to no one else. But her affection began to cool; another suitor appeared; she endeavoured to break off her connection with L'Angelier by coldness, and asked him to return her letters. He refused, and threatened to put them into the hands of her father. There is much that is dishonourable in this case, but not in that. It would not have been honourable to allow the prisoner at the bar to become the wife of any honest man. It was then she saw the position she was in—she knew what letters she had written to L'Angelier—she knew what he could reveal—she knew that, if those letters were sent to her father, not only would her marriage with Mr. Minnoch be broken off, but that she could not hold up her head again. She writes in despair to him to give her back her letters; he refuses. There is

one interview—she attempts to buy prussic acid; there is another interview—she bought arsenic; there is a third interview—she bought arsenic again. Her letters, instead of demands for the recovery of her letters being contained in them, again assume all the warmth of affection they had the year before. On the 12th of March she had been with Mr. Minnoch making arrangements for her marriage—on the 21st she invites L'Angelier to come, with all the ardour of passion, to see her—she buys arsenic on the 18th—and L'Angelier dies of poison on the morning of the 23rd. The story is strange—in its horrors almost incredible; and no one can wonder that such a story should carry a thrill of horror into every family. Now, having thus given you an outline of the nature of the evidence, I go on to consider that evidence in detail; and I shall endeavour to do that in a manner which shall bring clearly before you how these facts, in their order, bear upon the crime alleged, beginning with the 29th of April, 1856.

The learned lord then read a series of letters, written between the 29th of April and the 7th of May, composed in a most impassioned strain. The first letter which has a direct bearing on the case was found in an envelope marked May 7, and was as follows:—

"My own, my beloved husband,—I trust to God you got safe home, and were not much the worse of being out. Thank you, my love, for coming so far to see your Mimi. It is truly a pleasure to see my Emile. Beloved, if we did wrong last night, it was in the excitement of our love. Yes, beloved, I did truly love you with my soul."

Then she says further down:—

"Am I not your wife? Yes, I am. And you may rest assured, after what has passed, that I cannot be the wife of any other but dear, dear Emile."

Then, after referring to a journey to Lima, which L'Angelier had proposed making, she goes on to say:—

"I shall write dear Mary soon. What would she say if she knew we were so intimate? She would lose all her good opinion of us both—would she not?"

That letter speaks language not to be mistaken. From that period dates the commencement of the criminal intimacy between the parties. The letters between that date in May and the end of the year are written in a strain that really I do not think I should comment upon. I can say this, that the expressions in these letters—the language in which they are couched—the matters to which they refer—do so entirely overthrow the moral sense—the sense of moral delicacy and decency—as to create a picture which I do not know ever had its parallel in an inquiry of this sort. That is the character of these letters from May, 1856, down to the end of the year. Where the prisoner had learned this, it is not for me to say. If my learned friend means to say that L'Angelier had his own share in corrupting her moral sense I shall not much dispute it. I next refer to a letter dated "Friday night," enclosed in an envelope bearing the postmark, "Helensburgh, Friday, 27th May," from which I take the following as a specimen of the letters which passed at this time. In this letter she says:—

"I think I would be wishing you to love me, if I were with you, but I don't suppose you would refuse me, for I know you will like to love your Mimi."

three scores being made under "love." In a letter, which has no date, she swears she will never marry any one else; and in another letter, enclosed in the same envelope, she says:—

"Our intimacy has not been criminal, as I am your wife before God."

[The learned lord then read a long series of letters, referring to frequent meetings between the parties; the difficulty the prisoner found in meeting L'Angelier owing to her sister Janet sleeping with her; the removal to Blythwood Square; the acquaintance with, and the attentions paid to her by, Mr. Minnoch. It is clear from these letters that the parties projected an elopement; that L'Angelier had become jealous and exacting; and that the prisoner, after numerous exhibitions of the same impassioned language, had gradually turned her thoughts towards a marriage with Mr. Minnoch, and had proportionately cooled towards L'Angelier.] And now, gentlemen, having traced the correspondence down to this date, proving the greatest intimacy between the parties, proving the correspondence to be of such a character that no eye could see it without her character being utterly blasted, proving also vows, over and over repeated, that, after her intimacy with him, she could be his wife and that of no other, as to be so would be a sin—having intimated in as strong language as she could that for Mr. Minnoch she had no affection whatever—that she had at no time whatever flirted with him or any one else, being his wife—having proved all this down to the end of 1856, we now come to the crisis, and I must ask you to keep the dates in mind from this time forth. [These

letters continue in the same style of fond passion from the 9th January to the 23rd. On the 28th the prisoner accepted Mr. Minnoch as her husband.] Before I read the next letters let me refer to the evidence of Mr. Kennedy on this important point. Mr. Kennedy says that on a morning in February—he thinks a fortnight before the 23rd—L'Angelier had come to the counting-house with tears in his eyes, and said that Miss Smith had written to him for her letters, and breaking off the engagement; that she said there was coolness on both sides; that he had got the letter that morning: that he would not give up the letters; and that she should not marry any one else while he lived. L'Angelier tells this to Kennedy on the day that the letter came; you can have no doubt, therefore, that the two letters I am about to read to you were sent to L'Angelier. She says:—

"I feel truly astonished to have my last letter returned to me, but it will be the last you shall have an opportunity of returning."

There are two envelopes produced, I have said, and one of the letters which they contained must have been returned to Miss Smith by L'Angelier. "I feel astonished," she says, evidently because the letter from him was not couched in the ordinary language of affection. It says:—

"When you are not pleased with the letters I send you, then our correspondence shall be at an end; and as there is a coolness on both sides, our engagement had better be broken."

Now, these are the very words that Kennedy told you L'Angelier repeated to him, on the morning when he entered the counting-house so much distressed. She says:—

"You have more than once returned me my letters, and my mind was made up that I should not stand the same thing again. And you also annoyed me much on Saturday by your conduct in coming so near me; altogether, I think, owing to coolness and indifference (nothing else), that we had better for the future consider ourselves strangers. I trust to your honour as a gentleman that you will not reveal anything that may have passed between us. I shall feel obliged by your bringing me my letters and likeness on Thursday evening at seven. Be at the area gate, and C. H. (Christina Haggart) will take the parcel from you. On Friday night I shall send you all your letters, likeness, &c. I trust that you may yet be happy, and get one more worthy of you than I. On Thursday at seven o'clock."

She says that she had found coolness and indifference on both sides, and for that reason, and as she affirms for nothing else, the engagement had better be broken off. But remember, gentlemen, four days before that letter was written, she had been engaged to Mr. Minnoch. She was to return L'Angelier's letters to him; therefore she had them. On the 2nd of February she had his letters; she was to return them on the Friday; and she was also to return L'Angelier's likeness. It was found in her chamber. What became of these letters we have no explanation of whatever. There is a postscript to this important letter. She says:—

"You may be astonished at this sudden change, but for some time back you must have noticed a coolness in my notes. My love for you has ceased, and that is why I was cool. I did love you truly and fondly, but for some time back I have lost much of that love. There is no other reason for my conduct, and I think it is but fair to let you know this. I might have gone on and become your wife, but I could not have loved you as I ought. My conduct you will condemn, but I did at one time love you with my heart and soul. It has cost me much to tell you—sleepless nights—but it was necessary

that you should know. If you remain in Glasgow or go away, I hope you may succeed in all your endeavours. I know you will never injure the character of one you so fondly loved. No, Emile, I know you have honour and are a gentleman. What has passed you will not mention. I know, when I ask you, that you will comply."

Gentlemen, what a labyrinth!—what a wilderness this unhappy girl, first by her love, and then by her want of truth, was driving herself into! She tries to break off this engagement because she says there was a coolness on both sides, which I dare say, on her part, was not affected. She says she has no other reason for her conduct but that she has lost her love for L'Angelier—she says this when she knows that the actual reason is, that she has pledged her word to another. She tells L'Angelier that her affection was withdrawn, in the hope that his indignant spirit would induce him to turn her off, when she would be free to form another engagement. But, gentlemen, she had the dreadful recollection of the existence of the correspondence. She did not know how much L'Angelier had, but she knew that she was completely in his power. Gentlemen, she did not hear from L'Angelier for more than a week. She accordingly wrote a second letter, which bears the postmark of the 9th February, in which she again sought an interview with the purpose of recovering the letters. Gentlemen, L'Angelier refused to give up the letters. He refused to give them up to her. He told Miss Perry, and he told Mr. Kennedy, that he would not give up the letters, but that, on the contrary, he would show them to her father. Now, gentlemen, in other circumstances, and had

matters not gone so far between these unfortunate persons, it might have been considered a dishonourable and ungenerous thing in a man in L'Angelier's position. But whether it was or no is not material to the matter in hand. I must say, however, that in the position in which the prisoner and L'Angelier stood, I do not see how he, as a man of honour, could allow this marriage with Mr. Minnoch to take place and remain silent. It may be doubted whether or not they were man and wife by the law of the land. It is needless to discuss this question. There are materials in this correspondence to show that this view might be maintained by L'Angelier had he chosen to do it, and that he considered the prisoner his wife, though they had not been married in a regular and respectable manner. He considered her his wife, and so thinking he had a right not to give up the letters. I do not think, therefore, that much can be said about L'Angelier not giving up these letters. It matters not. The fact is he refused, and the fact is you will find he made the threat to herself, as he said to Kennedy he would do, as well as to Miss Perry and others. Gentlemen, just listen to this. It is a letter dated Monday night; Monday night was the 9th February; it is posted in Glasgow on the 10th, the month eligible; the appointment is made for the 13th; and recollecting the strain of the letters that went before, listen to this:—

“Monday night.—Emile,—I have just had your note. Emile, for the love you once had for me do nothing till I see you. For God's sake do not bring your once loved Mimi to an open shame. Emile, I have deceived you. I have deceived my mother. God knows she did not boast of

anything I had said of you, for the poor woman thought I had broken off with you last winter. I deceived you by telling you she still knew of our engagement. She did not. This I now confess, and as for wishing for an engagement with another, I do not fancy she ever thought of it. Emile, write to no one—to papa or any other. Oh, do not till I see you on Wednesday night. Be at the Hamiltons' at twelve, and I shall open my shutter, and then you come to the area gate, and I shall see you. It would break my mother's heart. Oh, Emile, be not harsh to me. I am the most guilty miserable wretch on the face of the earth. Emile, do not drive me to death. When I ceased to love you, believe me it was not to love another. I am free from all engagement at present.”

Unfortunately, the course of deliberate falsehood into which this unhappy girl had brought herself is not one of the least of her crimes.

“Emile, for God's sake,” she continues, “do not send my letters to papa; it will be an open rupture. I will leave the house. I will die. Emile, do nothing till I see you. One word to-morrow night at my window, or I shall go mad. Emile, you did love me. I did fondly, truly love you too. Oh, dear Emile, be not so harsh to me. Will you not? But I cannot ask forgiveness—I am too guilty for that. I have deceived. It was love for you at the time made me say mamma knew of our engagement. To-morrow one word, and on Wednesday we meet. I would not again ask you to love me, for I know you could not.”

I would remark that throughout all this despair there is no talk of renewing her engagement with L'Angelier. Her object was to be in a position to fulfil her engagement with Minnoch.

“But, oh, Emile, do not make me go mad. I will tell you that only myself and C. H. knew of my engagement to you. Mamma did not know since last winter. Pray for me—for a guilty wretch—but do nothing. Oh, Emile, do nothing. Ten o'clock to-morrow night—one line, for the love of God.—Tuesday morning.—I am ill. God knows what I have suffered. My punishment is more than I

can bear. Do nothing till I see you. For the love of Heaven do nothing. I am mad. I am ill.—Sunday night.”

Now, gentlemen, we have traced the matter up to this point. She is so committed that she cannot extricate herself, and yet, if not extricated, her character, her fame, her reputation, her position, are forfeited for ever. But she does receive a letter from L'Angelier which we don't possess; but on the Tuesday evening she again writes to him. This is one of the letters found in his desk. It was not posted at fall. It was delivered, and was found in an envelope; but it refers plainly to the letter that went before, and to the assignments that were made. I shall read every word of that letter, long as it is, for it is perhaps the point on which this case turns:—

“Tuesday evening, twelve o'clock.—Emile,—I have this night received your note. Oh, it is kind of you to write me. Emile, no one can know the intense agony of mind I have suffered last night and to-day. Emile, my father's wrath would kill me—you little know his temper. Emile, for the love you once had for me, do not denounce me to my P. Emile, if he should read my letters to you he will put me from him—he will hate me as a guilty wretch. I loved you, and wrote to you in my first ardent love—it was with my deepest love I loved you. It was for your love I adored you. I put on paper what I should not.”

Doubtless, poor creature, she had done that; and throughout this unhappy history of the gradual progress of an ill-regulated mind, one cannot see all this without—what I am sure I feel from the bottom of my heart—the deepest commiseration. Doubtless L'Angelier had abused his opportunities in a way that no man of honour ought to have done, and had stolen into that family and destroyed their peace for ever. She had no

doubt put on paper what she should not.

“I was free because I loved you with my heart. If he or any other one saw those fond letters to you, what would not be said of me. On my bended knees I write you, and ask you, as you hope for mercy at the Judgment Day, do not inform on me—do not make me a public shame. Emile, my love has been one of bitter disappointment. You, and only you, can make the rest of my life peaceful. My own conscience will be a punishment that I shall carry to my grave. I have deceived the best of men. You may forgive me, but God never will. For God's love, forgive me, and betray me not. For the love you once had to me do not bring down my father's wrath on me. It will kill my mother (who is not well). It will for ever cause me bitter unhappiness. I am humble before you, and crave your mercy. You can give me forgiveness, and you, oh you only, can make me happy for the rest of my life. I would not ask you to love me, or ever make me your wife. I am too guilty for that. I have deceived and told you too many falsehoods for you ever to respect me. But, oh! will you not keep my secret from the world! Oh! you will not, for Christ's sake, denounce me. I shall be undone. I shall be ruined. Who would trust me! Shame will be my lot. Despise me, hate me, but make me not the public scandal. Forget me for ever. Blot out all remembrance of me. I have you ill. I did love you, and it was my soul's ambition to be your wife. I asked you to tell me my faults. You did so, and it made me cool towards you gradually. When you have found fault with me I have cooled. It was not love for another, for there is no one I love. My love has all been given to you. My heart is empty, cold; I am unloved, I am despised. I told you I had ceased to love you—it was true. I did not love you as I did; but, oh! till within the time of our coming to town, I loved you fondly. I longed to be your wife. I had fixed February. I longed for it. The time I could not leave my father's house. I grew discontented; then I ceased to love you. Oh, Emile, this is indeed the true statement. Now you can know my state of mind. Emile, I have suffered much for you. I lost much of my father's confidence since that September; and my mother has never been the same to me.

No, she has never given me the same kind look. For the sake of my mother, her who gave me life, spare me from shame. Oh, Emile, will you, in God's name, hear my prayer? I ask God to forgive me. I have prayed that he might put in your heart to spare me from shame. Never, never, while I live can I be happy. No, no, I shall always have the thought I deceived you. I am guilty; it will be a punishment I shall bear to the day of my death. I am humbled thus to crave your pardon. But I dare not. While I have breath I shall ever think of you as my best friend, if you will only keep this between ourselves. I blush to ask you. Yet, Emile, will you not grant me this my last favour?—if you will never reveal what has passed. Oh, for God's sake, for the love of Heaven, hear me. I grow mad. I have been ill, very ill, all day. I have had what has given me a false spirit. I had resource to what I should not have taken, but my brain is on fire. I feel as if death would indeed be sweet. Denounce me not. Emile, Emile, think of our once happy days. Pardon me if you can; pray for me as the most wretched, guilty, miserable creature on the earth. I could stand anything but my father's hot displeasure. Emile, you will not cause my death. If he is to get your letters I cannot see him any more; and my poor mother I will never more kiss her. It would be a shame to them all. Emile, will you not spare me this? Hate me, despise me, but do not expose me. I cannot write more. I am too ill to-night.

"P.S.—I cannot get to the back stair. I never could see the . . . to it. I will take you within in the door. The area-gate will be open. I shall see you from my window at twelve o'clock. I will wait till one o'clock."

Gentlemen, I never in my life had so harrowing a task as raking up and bringing before such a tribunal and audience as this, the outpourings of such a despairing spirit, and in such a position as this miserable girl was. Such words as these paraded in public under any circumstances would be intolerable agony; but the circumstances of this case throw all these considerations utterly into the shade; and if for a moment they

do obtrude themselves upon us they must be repelled, for our duty is a stern one and cannot yield to such considerations. Pausing there for a moment, let me take in some surrounding circumstances. L'Angelier, whatever were his faults, was certainly true to her. He spoke to Kennedy about her. He said his love for her was infatuation, and that it would be the death of him. It was not revenge that he wanted; he wanted his wife, and he plainly told her that he would not permit their engagement to be broken off, and that he would put these letters into her father's hands. At this time a very remarkable incident takes place. In the second week of February, the prisoner asked the page who served in the family, to go to a druggist's with a line for a bottle of prussic acid. You have seen the state of mind she was in. Some extrication was inevitable if she hoped to save her character; and with a strength of will which I think she exhibited in some more passages in this case, she resolved she would not go back to L'Angelier; she had ceased to love him; she had determined to marry another. Throughout all this, while she is in utter despair, and tries to move him by her protestations, there is not the slightest indication of an intention to go back and love him, and be his wife. Quite the contrary. On that day, at the door of her bedroom, she gives Murray a line for prussic acid. For what purpose? For what purpose on earth could she want it? and for what purpose did she say she wanted it? For her hands. This is the first indication we have that her mind is running in that way. This is the first suggestion we

have of the means she proposes for her extrication. But it will not escape your notice, that not only is her mind now beginning to run on poisons, but it is also beginning to run on the excuses for wanting them. She did not get the prussic acid; but it is perfectly clear that the time when she wanted it was the date of these despairing letters, immediately before the meeting which she appointed for Wednesday the 11th. Another incident happened at this time. Christina Haggart says that one day about this time an interview took place between the prisoner and L'Angelier in the house in Blythwood Square. Christina Haggart did not see L'Angelier, but she told you plainly she knew it was he, and that he and the prisoner remained alone for nearly an hour in her room, and that she (Christina Haggart) remained in the kitchen while L'Angelier and the prisoner were together. But, gentlemen, when M. De Meau asked the prisoner how she and L'Angelier met, she denied he had ever been in that house at all, plainly and positively. I have shown to you from her letters he had been more than once in that house before, but probably not in the course of 1857. But she positively denied he ever had been there at all; but that one interview took place, we have the direct testimony of one witness. What took place at that interview we cannot tell; but we find this, that in one way or another, this feud had been made up—that the whole thing had been arranged; and how arranged? Not certainly, gentlemen, on the footing of giving up the letters—not certainly on the footing of the prisoner not continuing her engagement with L'Angelier; but,

on the opposite footing, upon the footing of the engagement continuing. How was that to extricate the prisoner? What did she propose to herself to do? She had found that L'Angelier would not give up the letters. She did not go on to endeavour to induce him to do so by despairing protestations. She took another line, and that line was pretending—because it could not be real—pretending to adopt the old tone of love and affection; all this time keeping up the engagement with Mr. Minnoch, receiving the congratulations of her friends, receiving presents from him, and engaged in fixing the time of her union. But they met that day; and the next letter was found in the desk. It bears date Saturday the 14th February, 1857:—

“My dear Emile,—I have got my finger cut and can't write; I was glad to see you looking so well yesterday. I want the first time we meet that you will bring all my cool letters back—the last four I have written—and I will give you others in their place.”

These are the only letters she asks for now—the cool letters; she asks for those letters that she had written in her cool moments, to convince L'Angelier that she is as true to him as ever; but she makes an appointment for Thursday, and if that letter was written according to the postmark, plainly the quarrel had been made up, and it must have been after the date of these despairing letters. The day was Thursday, 19th February. Be kind enough to bear that in mind. We are now coming to the very crisis of the case. On Tuesday the 17th February L'Angelier dined with Miss Perry; he told her he was to see Miss Smith on the Thursday. Thursday was the 19th, and

you find in this letter a corroboration of that statement of Miss Perry's; he told her that he was to see Miss Smith on the 19th:—She says, "Write me for next Thursday;" he must have called with the letter; he had that appointment with her, and he had told Miss Perry that he had seen her on the 19th—some day before the 22nd of February; as I say the 19th of February—and you will see whether that is proved or not immediately. L'Angelier in the middle of the night is seized with a sudden illness. You have heard it described by his landlady, Mrs. Jenkins; it was vomiting, purging, vomiting of a green stuff, and excessive pain. He lay on the floor all night; he was so ill that he could not call for assistance for some time; and his landlady found him in the morning. At last he was relieved, but only after a great deal of suffering. These symptoms were the symptoms of arsenic. My learned friends say that it might be cholera. Never mind at present whether it might be cholera or not—these symptoms were the symptoms of arsenic, the symptoms of an irritant poison. I shall consider by-and-by whether the symptoms of cholera are precisely the same. It is enough that they were the symptoms of arsenical poisoning. He recovered; and he went out on the day after, on the 20th. On the 21st, the prisoner purchased arsenic at the shop of Mr. Murdoch—a very singular purchase for a person in her position to make. But it was not the first time in the history of this case that she had tried to buy poison. She had tried to buy poison before that meeting of Wednesday the 11th. She went to Murdoch's shop; she asked for

the arsenic openly; but the story she told in regard to its use was, upon her own confession, an absolute falsehood; she said she wanted it to poison the rats at Row. A different excuse is afterwards given for the purchase of it, but you have this singular and startling fact, that on the 21st she goes into Mr. Murdoch's shop alone; she asks for arsenic; says that the gardener at Row wants it to poison rats; she says he has tried phosphorus paste, but that will not do, and that he wants to try arsenic. Gentlemen, that was an utter falsehood—an admitted falsehood. We shall see immediately what she says the real reason was, and it was different from the one she gave in the shop. Having purchased that arsenic on the 21st, according to my statement, L'Angelier saw her on the 22nd, which was a Sunday; and on the night of the 22nd and the morning of the 23rd he was again seized with the very symptoms that he had had before—the identical symptoms, in a somewhat milder form—viz., the green vomiting again, the purging again, pains again, the thirst again—everything, in short, which you would expect in a case of arsenical poisoning. And that is on the 22nd. There is no doubt about that date. It is between Monday the 23rd and Sunday the 22nd; it is the evening of Sunday and the morning of Monday about which we are now speaking. If you believe Miss Perry—and I think you will find no reason to disbelieve her—L'Angelier told her that he had seen the prisoner on the 19th, that he had been ill immediately after the 19th, and that he had afterwards been ill—after the 22nd and 23rd—I don't know that she named these dates, but

she certainly said he was twice ill before she saw him, and he told her this, that these two illnesses had followed after receiving coffee one time and chocolate another time from the hands of the prisoner. Now, if that be true, and if he certainly said so, then it is certain that he saw her upon the 19th and that he saw her upon the 22nd; and in corroboration of that, will you listen to this letter which was found in the tourist's bag, and which unquestionably was in the state in which it was then found. [The postmark was illegible.] I will prove to you the real date of it, and I shall prove it irrespective of the postmark. Its date was Wednesday the 25th February; and now I shall read it:—

"You looked bad on Sunday night and Monday morning."

That could only be Sunday the 22nd, and Monday the 23rd February.

"I think you got sick with walking home so late, and the long want of food, so the next time we meet I shall make you eat a loaf of bread before you go out. I am longing to meet you again, sweet love. My head aches so, and I am looking so bad that I cannot sit up as I used to do; but I am taking some stuff to bring back the colour. I shall see you soon again. Put up with short notes for a little time."

Now, gentlemen, if that was written on the 25th, it proves that he saw her on Sunday and Monday the 22nd and 23rd. It proves that he was sick at that time and was looking very bad. According to my statement, he was ill on the 19th. It proves that she was thinking about giving him food, that she was laying a foundation for saying that she was taking stuff to bring back her colour. It proves that she was holding out

a kind of explanation of the symptoms which he had, because she says she is ill herself; and it proves that all this took place the day after she had bought arsenic at Murdoch's. L'Angelier said that it took place after receiving a cup of coffee from herself; and she says in her own declaration that upon one occasion she did give him a cup of coffee. As to the date of this letter, these few facts determine it absolutely. [The Lord Advocate cited certain facts from the evidence and other letters which, he said, enabled him to fix the date of this letter as the 25th of February.] Now that I have shown you how the matter stands up to Wednesday the 25th February, what do you think of it? No doubt the illness of the 19th takes place when I cannot prove the prisoner had any arsenic in the house—that is perfectly true. The prisoner took some pains to prove that arsenic might be had without being purchased in a druggist's shop; but you will look at the surrounding circumstances in the case—at the fact that L'Angelier said his two first illnesses had arisen immediately after receiving a cup of coffee one time and a cup of cocoa or chocolate the other; that she admits she did give him a cup of cocoa, that she had the means of making it in the house, that the illness the second time was the same as the first time, and that upon both occasions these illnesses were symptomatic of arsenic. You will also consider, what weighs on my mind, what was the nature of the arrangement between L'Angelier and Miss Smith. How did she propose to extricate herself from the difficulties in which she found herself placed? She had every

thing at stake, character, fame, fortune, and everything else. She knew she could not get back her letters by entreaties, and she did not endeavour to get them by that means any longer, but professed to adhere to their engagement. What did she contemplate at that moment? For the first time she begins to purchase, or endeavour to purchase, prussic acid. And now, gentlemen, for the arsenic. What reason does she give for the purchase of arsenic? She says she had been told when at school in England, by a Miss Giubilei, that arsenic is good for the complexion. She came from school in 1853, and, singular enough, it is not till that week of February prior to the 22nd that she ever thinks of arsenic for that purpose. Why, gentlemen, should that be? At that moment I have shown you she was frightened at the danger she was in in the highest degree, and is it likely that at that time she was looking for a new cosmetic? But what is the truth as to what she had heard, or very likely read? What is the use of the arsenic, and what does she say? She says that she poured it all into a basin, and washed her face with it. Gentlemen, do you believe that? If she was following out what she found in the magazines, that was not what she found there; for they say that the way to use arsenic is internally. Therefore, do you believe that she got the arsenic for the purpose she says? But has the prisoner shown you, or have her counsel, with all their ability, that any man anywhere ever propounded washing with arsenic as a cosmetic? Before you can take such a preposterous story, she must show that in some reasonable and ra-

tional manner she was led to believe that this cosmetic might be usefully and safely used. But all that has been referred to is the swallowing of arsenic. She says she used the whole quantity each time in a basin of water. I fear, gentlemen, there is but one conclusion, and that is, that there is not a word of truth in the excuse; and if therefore you think there are two falsehoods here about the poisoning—the first told in the druggist's shop, and the second made in her declaration—I fear the conclusion is inevitable that the purpose for which she had purchased it was a criminal one, and that, taking all the circumstances together, you cannot possibly doubt that the object was to use it for the purpose of poisoning L'Angelier. But this time it failed; he is excessively ill, but recovers. How she got the poison on the 19th I say at once I am unable to account for. But you will recollect what the symptoms were. You will also recollect the letter, and that this letter proves the conclusiveness of what has been said before, that L'Angelier was sick at the time of their meeting. And that reminds me of what I had forgotten. The witness Thuau, you will remember, asked L'Angelier if he had seen Miss Smith on the occasion of his illness, and he said he had. If that took place on the 19th, and I think I have proved it, then you have additional evidence that the 19th was the day. It is quite true that Mrs. Jenkins says that she did not think that L'Angelier was out on the 22nd, but she said so with hesitation, and it is quite plain that her recollection of the period is not very accurate unless she has something to guide her. But if

that letter on the 25th be truly written on the 25th, then unquestionably he was out on the Sunday night until Monday morning, and told Miss Perry accordingly. He gets better, and on the 27th of February, a letter, found in the tourist's bag, clearly identified, bearing the postmark of 27th February, 1857, is sent from the prisoner in these terms:—

"My dear sweet Emile,—I cannot see you this week, and I can fix no time to meet with you. I do hope you are better—keep well and take care of yourself. I saw you at your window. I am better, but have got a bad cold. I shall write you, sweet one, in the beginning of the week. I hope we may meet soon. We may go, I think, to Stirlingshire about the 10th of March for a fortnight."

That proves, if there were anything to prove, that the Sunday night and Monday morning were not subsequent to the 27th February. Now, what was L'Angelier about all this time? We have very clear evidence of that from Kennedy, Miss Perry, and Dr. Thomson. The man was entirely changed; he never recovered his looks; he never recovered his health; he appeared in the office, as Miller told you, with his complexion gone, and a deep hectic spot on either cheek. He appeared in Miss Perry's on the 2nd March, a man entirely altered from what he used to be. He was advised to go away from his office; he followed the advice given him, and did not return till next week; and it is proved by Mrs. Jenkins, Dr. Thomson, and Kennedy that this was the only occasion on which he was detained by illness from the office. He was recommended to leave town for the good of his health, and he got leave of absence from the office. While I am here, let me just allude in a single sentence to the

conversation that took place between Miss Perry and L'Angelier. Gentlemen, you could not fail to be struck with it. He said his love for Miss Smith was fascination, and he used the remarkable expression—"If she were to poison me I would forgive her." He had said before and elsewhere to Kennedy that he was perfectly infatuated about her, and that she would be the death of him. He used the expression—"If she were to poison me I would forgive her"—in connection with the statement that his illness had immediately followed his taking a cup of cocoa or coffee from her. Unless it were true that he had got a cup of coffee on one occasion and a cup of cocoa on the other, what could have put it into his head to say—"If she were to poison me I would forgive her?" While L'Angelier was recovering, the prisoner writes a letter dated Tuesday, the 3rd of March, and then another posted on the 4th of March, and clearly written at that time.

"Dearest Emile,—I have just time to write you a line. I could not come to the window, as B. and M. were there, but I saw you. If you would take my advice you would go to the South of England for ten days; it would do you much good. In fact, sweet pet, it would make you feel quite well. Do try and do this. You will please me by getting strong and well again. I hope you won't go to B. of Allan, as P. and M. would say it was I brought you there, and it would make me to feel very unhappy. Stirling you need not go to, as it is a nasty dirty little town. Go to the Isle of Wight. I am exceedingly sorry, love, that I cannot see you ere I go. It is impossible; but the first thing I do on my return will be to see you, sweet love. I must stop, as it is post time. So adieu, with love and kisses, and much love. I am, with love and affection, ever yours,
"MIMI."

She had made the attempt at poison on two occasions, and had

failed. Apparently her heart was somewhat touched, and probably she thought that if she could get him out of the way she might have her marriage with Mr. Minnoch over without his knowledge, after which it would be easy to get her letters, as there would be no motive for keeping them. You will see what L'Angelier says to this proposition to go to the Isle of Wight. It cannot but have struck you that these last letters, though written in the words, are not written in the old spirit of the letters between these persons. And, as it must have struck you, so it struck L'Angelier himself. And I am now to read to you what I regret to say is the only scrap of evidence under the hands of this young man that I am able to lay before you. But that letter is of some consequence. It shows the tone of his mind, and his position altogether, after what had taken place between them since the reconciliation; and indicates very plainly what at that time his suspicions were.

"Glasgow, March 5th, 1857.

"My dear sweet pet Mimi,—I feel, indeed, very vexed that the answer I received yesterday to mine of Tuesday to you, should prevent me from sending you the kind letter I had ready for you. You must not blame me for this; but really, your cold, indifferent, and reserved notes, so short, without a particle of love in them (especially after pledging your word you were to write me kindly for those letters you asked me to destroy), and the manner you evaded answering the questions I put to you in my last, with the reports I hear, fully convince me, Mimi, that there is foundation in your marriage with another. Besides, the way you put off our union till September, without a just reason, is very suspicious. I do not think, Mimi dear, that Miss Anderson would say your mother told her things she had not; and really I could never believe Mr. Houldsworth

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would be guilty of telling a falsehood for mere talking. No, Mimi, there is foundation for all this. You often go to Mr. M.'s house, and common sense would lead any one to believe, that if you were not on the footing reports say you are, you would avoid going near any of his friends. I know he goes with you, or at least meets you in Stirlingshire. Mimi dear, place yourself in my position, and tell me am I wrong in believing what I hear. I was happy the last time we met—yes, very happy. I was forgetting all the past, but now it is again beginning. Mimi, I insist on having an explicit answer to the questions you evaded in my last. If you evade answering them this time, I must try some other means of coming to the truth. If not answered in a satisfactory manner, you must not expect I shall again write you personally, or meet you when you return home. I do not wish you to answer this at random; I shall wait for a day or so if you require it. I know you cannot write me from Stirlingshire, as the time you have to write me a letter is occupied in doing so to others. There was a time you would have found plenty of time. Answer me this, Mimi—who gave you the trinket you showed me? is it true it was Mr. Minnoch? And is it true that you are directly or indirectly engaged to Mr. Minnoch, or 'o any one else but me? These questions I must know. The doctor says I must go to the Bridge of Allan. I cannot travel 500 miles to the Isle of Wight and 500 back. What is your object in wishing me so very much to go south? I may not go to the Bridge of Allan till Wednesday. If I can avoid going I shall do so for your sake. I shall wait to hear from you. I hope, dear, nothing will happen to check the happiness we were again enjoying. May God bless you, pet; and with fond and tender embraces, believe me, with kind love, your ever affectionate husband,

"EMILE L'ANGELIER."

Observe, gentlemen, that in that letter he says very plainly that, after the meeting of the 22nd, he was "forgetting all the past." Whatever had floated through his mind on the subject of the strange coincidence of his illnesses on the one hand, and his visits to the prisoner on the other—all that he put away; and he says that he was

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"forgetting all the past." "But now," he says, "it is again beginning. Mimi, I insist on having an explicit answer to the questions you evaded in my last. If you evade answering this time I must try some other means of coming to the truth." This was written on the 5th of March. He says he won't go to the Isle of Wight, and that the doctor tells him he must go to the Bridge of Allan. The prisoner buys her second ounce of arsenic next day; but before she does it, she writes this letter on the 5th:

"My dear sweet pet, I am so sorry you should be so vexed; believe nothing, sweet one, till I tell you myself. It is a report I am sorry about, but it has been six months spoken about. . . . We shall speak of our union when we meet."

Keeping it up, you see, gentlemen, till the last; for when she was at the Bridge of Allan she made all her arrangements for her marriage with Mr. Minnoch in June.

"I wish, love, you could manage to remain in town till we come home, as I know it will be a grand row with me if you are seen there. . . . Neither M. nor his sisters go with us."

No, but she knew that they were going there at the same time.

"If you do not go to the Bridge of Allan till we come home, come up Main Street to-morrow, and if you go, come your own way."

As I told you, next morning she went into Currie's shop, with Miss Buchanan, to purchase arsenic for the alleged purpose of killing rats in the Blytheswood-Square house. She asked for sixpence-worth, having bought the same quantity on the 21st of February. After she gets a letter

from L'Angelier saying, "If you won't answer my questions, I will not any longer put them to you, but will find another way of satisfying myself," she writes him,—

"Do not come to the Bridge of Allan, but go to the Isle of Wight. If you come to the Bridge of Allan, come your own way."

The prisoner purchased that arsenic unquestionably upon a false statement. The statement was, that it was rats that were to be poisoned, and that there would be no danger, as the house was to be shut up, and all the servants were to be away. Well, all that story was absolute falsehood; the servants were not leaving Blytheswood-Square house, and there were no rats there to kill. Again, it is said to be for her complexion. Do you really think that it did her so much good the time before that she came back for more of it? No one in that witness-box has had the courage to say that arsenic, when applied to the skin, has any other than an irritant effect. But when the prisoner found the toils coming closer around her—L'Angelier determined not to be put off—and she herself pledged to an absolute falsehood, viz., that the report of her marriage is not true—she purchases another dose of arsenic. Draw your conclusion, gentlemen; I fear you will find but one at which it is possible for you to arrive. It is said, what did she do with all this arsenic? She could not use the half, the tenth, the twentieth part on the former occasions. It is not difficult to account for that; whenever she used so much as she required, the rest was thrown into the fire. She did not go to the Bridge of Allan, and had therefore no occasion to use it there; and when she found she

had no use for it she disposed of what she had bought. The two last letters she wrote were from the Bridge of Allan. They are cold letters enough. The first of them bears the postmark, Bridge of Allan, of the 10th March; and she says, among other things in it, that she shall be home on Monday or Tuesday, and will write him, when they shall have an interview. Observe, that it is an interview she speaks of, and you will immediately see with what feverish impatience L'Angelier waited for receipt of that letter appointing the interview. The last letter from her at the Bridge of Allan, is dated 13th. of March, in which she says :—

"I think we shall be home on Tuesday, so I shall let you know, my own beloved sweet pet, when we shall have a dear, sweet interview, when I may be pressed to your heart, and kissed by you, my own sweet love."

Then she says, "I hope you will enjoy your visit here."

By that time it had been arranged that L'Angelier should postpone his visit till the Smiths came back. The marriage with Mr. Minnoch at this time was all settled—the day was fixed—the prisoner was committed beyond all hope of recovery, and had but one way out.

But leaving her there for the present, let us follow the fortunes of L'Angelier for the next most critical ten days of his life. He gets leave of absence on the 6th, goes to Edinburgh for a week, sees a variety of persons, and gets much better. Several witnesses have told you how he ate—how he talked about his illness, and you have heard how he repeated, in the house of Mr. Towers, the sin-

gular statement he had before made to Miss Perry, that he had got coffee and cocoa from somebody, and that illness immediately succeeded on taking these two substances. He says, "I do not wonder so much that I should be ill after cocoa, for I am not accustomed to that; but that I should be ill after coffee, which I take regularly, I cannot account for." And they were so much struck with the remark, that they said to him, "Has any one any motive in poisoning you?" To that he made no answer; but you will not omit to see the corroboration that gives to the story of Miss Perry, and to the real circumstances, as I have explained them to you. The week after he was to have a letter appointing an interview. He had not had one since the 22nd, and he was longing for it with impatience. He came back to Glasgow on Tuesday the 17th, and said, "Is there no letter waiting for me?" for they were to be home on the 17th, and she was to write and say when the interview was to be. He stayed at home all Wednesday, better in health, but low in spirits, expecting a letter. He went to the Bridge of Allan on Thursday the 19th, and after he had gone a letter came. He did not get that letter at his lodgings, but he had left his address with M. Thuau, with instructions to forward any letter which came; and the envelope is found addressed to his lodgings, and posted between 8.45 A.M. and 12.25 P.M., on Thursday. That envelope was found in the tourist's bag, but the letter has never been found. It arrived, however, on the 19th of March, Thursday, and Thuau, on the same day, addressed it to the Post-Office at

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Stirling; and it was posted at Franklin Place on the night of the 19th of March and reached Stirling about nine o'clock on the 20th. On the 20th L'Angelier writes to Miss Perry, and says, "I should have come to see some one last night, but the letter came too late, so we are both disappointed." After a letter or two, which are not material now for me to read—after a letter or two from Mr. Stevenson, and others—we come to the last of the series.

(Postmark—Glasgow, March 21, 1857.)

"Why, my beloved, did you not come to me? Oh, my beloved, are you ill? Come to me. Sweet one, I waited, and waited for you, but you came not. I shall wait again to-morrow night—same hour and arrangement. Oh, come, sweet love, my own dear love of a sweetheart. Come, beloved, and clasp me to your heart; come, and we shall be happy. A kiss, fond love. Adieu, with tender embraces. Ever believe me to be your own ever dear fond
"Mimi."

That letter was posted in Glasgow, if at a box, between 9 A.M. and 12.30 P.M., and if in the General Post Office, between 11.45 A.M. and 1 P.M. That letter was found in the pocket of the coat. About that letter and envelope there is no dispute nor question whatever. There was an appointment for Thursday the 19th. On Wednesday the 18th she bought her third packet of arsenic. She went back to Currie's shop on the 18th, told him that the first rats had been killed, that they had found a great many large ones lying in the house, and, as she had got arsenic before, appeared to be a respectable person, and told her story without hesitation, on the 18th of March she got her third packet of arsenic. That letter was enclosed by Thuau to L'Angelier on the same day. He en-

closed it in a letter of his own, in which he says that the letter came at half-past 12, and that he hastens to put it into the post, if there is time. L'Angelier got that letter after 9 o'clock, at Stirling, on Sunday morning. He left shortly after the evening service had begun. It is proved by his landlady that he left at that time—it is proved by the postmaster that he got a letter—it is proved that he was now in his usual health. He walked to Stirling, started instantly, taking the letter as an appointment for Sunday night. The question whether it was so or not is immaterial. The guard recognised him as a gentleman who travelled from Stirling to Coatbridge, handed him over to Ross, the auctioneer, and he swears these two were the only passengers in that train who stopped at Coatbridge. They had food together in the inn; the guard, Fairfowl, saw him start with Ross in perfect health at Coatbridge to walk to Glasgow. Ross swears that he walked with him to Glasgow, that he was quite well, walked briskly, did not tire, stopped at no place on the road, and arrived in his lodgings a little after 8; and Mrs. Jenkins says, looking infinitely improved since he left her on the 19th. He came home in the greatest spirits, and told them that the letter had brought him home. They knew, and he made no secret of, why he had come home. The landlady knew so well that when he went out at night he was going to see his sweetheart, that she never asked any questions on these occasions. He stayed in the house, took some tea, and left the house in his usual health a little after or before 9 o'clock.

He is seen sauntering along in the direction of Blythwood Square about 20 minutes past 9. It is too early. He knows the ways of the house, and knows that they have prayers on Sunday night. He must beguile the time a little, and so he goes past Blythwood Square, down to the other side, and makes a call on his acquaintance, M'Allester, in Terrace Street, but does not find him at home. The maid-servant recognised him, and says he was there about half-past 9. Here we lose sight of him for the period of two or three hours; but there is no attempt to show that any mortal man saw him anywhere else than the only place he was going to. He went out with the determination of seeing her; and believing that he had an appointment at that place, you cannot doubt that, after coming from the Bridge of Allan, post-haste to see her, walking first from the Bridge of Allan to Stirling, then travelling from Stirling to Coatbridge, walking from Coatbridge to Glasgow, and then walking from his lodgings in the direction of Blythwood Square—you cannot believe that he would give up his purpose within a hundred yards of the house. The thing is incredible, impossible. Well, gentlemen, as I said, he knew the ways of the house; he knew when it was the habit of the family to retire to rest, and that he would have to wait till Janet was asleep. Can you believe—is it reasonable to believe—that after all these preparations, L'Angelier should have returned without going into the house? The thing is impossible. But if he did go to the house, what do you suppose he did? He

went, of course, to the window and made his presence known. He could do it with certainty. The prisoner denies she heard anything that night. Is that within the region of possibility? She writes him a letter. I know she says the appointment was for Saturday. But do you suppose that in the course of that correspondence, even if that were true, she would not have waited for him next night on the chance of his being out of town? The interview was long delayed, anxiously looked for—the interview at which everything was to be explained, in an explanation which she knew he was waiting for. Is it possible that she went to sleep that night, and never woke till the morning? Gentlemen, whatever else you may think, I think you will come to this inevitable conclusion, that L'Angelier did go to the house, did make his presence known; and if he did that, what means the denial in the prisoner's declaration, that L'Angelier was there that night at all? It is utterly inconceivable and impossible. You have no other trace of him. The policeman, it is true, did not see him, but neither did he see him in many a midnight walk—for you know what a policeman's beat is. But that he was there is certain. This was the critical night, when the question was to be decided of her fame and reputation for ever. How do we seek him next? He is found at his own door, without strength to open the latch, at 2 o'clock in the morning, doubled up with agony, speechless, parched with thirst; vomiting commences instantly, and the former symptoms, with great aggravations, go on

from 9 till 11 o'clock, when the man dies of arsenic. So ends this unhappy tale, that I have taken so long to tell you. His last words are few. No one asks him where he has been. They know where he has been, and that is why they do not ask; so says his landlady. She knows where he has been, but asks no questions; but she was a kindly attentive woman, and she does say to the doctor, "What can be the meaning of this, that while he has gone out in good health twice, he has come back ill; we must have this inquired into, for I cannot comprehend it." The unfortunate victim himself is unwilling, plainly, to admit to himself what doubtless he suspected. He says, "I never had bile before; I do not know what it is. I never felt this way before; I am very cold; cover me up." On the first proposal to send for the doctor, he says—for he certainly does seem to have been a kind-hearted creature—he says to his landlady, "It is too far for you to go." After a while, as he is worse, the landlady again proposes to go for a doctor, one who is near at hand, and he says, "If he is a good doctor, bring him." He makes some difficulty about taking the laudanum, having an aversion to all drugs, and thinking that, as he had got round before without laudanum, he would get round again. But the symptoms get worse, and he tells Mrs. Jenkins to go for Dr. Steven, who comes. Now, gentlemen, I shall have to speak to the idea of suicide. But was it not remarkable that not a single question was asked of the doctor as to whether L'Angelier seemed to wish to get better or

not? The evidence of Mrs. Jenkins, from first to last, shows that L'Angelier was most anxious to recover. And among the very last things he said was, "Oh, if I could only get a little sleep, I think I should recover." At last, Mrs. Jenkins, taking alarm, says, "Is there any one you would like to see?" He replies he would like to see Miss Perry. He does not say he would like to see Miss Smith. If he thought that his life was really in danger, surely the natural feeling is, that he should wish to see her whom of all the world he was most devotedly attached to. But he expressed a wish only to see Miss Perry; and, doubtless, if he had seen Miss Perry, we should have known more about this case than we do now. But before Miss Perry saw him, death had sealed his mouth; it had caught him more quickly than the doctor or his nurse expected, and more quickly than he had any idea of himself. And so, when the doctor raised his head from the pillow, it fell back: and the mystery remains sealed, so far as the tongue of the unhappy victim is concerned.

Now, gentlemen, I am very much mistaken indeed, if all this has not produced an effect on your mind leading to one inevitable result. I don't wish to strain any point against the unfortunate prisoner at the bar. The case is one of such magnitude, the amount of evidence so intricate, and depending, as it does, upon minute circumstances, the more so from the position in which I am now obliged to present the case—I have found it necessary to collect all the little facts, and put them all together, in order to construct, as I say,

a chain of evidence that appears to me completely irrefutable. But, notwithstanding that, I have no desire whatever to press you beyond the legitimate consequences of the facts which I have now stated; and I shall therefore go on to consider, with all the candour that I can, the defence that has been set up. Just let me, before I do so, recapitulate that which we have proved. We have brought these unhappy persons down to the end of December, bound to each other in a way which was truly indissoluble, because the prisoner was so committed in her letters that, except with L'Angelier's consent, she never could have got quit of him. You will find her engaging herself to another, and trying to break off from L'Angelier by mere coldness, and not succeeding; you find the threats of L'Angelier; you find her despairing letters; you then find a meeting fixed, and the first indications of poison being given; the meeting takes place, a reconciliation is effected, but the engagement with Mr. Minnoch goes on. In about a fortnight or ten days he is taken ill after the purchase of arsenic on one occasion—I have not been able to prove the purchase on the other occasion—but it is proved by his own statement that he was taken ill after getting something from her; he proposes to go to the Bridge of Allan; she entreats him not to go, because Mr. Minnoch is there; he takes ill, talks of going to the Bridge of Allan, she tries to dissuade him from going, but he goes; she buys arsenic on the 18th; she writes to make an appointment for the 19th, and she buys arsenic the same day; he does not keep his appointment for the 19th, but he does so

on Sunday, in answer to a second invitation from her, which is found in his pocket; he goes back to Glasgow for the express purpose of keeping the appointment; he comes home, and dies of arsenic within twelve or fourteen hours. There is one other incident to which I must call your attention, and it is this. Apparently the prisoner had shown no particular agitation at the news of L'Angelier's death. Gentlemen, if she is capable of committing the crime charged, you will not wonder at her self-possession. But news came on Thursday. Something on that day reached her ears. What it was we do not know. One morning she was missed from her father's house. Whether she had been in bed or not is not certain. Janet, her sister, says she was not in bed when she awoke in the morning. She was not seen that morning by any of the servants. She was found by Mr. Minnoch at half-past 3 o'clock in the Helensburgh steamer at Greenock. Where she was that evening we cannot discover. But it has been shown that she was absent from half-past 7 o'clock in the morning, when she was missed, till half-past 3, when she was found by Mr. Minnoch. So much is certain. I do not press this incident for more than it is worth, for the mere discovery of the letters was enough to induce her to fly from her father's house. But still, the fact remains, that these letters were discovered, and that the prisoner flies. She is brought back by Mr. Minnoch. From a very gentlemanly feeling he asks no questions, and she never explains, and never has explained, what she did on that occasion.

I now go to the defence. As I said before, I will go into it in the spirit of candour. Now, the first thing may be taken from the declaration of the panel herself. Let us see what it says. The declaration is not anything in her favour; and, though it were otherwise, I have no desire to lessen its legitimate effect upon your mind. If she can tell a consistent story—a story consistent with the evidence—there is no desire to deprive her of the benefit of it.

The prisoner's declaration was then read as follows:—

"My name is Madeleine Smith. I am a native of Glasgow, 21 years of age, and I reside with my father, James Smith, architect, at No. 7, Blythswood Square, Glasgow. For about the last two years I have been acquainted with P. Emile L'Angelier, who was in the employment of W. B. Huggins and Co., in Bothwell Street, and who lodged at 11, Franklyn Place. He recently paid his addresses to me, and I have met with him on a variety of occasions. I learned about his death on the afternoon of Monday, the 23rd March current, from mamma, to whom it had been mentioned by a lady, named Miss Perry, a friend of M. L'Angelier. I had not seen M. L'Angelier for about three weeks before his death, and the last time I saw him was on a night about half-past 10 o'clock. On that occasion he tapped at my bedroom window, which is on the ground floor, and fronts Main Street. I talked to him from the window, which is stanchioned outside, and I did not go out to him, nor did he come in to me. This occasion, which, as already said, was about three weeks before his death, was the last time I saw him. He was in the habit of writing notes to me, and I was in the habit of replying to him by notes. The last note I wrote to him was on the Friday before his death—viz., Friday, the 20th March current. I now see and identify that note and the relative envelope, and they are each marked No. 1. In consequence of that note I expected him to visit me on Saturday night the 21st current, at my bedroom window, in the same way as formerly mentioned, but he did not come, and sent no notice.

There was no tapping at my window on said Saturday night, or on the following night, being Sunday. I went to bed on Sunday night about 11 o'clock, and remained in bed till the usual time of getting up next morning, being 8 or 9 o'clock. In the course of my meetings with M. L'Angelier, he and I had arranged to get married, and we had at one time proposed September last as the time the marriage was to take place, and subsequently the present month of March was spoken of. It was proposed that we should reside in furnished lodgings, but we had not made any arrangement as to time or otherwise. He was very unwell for some time, and had gone to the Bridge of Allan for his health, and he complained of sickness, but I have no idea what was the cause of it. I remember giving him some cocoa from my window one night some time ago, but I cannot specify the time particularly. He took the cup in his hand, and barely tasted the contents, and I gave him no bread to it. I was taking some cocoa myself at the time, and had prepared it myself. It was between 10 and 11 p.m. when I gave it to him. I am now shown a note or letter and envelope which are marked respectively No. 2, and I recognise them as a note and envelope which I wrote to M. L'Angelier, and sent to the post. As I had attributed his sickness to want of food, I proposed, as stated in the note, to give him a loaf of bread, but I said that merely in a joke, and, in point of fact, I never gave him any bread. I have bought arsenic on various occasions. The last I bought was a sixpence-worth, which I bought in Currie's, the apothecary's shop in Sauchiehall Street, and, prior to that, I bought other two quantities of arsenic, for which I paid sixpence each—one of these in Currie's, and the other in Murdoch's, the apothecary's shop, in Sauchiehall Street. I used it all as a cosmetic, and applied it to my face, neck, and arms, diluted with water. The arsenic I got in Currie's shop I got there on Wednesday, the 18th current, and I used it all on one occasion, having put it all in the basin where I was to wash myself. I had been advised to the use of the arsenic in the way I have mentioned by a young lady, the daughter of an actress, and I had also seen the use of it recommended in the newspapers. The young lady's name was Jubilee, and I had met her at school at Clapham, near London. I did not wish any of my father's family to be

aware that I was using the arsenic, and therefore never mentioned it to any of them, and I don't suppose they or any of the servants ever noticed any of it in the basin. When I bought the arsenic in Murdoch's, I am not sure whether I was asked or not what it was for, but I think I said it was for a gardener to kill rats or destroy vermin about flowers, and I only said this because I did not wish them to know that I was going to use it as a cosmetic. I don't remember whether I was asked as to the use I was going to make of the arsenic on the other two occasions, but I likely made the same statement about it as I had done in Murdoch's, and on all the three occasions, as required in the shops, I signed my name to a book in which the sales were entered. On the first occasion I was accompanied by Mary, a daughter of Dr. Buchanan of Dunbarton. For several years past Mr. Minnoch, of the firm of William Houldsworth and Co., has been coming a good deal about my father's house; and about a month ago Mr. Minnoch made a proposal of marriage to me, and I gave him my hand in taken of acceptance, but no time for the marriage has yet been fixed; and my object in writing the note No. 1 before-mentioned was to have a meeting with M. L'Angelier, to tell him that I was engaged in marriage to Mr. Minnoch. I am now shown two notes and an envelope bearing the Glasgow postmark of 28th January, which are respectively marked No. 3, and I recognise these as in my handwriting, and they were written and sent by me to M. L'Angelier. On the occasion that I gave M. L'Angelier the cocoa, as formerly mentioned, I think that when I used it, it must have been known to the servants and members of my father's family, as the package containing the cocoa was lying on the mantelpiece in my room; but not one of the family used it except myself, as they did not seem to like it. The water which I used I got hot from the servants. On the night of the 18th, when I used the arsenic last, I was going to a dinner-party at Mr. Minnoch's house. I never administered, or caused to be administered, to M. L'Angelier, arsenic, or anything injurious. And this I declare to be truth.

(Signed) "MADELEINE SMITH."

Now, gentlemen, that is her account of what took place. She denies entirely that she saw L'An-

gelier on the night before his death—she denies that she heard him at the window the night before his death. You will consider, gentlemen, if that is consistent with any reasonable probability. No doubt the girl Janet slept with her. She said she found her there when she awoke in the morning, and that she went to bed with her at the same time that night. My learned friend did not ask her, and perhaps properly, whether she had heard any noise during the night, and the prisoner is quite entitled to the benefit of the supposition that her sister did not hear any noise during the night. Again, the foot-boy, who slept in the front of the house, declares he heard nothing; and the two maids, who slept in the room behind, swear they heard nothing. But, gentlemen, so far as regards Janet, you have it positively proved that L'Angelier was in the habit of coming, night after night, to the window—you have it proved that on many occasions he did come to the house—and you certainly have it proved that, on some occasions, he was in the house with the prisoner. It does not appear that Janet knew anything about these meetings; and you have her referred to sometimes in the letters, in which she says she could not get Janet asleep last night, as an excuse for not having been at the window, to receive him. In regard to the servants, you will recollect how the house stands by the plan; and that nothing could be easier than for the prisoner, if she had a mind, to go up-stairs and open the front-door to receive him into the drawing-room; or, if the area-gate were left open, she could, with great ease, open the area-door, and let him in that way. Whether she

could let him in by the back without the connivance of Christina Haggart is another question. Christina Haggart swears that she did not connive at it on that occasion; and it may be doubtful, therefore, whether that mode of access was open to her; and, therefore, while there is nothing in what these witnesses say to imply that they did meet that night, there is certainly nothing to exclude the possibility of it. As to the prisoner's account of the use for which she bought the arsenic, as I said before, you must be satisfied that it is a reasonable and credible account before you make up your mind on this case; because, unless it can be presented to you in some intelligible way, that this arsenic was bought and used for this purpose, I am afraid the prisoner stands in this position: of having in her possession the very poison by which her lover died, without being able to account satisfactorily for the possession of it. I do not mean now to go back on the observations I have already made; but you will consider whether—the poison having only been purchased on these three occasions, and never before—that is a true statement which she makes with regard to the use of it. You have to consider whether there is the slightest probability—a probability which any reasonable man can entertain—that she made these three solitary purchases on these three days, and that she used the whole arsenic for that purpose, and that the coincidence of her meeting with L'Angelier on these particular occasions, and immediately after these purchases, is a mere coincidence. If you come to that conclusion, gentlemen, no doubt it will go very far indeed to maintain

the defence; but if you cannot, then I am very much afraid the opposite result follows inevitably. But then it is said, and said with some plausibility, that the meeting which was intended to take place was a meeting trysted for the Saturday, and not for the Sunday. Now, gentlemen, the way I put it to you is this, that either of these two suppositions is quite possible. The letter may have been posted after 11 o'clock; in that case there can be no doubt that the tryst or meeting was for the Sunday—it may have been posted at 9 o'clock; in which case probably it would have been the night before, and though it bears no date, it may possibly have meant that the tryst was to be held on Saturday. But I may make this remark, that while throughout this correspondence, the Thursdays and Fridays and Sundays are the nights generally appointed for the meetings, I have found no instance—perhaps my learned friend may find one—of meetings appointed for the Saturday. But still, gentlemen, that is within the bounds of probability, and [it will be for you to consider, even supposing she expected L'Angelier on the Saturday, whether, knowing he was at the Bridge of Allan, which she says she knew in her declaration, it is at all likely she should not have waited on the Sunday also, in the case of his not having returned to town on the Saturday; that even if it had been the Saturday evening, the question is—Is it within the bounds of probability in this case, that he did not go to the window that night, and make himself heard in the usual way? But, gentlemen, it is one of the main theories on which the defence is founded, that L'Angelier may have

committed suicide. Of course, that is a matter with which I am bound to deal, and can deal only with the anxiety to discover truth. Why, if we had found in this case anything indicating, with reasonable certainty, a case of suicide, we might have disregarded all these facts on which this prosecution is founded. I own, gentlemen, however, and I say it with regret, that I have been unable to see from first to last, in the evidence for the prosecution or the defence, anything that warrants me in believing that this could possibly be a case of suicide. You must deal with that, gentlemen—you must consider the question as between murder and suicide; and, of course, if you are not satisfied that it was a case of murder, you must give the prisoner the benefit of any doubt you may entertain on the subject. But, gentlemen, we have also to consider, is there any other conceivable cause for what has taken place? therefore, before I deal with the question of suicide, let us see whether other contingencies are altogether excluded. It seems to have been said that L'Angelier was an eater of arsenic, and that he may have poisoned himself by an overdose. Gentlemen, I think that rests on evidence so little entitled to credit, that I need not deal with it; and, if my learned friend takes that defence, I am quite content to leave it in the hands of the Court, to direct you as they may think fit. The only evidence of L'Angelier ever having spoken of arsenic, is the evidence of two parties who knew him in Dundee in the year 1852. On one occasion he is said to have given it to horses; but the evidence on that point is entirely uncorroborated. And as to the other

case—the lad who found a parcel of arsenic, but who never recollected the conversation with L'Angelier until a very few days before this trial—I must throw his evidence out of view altogether. There is not, from the time he came to Glasgow, the smallest suspicion that he was in the habit of taking arsenic; he is not proved to have bought it on any single occasion; and it is not proved that he had it in the house at any time. The supposition, therefore, that he was in the habit of taking it, we must altogether reject; neither is there the slightest evidence that it would be possible, even by the practice of eating arsenic, regarding which I am very incredulous, so to have arranged the matter that the amount of 108 grains should have been found in the stomach of the man. It is so completely out of the bounds of reason, that I dismiss the hypothesis as beyond the range of possibility.

[The Lord Advocate then referred at length to some threats of suicide said to have been uttered by the deceased, some alleged attempts at suicide, and conversations in which he had spoken of suicide as a light matter: all of which the learned lord treated with contempt.]

But, then, gentlemen, you will have to consider the circumstances under which this supposed suicide was committed. L'Angelier had taken up his position. He had a strong suspicion that there was something in the rumours about Mr. Minnoch. He did not mean to kill himself if they were true, but he said, "I will show these letters to her father." That is what he meant to do. Well, he came from the Bridge of Allan for the purpose of seeing Miss Smith, the prisoner—very happy,

in good spirits, cheerful—he had a kind note from her in his pocket—he went out at night, to go to Blythswood Square—he certainly had no thoughts of suicide. Well, now, is it conceivable that, without having gone near the house, he committed suicide? Is it within the bounds of evidence or probability? Where did he get the arsenic that night? Certainly not in any of the druggists' shops. That is not conceivable. Is it in the least likely that a man in his position would go out to Blythswood Square and swallow dry arsenic there, and then totter home and die? Gentlemen, that is a supposition that is entirely inconceivable. There is the possibility, no doubt, that he went to see Miss Smith, and that she told him she was going to give him up, and that this had a great impression on his mind; but if she saw him, what comes of the declaration that she has made that she did not see him that night? and, if she did see him that night, is there any link wanting in the chain of evidence that I have laid before you? I can conceive of no possibility of its being a case of suicide that does not imply that they met, and if they met, then the evidence of her guilt is overwhelming. The only chance of escape for the prisoner is to maintain the truth of her declaration, that they did not meet that night; and, if they did not meet, I cannot see how the case can be considered as one of suicide. You may, no doubt, consider whether the truth is that he went to the house, and finding he was not admitted, and that Miss Smith did not hear him, went away in disgust. This is an observation that may be made. But then it is said that the quan-

tity of arsenic found in the stomach clearly denoted a case of suicide, because so much could not have been given and successfully administered. Gentlemen, I don't think this is made out, but quite the reverse; because if the poison were given in cocoa, as it probably was, it has been proved by Dr. Penny, that a very large quantity can be held in suspension in it. And that there should be a large dose, is quite consistent with reason and the facts of this case. If we are right in saying that there were two former cases of administration which were unsuccessful—is it not plain if the thing were to be done that night—just what we would have expected—that it should have been done with certainty? and, consequently, there is nothing surprising in the fact that the third dose was a very large quantity. It is said, gentlemen, and probably will be maintained, that this arsenic was so mixed, that traces of it must have been found in the stomach, and that therefore the arsenic must have been got by L'Angelier and administered by himself. But as to that taken by L'Angelier a month before, no traces of carbonaceous matter could by any possibility have been expected. If Currie's arsenic had been coloured with indigo, probably the colouring matter would have been detected in the stomach. But it was not coloured with indigo: it was coloured with waste indigo; and by experiment, as well as by theory, this was found to leave no trace. There were, no doubt, experiments made by Dr. Penny, in which very minute particles of carbonaceous matter were found in the stomach, mixed with the arsenic. But, gentlemen, when Dr. Penny,

in the first place, examined the stomach, his attention was not directed to this subject at all; and it was his subsequent experiments that were directed to this matter. Dr. Christison also told you that, unless in one part, he could not have expected to find traces of the colouring matter—indigo; and it is quite easy to conceive, independently of the fact that the analysts were not looking for it, that a large quantity of the carbonaceous matter, which is lighter than arsenic, might have been thrown off the stomach in the violent vomiting; and, therefore, gentlemen, I must own that this suspicion of suicide does not appear to me to have any probability. The only thing peculiar about his demeanour was this—he did not say where he had got it; the landlady did not ask him, because she thought she knew; she had no doubt he had been visiting Miss Smith. I think you would expect him to say that he had not done it when he had not done it. But while that is quite true, you can very easily see, especially in a man with the temperament which he is described by the witnesses to have had, that if he had got anything which disagreed with him there, he would rather die than disclose it. Whether, when he sent for Miss Perry, he intended to disclose it is a different question. But during the whole of the illness there seems not to have been the slightest desire for death or the slightest aversion to life; but, on the contrary, the last thing that he said was, “If I could only get a little sleep, I think I should be well.” The sleep which he got was the sleep of death. And, now, gentlemen, having detained you so long—having gone

over this case with an amount of trouble and anxiety which I would fain have spared—I leave it entirely in your hands. I am quite sure that the verdict which you give will be a verdict consistent with your oath and with your opinion of the case. I have nothing but a public duty to discharge. I have endeavoured in my argument in this case throughout to show you as powerfully as I could, how the circumstances which have been proved in evidence bear upon the prisoner. Nor should I have done so if a solemn sense of duty, and my own belief in the justice of the case, had not led me to do so. If I had thought that there were any elements of doubt or of disproof in the case that would have justified me in retiring from the painful task which I have now to discharge, believe me, gentlemen, there is not a man in this Court who would have rejoiced more at that result than myself; for of all the persons engaged in this trial, apart from the unfortunate object of it, I believe the task laid upon me is at once the most difficult and the most painful. I have now discharged my duty. I am quite certain that in the case which I have submitted to you I have not overstrained the evidence. I do not believe that in any instance I have strained the facts beyond what they would naturally bear. If I have, you yourselves, my learned friend on the other side, and the Court, will correct me. And now, gentlemen, as I have said, I leave the case in your hands. I see no outlet for this unhappy prisoner, and if you come to the same result as I have done, there is but one course open to you, and that is to return a verdict of guilty of this charge.

On Wednesday, the eighth day, the Dean of Faculty commenced his address for the prisoner. He said:—Gentlemen of the Jury, the charge against the prisoner is murder, and the punishment of murder is death; and that simple statement is sufficient to suggest to us the awful solemnity of the occasion which brings you and me face to face. But, gentlemen, there are peculiarities in the present case of so singular a kind—there is such an air of romance and mystery investing it from beginning to end—there is something so touching and exciting in the age, and the sex, and the social position of the accused—aye, and I must add, the public attention is so directed to the trial, that they watch our proceedings and hang on our very accents with such an anxiety and eagerness of expectation, that I feel almost bowed down and overwhelmed by the magnitude of the task that is imposed on me. You are invited and encouraged by the prosecutor to snap the thread of that young life, and to consign to an ignominious death on the scaffold one who, within a few short months, was known only as a gentle and confiding and affectionate girl, the ornament and pride of her happy family. Gentlemen, the tone in which my learned friend the Lord Advocate addressed you yesterday could not fail to strike you as most remarkable. It was characterised by great moderation—by such moderation as I think must have convinced you that he could hardly expect a verdict at your hands—and in the course of that address, for which I give him the highest credit, he could not resist the expression of his own deep feeling

of commiseration for the position in which the prisoner is placed, which was but an involuntary homage paid by the official prosecutor to the kind and generous nature of the man. But, gentlemen, I am going to ask you for something very different from commiseration; I am going to ask you for that which I will not condescend to beg, but which I will loudly and importunately demand—that to which every prisoner is entitled, whether she be the lowest and vilest of her sex or the maiden whose purity is as the unsunned snow. I ask you for justice; and if you will kindly lend me your attention for the requisite period, and if Heaven grant me patience and strength for the task, I shall tear to tatters that web of sophistry in which the prosecutor has striven to involve this poor girl and her sad strange story.

Somewhat less than two years ago accident brought her acquainted with the deceased L'Angelier; and yet I can hardly call it accident, for it was due, unfortunately, in a great measure, to the indiscretion of a young man whom you saw before you the day before yesterday. He introduced her to L'Angelier on the open street, in circumstances which plainly show that he could not procure an introduction otherwise or elsewhere. And what was he who thus introduced himself upon the society of this young lady, and then clandestinely introduced himself into her father's house? He was an unknown adventurer, utterly unknown at that time, so far as we can see; for how he procured his introduction into the employment of Huggins & Co. does not appear; and even the persons who

knew him there, knew nothing of his history or antecedents. We have been enabled in some degree to throw light upon his origin and his history. We find that he is a native of Jersey; and we have discovered that at a very early period of his life, in the year 1843, he was in Scotland; he was known for three years at that time to one of the witnesses as being in Edinburgh, and the impression which he made as a very young man, which he then was, was certainly, to say the least of it, not of a very favourable kind. He goes to the Continent; he is there during the French Revolution, and he returns to this country, and is found in Edinburgh again in the year 1851. And in what condition is he then? In great poverty, in deep dejection, living upon the bounty of a tavern-keeper, associating and sleeping in the same bed with the waiter of that establishment. He goes from Edinburgh to Dundee, and we trace his history there; at length we find him in Glasgow in 1853; and in 1855 his acquaintance with the prisoner commenced. In considering the character and conduct of the individual, whose history it is impossible to dissociate from this inquiry, we are bound to form as just an estimate as we can of what his qualities were, of what his character was, of what were the principles and motives that were likely to influence his conduct. We find him, according to the confession of all those who observed him then narrowly, vain, conceited, pretentious, with a great opinion of his own personal attractions, and a very silly expectation of admiration from the other sex. That he was to a certain extent successful in conciliating such admiration may be the fact;

but, at all events, his own prevailing ideas seem to have been that he was calculated to be very successful in paying attentions to ladies, and that he was looking to push his fortune by that means. And accordingly once and again we find him engaged in attempts to get married to women of some station at least in society; we have the part of one disappointment which he met with in England, and another we heard a great deal of connected with a lady in the county of Fife; and the manner in which he bore his disappointment on those two occasions is perhaps the best indication and light we have as to the true character of the man. He was not a person of strong health, and it is extremely probable that this, among other things, had a very important effect in depressing his spirits, rendering him changeable and uncertain—now uplifted, as one of the witnesses said, and now most deeply depressed—of a mercurial temperament, as another described it, very variable, never to be depended on. Such was the individual whom the prisoner unfortunately became acquainted with in the manner that I have stated. The progress of their acquaintance is soon told. My learned friend the Lord Advocate said to you, that, although the correspondence must have been from the outset an improper correspondence, because it was clandestine, yet the letters of the young lady at that first period of their connection breathed nothing but gentleness and propriety. I thank my learned friend for the admission; but even with that admission I must ask you to bear with me while I call your attention for a few moments to one or two incidents in the course of that

early period of their history which I think are very important for your guidance in judging of the conduct of the prisoner. The correspondence in its commencement shows that if L'Angelier had it in his mind originally to corrupt and seduce this poor girl, he entered upon the attempt with considerable ingenuity and skill; for the very first letter of the series which we have contains a passage in which she says:—"I am trying to break myself of all my very bad habits; it is you I have to thank for this, which I do sincerely from my heart." He had been noticing, therefore, her faults, whatever they were. He had been suggesting to her improvement in her conduct or in something else. He had thus been insinuating himself into her confidence. And she no doubt yielded a great deal too easily to the pleasures of this new acquaintance, but pleasures comparatively of a most innocent kind at the time to which I am now referring. And yet it seems to have occurred to her own mind at a very early period that it was impossible to maintain this correspondence consistently with propriety or her own welfare. For so early as the month of April, 1855—indeed in the very month in which apparently the acquaintance began—she writes to him in these terms:—

"I now perform the promise I made in writing to you soon. We are to be in Glasgow to-morrow; but, as my time will not be at my own disposal, I cannot fix any time to see you; chance may throw you in my way. I think you will agree with me in what I intend proposing, that for the present the correspondence had better stop. I know your good feeling will not take this unkind. It was meant quite the reverse. By continuing the correspondence harm may arise; in discontinuing it nothing can be said."

And accordingly for a time, so far as appears, the correspondence did cease. Again, gentlemen, I beg to call your attention to the fact that in the end of this same year the connection was broken off altogether. Once more, in the spring of 1856, it would appear—the correspondence having in the interval been renewed, how, we do not know, but is it not fair to suppose, rather on the importunate entreaty of this gentleman than on the suggestion of the lady who wrote such a letter as that?—the correspondence was discovered by the family of Miss Smith. On that occasion she wrote to her confidant Miss Perry, telling her that the correspondence had been discovered, and that she would be firm. Now what follows from this you have heard from some of the witnesses. The correspondence was put an end to by the interference of Mr. Smith, and for a time that interference had effect. But, alas! the next scene is the most painful of all. This which we have been speaking of is in the end of 1855. In the spring of 1856 the corrupting influence of the seducer was successful, and the prisoner fell. That is recorded in a letter bearing the postmark of the 7th May, which you have heard read. And how corrupting that influence must have been!—how vile the arts which he resorted to for accomplishing his nefarious purpose, can never be proved so well as by looking at the altered tone and language of the unhappy prisoner's letters. She had lost not her virtue merely, but, as the Lord Advocate said, her sense of decency. This was his doing. Think you that, without temptation, without evil teachings, a

poor girl falls into such depth of degradation? No. Influence from without—most corrupting influence—can alone account for such a fall. And yet, through the midst of this frightful correspondence—and I wish to God that it could have been concealed from you, gentlemen, and from the world, and I am sure the Lord Advocate would have spared us it if he had not felt it necessary for the ends of justice—I say that even through the midst of this frightful correspondence there breathes a spirit of devoted affection towards the man that had destroyed her, that strikes me as most remarkable. The history of the affair is soon told. I do not think it necessary to carry you through all the details of their correspondence from the spring of 1856 down to the end of that year. It is in the neighbourhood of Helensburgh almost entirely that that correspondence took place. In November the family of the Smiths came back to Glasgow. And that is an important era in the history of the case; for that was the first time at which they came to live in the house in Blythswood Square. [The Dean of Faculty then referred to the letters which passed at this period.] Now you see the conditions on which she understood it possible, and alone possible, to admit him to the Blythswood-Square house. That condition was the absence of her father and mother from home—an absence which did not take place throughout the whole of the period with which we have to do. "If M. and P. were from home, I could take you in at the front door, and I won't let a chance pass." But that chance, gentlemen, never came. Her father and mother were never absent. Their absence was necessary in order that he might be let in this way. It never was so. Again, it is very important for you to understand—for the Lord Advocate spoke in such a way as may have left a false impression on your minds—it is very important, I say, that you should understand the means by which communication was made between these two at the window. The Lord Advocate seemed to say that there were some concerted signals by rapping at the window or on the railings with a stick in order to attract attention. This, you will find, was an entire mistake. L'Angelier did on one or two occasions take that course, but the prisoner immediately forbade it, and ordered him not to do it again. In a letter which bears the postmark of December 5, 1856, she says—"Darling, do not knock at the window;" and again in a postscript—"Remember, do not knock at the window"—earnestly repeating this caution. About this time it is quite obvious that they had it in view to accomplish an elopement. It was quite plain that the consent of Miss Smith's parents to her union with this young Frenchman was not to be thought of any longer. That hope was altogether gone, and accordingly there are constant references in the letters about this time to the arrangements that were to be made for carrying her from her father's house and accomplishing a marriage either in Glasgow or Edinburgh. [The Dean of Faculty then referred to further correspondence, from which it appeared that to the end of January there had been but two meetings within the house, both effected by the agency of Christina Hag-

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gart.] The only evidence at all as to meetings within the house is, in the first place, in the area under the front door, and the other meeting that took place on the occasion when Christina Haggart introduced L'Angelier at the back door. Now, I am sure you will agree with me that this is an important part of the case: and I bring you down thus to the commencement of the month of February, with this I think distinctly proven, or at least I am entitled to say without a shadow of evidence to the contrary, that they were not in the habit of coming into personal contact. On the contrary, they had only met in this way on two occasions in the course of the winter. But now we have come to a very important stage of the case. On the 28th of February Mr. Minnoch proposes, and, if I understand the theory of my learned friend's case aright, from that day the whole character of this girl's mind and feelings was changed, and she set herself to prepare for the perpetration of what my learned friend has called one of the most foul, cool, deliberate murders that ever was committed. Gentlemen, I will not say that such a thing is absolutely impossible—he will be a bold man who will seek to set limits to the depths of human depravity; but this at least experience teaches us, that perfection, even in depravity, is not rapidly attained, and that it is not by such short and easy stages as the prosecutor has been able to trace in the career of Madeleine Smith that a gentle loving girl passes into the savage grandeur of a Medea, or the appalling wickedness of a Borgia. No, gentlemen; such a thing is not possible. There is and must be a certain progress in guilt, and it is quite out of all

human experience that from the tone of the letters which I have last read to you there should be such a sudden transition from affection to the savage desire for removing by any means the obstruction to her wishes and purposes that the prosecutor imputes to the prisoner. Think, gentlemen, how foul and unnatural a murder it is—the murder of one who within a very short space was the object of her love—an unworthy object—an unholy love—but yet while it lasted—and its endurance was not very brief—it was a deep, absorbing, unselfish, devoted passion. And the object of that passion she now conceives the purpose of murdering. Such is the theory that you are desired to believe. Before you will believe it, will you not ask for demonstration? Will you be content with conjecture—will you be content with suspicion, however pregnant—or will you be so unreasonable as to put it to me in this form, that the man having died of poison, the theory of the prosecutor is the most probable that is offered? [The learned gentleman having referred to the three counts of the indictment, proceeded.] These are three separate acts of administration, not, I pray you to observe, general physiological facts, which you may deduce from various considerations, but plain physical facts—facts which, if anybody had seen, would have been proved to demonstration, but which, in the absence of eye-witnesses, I do not dispute may be proved by circumstantial evidence. But then you must always bear in mind that circumstantial evidence must come up to this—that it must convince you of the perpetration of these acts. Now, then, in dealing with such

circumstantial proof of such facts as I have been speaking of, what should you expect to find? Of course, the means must be in the prisoner's hands of committing the crime. The possession of poison will be the first thing that is absolutely necessary; and, on the other hand, the fact that the deceased was ill and died from the consequences of poison. But it would be the most defective of all proofs of poisoning to stop at such facts as these, for one person may be in the possession of poison, and another person die from the effects of poison, and yet that proves nothing. You must have a third element. You must not merely have a motive—and I shall speak of motive by-and-by—you must not merely have a motive, but opportunity—the most important of all elements. You must have the opportunity of the parties coming into personal contact, or of the poison being conveyed to the murdered person through the medium of another. Now, we shall see how far there is the slightest room for such a suspicion here. As regards the first charge, it is alleged to have taken place on the evening of the 19th February, and the illness, on the same theory, followed either in the course of that night, or rather the next morning. Now, in the first place, as to date, is it by any means clear? Mrs. Jenkins swears that, to the best of her recollection and belief, the first illness preceded the second by eight or ten days. Eight or ten days from the 22nd, which was the date of the second illness, will bring us back to the 13th February, and he was very ill about the 13th February, as was proved by the letter I read to you, and

also by the testimony of Mr. Miller. Now, if the first illness was on the 13th February, do you think that another illness could have intervened between that and the 22nd without Mrs. Jenkins being aware of it? Certainly that won't do. Therefore, if Mrs. Jenkins is correct, that the first illness was eight or ten days before, that is one and a most important blow against the prosecutor's case in this first charge. Let us look, now, if you please, at what is said on the other side as to the date. It is said by Miss Perry, that not only was that the date of his illness, but that he had a meeting with the prisoner on the 19th. Miss Perry's evidence upon that point I take leave to say is not worth much. She had no recollection of that day when she was examined first by the Procurator-Fiscal; no, nor the second time, nor the third time; and it was only when, by a most improper interference on the part of one of the clerks of the Fiscal, a statement was read to her out of a book which has been rejected as worthless in fixing dates, that she then for the first time took up the notion that it was the 19th which L'Angelier had reference to in the conversations which he had with her. And, after all, what do these conversations amount to? To this, that on the 17th, when he dined with her, he said he expected to meet the prisoner on the 19th. But did he say afterwards that he had met her on the 19th? The Lord Advocate supposed that he had, but he was mistaken. Miss Perry said nothing of the sort. She said that when she saw him again on the 2nd March, he did not tell her of any meeting on the 19th. Well, gentlemen, let us look

now, in that state of the evidence, as to the probabilities of the case. This first illness, you will keep in view, whensoever it took place, was a very serious one—a very serious one indeed. Mrs. Jenkins was very much alarmed by it, and the deceased himself suffered intensely. There can be no doubt about that. Now, if the theory of the prosecutor be right, it was on the morning of the 19th that he was in this state of intense suffering, and upon the 20th, the next day, he bought the largest piece of beef that is to be found in his pass-book from his butcher; and he had fresh herrings for dinner in such a quantity as to alarm his landlady, and a still more alarming quantity and variety of vegetables. Here is a dinner for a sick person! All that took place upon the 21st, and yet the man was near death's door on the morning of the 20th, by that irritation of stomach, no matter how produced, which necessarily leaves behind it the most debilitating and sickening effects! I say, gentlemen, there is real evidence that the date is not the date which the prosecutor says it is. But, gentlemen, supposing that the date were otherwise, was the illness caused by arsenic? Such I understand to be the position of my learned friend. Now, that is the question which I am going to put to you very seriously, and I ask you to consider the consequences of answering that question in either way. You have it proved very distinctly, I think—to an absolute certainty almost—that on the 19th February the prisoner was not in possession of arsenic. I say proved to a certainty for this reason—because when she went to buy arsenic afterwards, on the 21st

February, and the 6th and the 18th March, she went about it in so open a way that it was quite impossible that it should escape observation if it came afterwards to be inquired into. I am not mentioning that at present as an element of evidence in regard to her guilt or innocence of the second or third charge. But I want you to keep the fact in view at present for this reason, that if she was so loose and open in her purchases of arsenic on these subsequent occasions, there was surely nothing to lead you to expect that she should be more secret or more cautious on the first occasion. How could that be? Why, one could imagine that a person entertaining a murderous purpose of this kind, and contriving and compassing the death of a fellow-creature, might go on increasing in caution as she proceeded; but how *she* should throw away all idea of caution or secrecy upon the second, and third, and fourth occasions, if she went to purchase so secretly upon the first, that the whole force of the prosecutor has not been able to detect that earlier purchase, I leave it to you to explain to your own minds. It is incredible. Nay, but, gentlemen, it is more than incredible; I think it is disproved by the evidence of the prosecutor himself. He sent his emissaries throughout the whole druggists' shops in Glasgow, and examined their registers to find whether any arsenic had been sold to a person of the name of L'Angelier. I need not tell you that the name of Smith was also included in the list of persons to be searched for: and, therefore, if there had been such a purchase at any period prior to the 19th February, that fact would have been

as easily, and
 illustration, as the
 a subsequent period.
 men, am I not strug-
 great deal too hard to show
 at the possibility of purchas-
 it before the 19th is absolutely
 improved? that is no part of my
 business. It is enough for me to
 say that there is not a tittle or ves-
 tige of evidence on the part of the
 prosecutor that such a purchase
 was made prior to the 21st; and,
 therefore, on that ground, I submit
 to you with the most perfect con-
 fidence as regards that first charge,
 that it is absolutely impossible
 that arsenic could have been ad-
 ministered by the prisoner to the
 deceased upon the evening of the
 19th February. Nay, gentlemen,
 there is one circumstance more be-
 fore I have done with that, which is
 worth attending to. Suppose it
 was the 19th, then it was the occa-
 sion in reference to which M.
 Thuau told you that when the de-
 ceased gave him an account of his
 illness and the way in which it
 came on, he told him that he had
 been taken ill in the presence of
 the lady—a thing totally incon-
 sistent with the notion, in the first
 place, that the arsenic was admin-
 istered by her, and its effects after-
 wards produced and seen in the
 lodgings, but still more inconsistent
 with Mrs. Jenkins' account of the
 manner and time at which illness
 came on, which, if I recollect
 right, was at 4 o'clock in the morn-
 ing after he had gone to bed per-
 fectly well. Now, gentlemen, I
 say, therefore, you are bound to
 hold not merely that there is here
 a failure to make out the adminis-
 tration on the 19th, but you are
 bound to give me the benefit of an
 absolute negative upon that point,
 and to allow me to assume that

arsenic was not administered on
 the 19th by the prisoner. Now,
 see the consequences of the posi-
 tion which I have thus established.
 Was he ill from the effects of
 arsenic on the morning of the
 20th? I ask you to consider that
 question as much as the prosecutor
 has asked you; and if you can
 come to the conclusion, from the
 symptoms exhibited, that he was
 ill from the effects of arsenic on
 the morning of the 20th, what is
 the inference?—that he had
 arsenic administered to him by
 other hands than the prisoner's.
 The conclusion is inevitable, irre-
 sistible, if these symptoms were
 the effect of arsenical poisoning.
 Again, you are to hold that the
 symptoms of that morning's illness
 were not such as to indicate the
 presence of arsenic in the stomach,
 or to lead to the conclusion of
 arsenical poisoning. What is the
 result of that again? The result
 of it is to destroy the whole
 theory of the prosecutor's case,—a
 theory of successive administra-
 tions, and to show how utterly im-
 possible it is for him to bring evi-
 dence up to the point of an actual
 administration. Then, as soon as
 you weigh that evidence, and test its
 application to the occasion to which
 it is intended to apply, you find it
 not merely inconclusive, but find it
 proof of the contrary. I give my
 learned friend the option of being
 impaled on one or other of the
 horns of that dilemma, I care not
 which. Either he was ill from
 arsenical poisoning on the morning
 of the 20th, or he was not. If he
 was, he had received arsenic from
 other hands than the prisoner's.
 If he was not, the foundation of
 the whole case is shaken. So
 much for the first charge.

But before I proceed to the con-

sideration of the second charge more particularly, I want you to follow me very precisely as to certain dates, and you will oblige me very much if you take a note of them. The first parcel of arsenic which is purchased by the prisoner was upon the 21st of February. It was bought in the shop of Murdoch the apothecary, and the arsenic then purchased was mixed with soot. Murdoch was the person who ordinarily supplied medicines to Mr. Smith's family, and she left the arsenic unpaid for, and it went into her father's account; and I shall have something to say about these circumstances hereafter. I merely mention them at present. Now, on Sunday the 22nd it is said, and we shall see by-and-by with how much reason, that L'Angelier again had arsenic administered to him, and so far it may be that we have, in regard to the second charge, a purchase of arsenic previous to the alleged administration. I shall not lose sight of that weighty fact; but, from the 22nd February onwards, there appears to me to be no successful attempt on the part of the prosecutor to prove any meeting between these persons. He was confined to the house after that illness, as you have heard, for eight or ten days. * * * In short, there is not, from the 22nd of February to the 6th of March, any attempt to prove a meeting between the parties. On the 6th March the prisoner goes with her family to the Bridge of Allan, and there she remains till the 17th; and on the 6th March, immediately preceding her departure to the Bridge of Allan, she buys her second parcel of arsenic, and that she buys in the company of Miss Buchanan, talks about it to two young men who were

in the shop, signs her name on the register as she had done on the previous occasion; every circumstance shows the most perfect openness in making the purchases. Well, she goes to the Bridge of Allan on the 6th, and confessedly does not return till the 17th. Let us now trace, on the other hand, the adventures of L'Angelier. He remains in Glasgow till the 10th. He then goes to Edinburgh, and returns on the 17th at night. He comes home by the late train to Glasgow. On the 18th he remained in the house all day. On the 19th, in the morning, he goes first to Edinburgh and then to the Bridge of Allan, from which he did not return till the night preceding his death, on the 22nd. I have missed directing your attention at the proper place to the fact that on the 18th, on her return from the Bridge of Allan, the prisoner purchases her third portion of arsenic in the same open way as before. Observe, gentlemen, that unless you shall hold it to be true, and proved by the evidence before you, that these two persons met on the 22nd of February, which was a Sunday, or unless, in like manner, you hold it to be proved that they met again on the fatal night of the 22nd March, there never was a meeting at all after the prisoner had made any of her purchases of arsenic. I maintain that there not only was no meeting, that we have no evidence of any meeting; but that practically there was no possibility of their meeting. I say that unless you can believe on the evidence that there was a meeting on the 22nd of February, or again on the 22nd of March, that there is no possible occasion on which she either could have administered

poison or could have purposed or intended to have administered it. Let us see if they did meet on the 22nd of February. What is the evidence on that point of Mrs. Jenkins, L'Angelier's landlady? She says he was in his usual condition on the 21st, when he made that celebrated dinner to which I have already adverted, and when she thought he was making himself ill, and on that 21st he announced to her that he would not leave the house all the Sunday—the following day. He had therefore no appointment with the prisoner for the Sunday, else he would never have made that statement. On the 22nd, Mrs. Jenkins says she has no recollection of his going out, in violation of his declared intention made the day before. Gentlemen, do you really believe that this remarkably accurate woman would not have remembered a circumstance in connection with this case of such great importance as that he had first of all said that he would not go out upon that Sunday, and that he had then changed his mind and gone out? It is too daring a draft on your imagination. She has no recollection of his going out, and I am entitled to conclude that he did not. And when he did go out of a night and come in late, what was his habit? Mrs. Jenkins says he never got into the house on those occasions—that is, after she went to bed—except in one or other of these two ways:—either he asked for and got a check-key, or the door was opened to him by M. Thuau. Mrs. Jenkins says there was no other mode. She says he did not ask for the check-key that night. If he had done so she must have recollected. Thuau says he certainly did not let him in.

Now, gentlemen, I must say that to conjecture in the face of this evidence that L'Angelier was out of the house that night is one of the most violent suppositions ever made in the presence of a jury, especially when that conjecture is for the purpose of—by that means, and that means only—rendering the second charge in this indictment possible; for without it, it is impossible. Well, L'Angelier was not taken ill till late in the morning, and he did not come home ill. There is no evidence that he ever came home at all; or that he ever was out; all we know is, that he was taken ill late in the morning, about 4 or 5 o'clock. Only one attempt was made by my learned friend to escape from the inevitable results of this evidence, and it is by a strange and forced use of a particular letter, No. 111, written on a Wednesday, in which letter the prisoner says she is sorry to hear he is ill; but the portion on which he particularly founded was that in which she said,—“ You did look bad on Sunday night and Monday morning.” My learned friend says that that letter was written on the 25th of February, and points out to you that the Sunday before that was the 22nd. And, no doubt, if that were conclusively proved, it would be a piece of evidence in conflict with the other, and a very strong conflict and contradiction it would indeed be, and one which you, gentlemen, would have great difficulty to reconcile. This, however, would not be a reason for believing the evidence of the Crown, or for convicting the prisoner. But, gentlemen, the contradiction is imaginary; for the only date the letter bears is Wednesday, and it may be, so far as the latter is traced, any

Wednesday in the whole course of their correspondence. There is not a bit of internal evidence in this letter, nor in the place where it was found, nor anywhere else, to fix its date, unless you take that reference to Sunday night, which is, of course, begging the whole question. Therefore, I say again, gentlemen, that it might have been written on any Wednesday during the whole course of their correspondence and connection. But it is found in an envelope, from which its date is surmised. And, gentlemen, because a certain letter, without date, is found in a certain envelope, you are to be asked to convict, and to convict of murder, on that evidence alone! I say that if this letter had been found in an envelope bearing the most legible possible postmark, it would have been absurd and monstrous to convict on such evidence. But, when the postmark is absolutely illegible, how much is that difficulty and absurdity increased! Except that the Crown witness from the post-office says that the mark of the month has an R, and that the post-office mark for February happens to have no R, we have no evidence even as to the month. The Lord Advocate said in the course of his argument that, without any improper proceedings on the part of the Crown officials, nothing could be so easily imagined as that a letter should get into a wrong envelope in the possession of the deceased himself. I adopt that suggestion. And if that be a likely accident, what is the value of this letter as a piece of evidence?—especially in opposition to the plain evidence of two witnesses for the Crown, that the Sunday referred to in the letter could not be the 22nd of February,

because on that Sunday L'Angelier was never over the door. Well, I do not think the Crown has succeeded much better in supporting the second charge. I should like to know whether my learned friend still persists in saying that, on the morning of the 23rd February, the deceased was suffering from the effects of arsenical poison; for, if he does, the answer is the same—that he was in the way of receiving arsenic from another hand than the prisoner's. And now, gentlemen, am I not entitled to say that, as regards the first two charges, step by step—tediously, I am afraid, but with no more minuteness than necessary for the ends of justice and the interests of the prisoner—I have pulled to pieces the web of sophistry which had been woven around this case?

Well, gentlemen, time goes on, and certainly in the interval between the 22nd February and the 22nd March we have no event in the nature of a meeting between these parties. Nothing of that kind is alleged; and on the 22nd of March it is perfectly true that L'Angelier goes to Glasgow, and goes under peculiar circumstances. The events connected with his journey from the Bridge of Allan, with the causes and consequences of it, I must beg you to bear with me while I detail at considerable length. He went to the Bridge of Allan on the morning of the 19th, or, in other words, he went first to Edinburgh, and then from that to the Bridge of Allan. You recollect that upon the 18th—from the night of the 17th, after his arrival from Edinburgh, and in the course of the 18th—he had expressed himself very anxious about a letter which he expected. He spoke to Mrs. Jenkins about

it several times; but he started for Edinburgh without receiving that letter, and I think it is pretty plain that the sole cause of his journey to Edinburgh that day was to see whether the letter had not gone there. Now in Edinburgh again he receives no letter, but goes on to the Bridge of Allan, and at the Bridge of Allan he does receive a letter from the prisoner. That letter was written on the evening of Wednesday the 18th—remember that—and it was posted on the morning of Thursday. It was addressed by the prisoner to the deceased at his lodgings at Mrs. Jenkins'; she being ignorant of the fact that he had left town. It reached Mrs. Jenkins' in the course of the forenoon, and it was posted in another envelope by M. Thuau addressed to L'Angelier at Stirling, where he received it upon Friday. I hope you follow this exactly, as you will find it immediately of consequence. It reached the post-office at Stirling, I think, about 10 on the morning of Friday. Now, gentlemen, there are two or three circumstances connected with this letter of the greatest consequence. In the first place, it is written a day before it is posted. In that respect it stands very much in the same position as by far the greater part of the letters written, which were almost all written at night and posted next morning. In the second place, it undoubtedly contained an appointment to meet the deceased on the Thursday evening. That was the evening after it was written—the evening of the day on which it was posted. But he being out of town, and not receiving it until the Friday, it was of course too late for the object, and he did not come to town in answer to that letter—a very im-

portant fact too; for this reason, that it shows that if the tryst was made by appointment for one evening, he did not think it worth while to attempt to come the next evening, because he could not see the prisoner but by appointment. Remember how anxious he was before he left Glasgow; remember that he made a journey to Edinburgh for the very purpose of getting the letter that he expected. He was burning to receive the letter—in a state of the greatest anxiety—and yet when he gets it on the Friday morning in Stirling, seeing that the hour of appointment is already past, he knows that it is in vain to go. She cannot see him except when the tryst was made. Now, most unfortunately—I shall say no more than that of it at present—that letter was lost; and, most strangely, not merely the original envelope in which it was enclosed by the prisoner herself, but the additional envelope into which it was put by Thuau, are both found; or said to be found, in the deceased's travelling-bag, which he had with him at Stirling and the Bridge of Allan. But the letter is gone—where, no man can tell. Certainly it cannot be imputed as a fault to the prisoner that that letter is not here. You will see it is beyond all question that on the Friday he writes a letter to Miss Perry, in which he makes use of this expression—"I should have come to see some one last night, but the letter came too late, so we were both disappointed." He got the letter; he knew that it contained an appointment for that night, and the preservation of this letter to Miss Perry proves its contents so far.

Now, there is another letter which is sent to the Bridge of

Allan through the same channel. It is addressed to Mrs. Jenkins, and bears the postmark of 21st March—that is to say, Saturday morning. It reached Mrs. Jenkins' in the course of the forenoon; it was posted at Stirling by M. Thuau in the afternoon of the same day, and was received by the deceased at the Bridge of Allan on Sunday morning. Here is the letter.—

"Why, my beloved, did you not come to me? Oh, my beloved, are you ill? Come to me. Sweet one, I waited and waited for you, but you came not. I shall wait again to-morrow night—same hour and arrangement. Oh, come, sweet love, my own dear love of a sweetheart. Come, beloved, and clasp me to your heart; come, and we shall be happy. A kiss, fond love. Adieu, with tender embraces. Ever believe me to be your own ever dear, fond
"MIMI."

When was it that she "waited and waited?" It was upon Thursday evening—that was the tryst. The letter to Miss Perry proves conclusively that it was on the Thursday she waited, expecting him to come in answer to her previous invitation. When, then, do you think it was likely that she should write her next summons? I should think that, in all human probability, it was on Friday. She almost always wrote her letters in the evening, and I think I am not going too far when I say, that when she did not write them in the evening, she always put the hour to them at which they were written; and when she wrote her letters in the evening they were invariably posted next morning, and not that evening, for very obvious reasons. Now, then, is it not clear to you that this letter, this all-important letter, written upon the Friday evening, was posted on the Saturday morning, while she still

believed that he was in Glasgow with Mrs. Jenkins, making the appointment for Saturday evening?—"I shall wait to-morrow night, same hour and arrangement." It is the very same amount of warning that she gave him in the previous letter written on Wednesday, and posted on the Thursday morning when she made the appointment for Thursday evening. Here, in like manner, comes this letter written, as I say, upon the Friday evening, and posted upon the Saturday morning—fixing a meeting for the Saturday evening. The two things square exactly; and it would be against all probability that it should be otherwise.

[The Dean of the Faculty then referred to letters to show that, contrary to the assertion of the Lord Advocate, Saturday and not Sunday was the favourite day for meeting.]

Gentlemen, I think further, with reference to the supposed meeting on the Sunday evening, that I am entitled to say to you that there is no appearance of their having met without previous arrangement. The very existence of that number of references in various parts of the correspondence and at different dates to meetings then made or that were passed, the constant reference to the aid and assistance of Christina Haggart whenever there was anything more than a mere meeting at the window required, all go to show that in meetings between these parties there always was and always must have been, in order to their being brought about at all, previous arrangement. If, indeed, as regards Blythwood-Square house, the theory of the prosecutor had been correct, that he had it in his power at any time

to go to the window in Maine Street and call her attention by some noisy signal, the case might have been different. But I have already shown how constantly she repeated to him her warning that he was on no account to make the slightest knocking or noise of any kind—that when she wanted to see him she would watch for him and tell him when to come. But a signal at the window was to be avoided of all things, because it was sure to lead to discovery. Therefore, without previous arrangement it does not appear to me to be possible for these parties to have met on the occasion the prosecutor says they did. And now let us see what the condition of Blythwood-Square house and its inmates was upon this all-important Sunday the 22nd March. If I am right in my reading of the letters, she expected him on Saturday evening, and she waited for him then—waited most impatiently; waited and waited as she had upon the Thursday, but he came not. On the Sunday evening she did not expect him—why should she? When he did not come on the Thursday evening, she did not expect him and he did not come on the Friday evening—when he did not come on the Saturday evening, why should she expect him on the following evening? Having broken his appointment on the Thursday, he did not understand he could procure an interview on the Friday. Having broken it on the Saturday, why should he expect that the meeting was transferred to the following evening? Well, then, that is the state in which her expectations were on that occasion, and her conduct precisely squared. She is at home in the family, with

her father, mother, brothers, and sisters. They are all at prayers together at 9 o'clock. The servants come up to attend prayers along with the family. Duncan Mackenzie, the suitor of Christina Haggart, remains below while the family are at worship. The servants afterwards go down-stairs to bed as usual—one after the other, first the boy, then Christina Haggart, and lastly, the cook, who gets to bed about 11 o'clock. The family then retire to rest, and the prisoner with her youngest sister descends from the dining-room to her bed-room between half-past 10 and 11. They take half an hour to undress; they both get into bed about the same time; the prisoner apparently is undressed as usual; goes to bed with her sister; and, so far as human knowledge or evidence can go, that house is undisturbed and unapproached till the prisoner is lying in the morning, side by side with her sister, as she had fallen asleep at night. Do you think it possible that, if there had been a meeting between these two parties, there should have been no evidence of it? The watchman was on his beat, and he knew L'Angelier well, and he saw nothing. As you must be aware, this is a very quiet part of the town; it is not a bustling thoroughfare, but a quiet west-end square of dwellings, about which the appearance of a stranger at a late hour on a Sunday evening would attract attention. The policeman, whose special charge was, on such an evening, and in such circumstances, to see every one passing there, sees nothing. Neither within the house, nor without the house, is there the slightest vestige of ground for suspecting that that meeting of

which they had been disappointed on Saturday took place on the Sunday. But now let me turn to L'Angelier. It is said that he came from the Bridge of Allan in answer to the invitation sent him by the prisoner in the course of Saturday. I don't think that is altogether a reasonable presumption. But even if you assume it, it won't advance the prosecutor's case one step. But I say it is not a reasonable presumption. I say it for this reason, because to say that he came into Glasgow on a Sunday at such great inconvenience to keep an appointment which was already past is to suppose him to contradict on Sunday what he did, or rather omitted to do, on Friday, under precisely similar circumstances.

Let me now remind you that, with reference to the correspondence between him and M. Thuau as to the forwarding of his letters, that we have this in his letter of the 16th March, 1857. He says:—"I have received no letters from Mr. Mitchell; I should like to know very much what he wants with me." Now you don't know anything of Mr. Mitchell, and the Crown has not told you; but apparently L'Angelier was expecting letters from this Mr. Mitchell when he was in Edinburgh. He was anxious to receive them, and who can tell what letters he received at the Bridge of Allan on Sunday morning? Who can tell whether there was not a letter from this Mitchell; and, if so, who can tell what it contained? However, L'Angelier came to Glasgow, and there was a certain degree of mystery, and a very great obscurity thrown over this part of the case—I mean the course of his journey to Glasgow. I refer to this part

of the evidence because I think everything that bears on the proceedings of L'Angelier on Sunday is important to the case.

[The learned gentleman then referred to the evidence of the persons who had travelled with a person whom they identified to be L'Angelier by the photograph portrait.]

Now, if these three witnesses are correct in what they stated to you, observe what the result is. He was ill. He was taking laudanum in the apothecaries' shops as he passed, and, finally, in Miss Kirk's shop he purchased, but did not consume, some white powder, of which Miss Kirk could not tell what it was. Well, he came to Glasgow. He is seen by Mrs. Jenkins at his lodgings on his arrival at about 8 o'clock. He remains there till 9, and then goes out. He is seen in different streets. He calls about half-past 9 o'clock on his friend M'Allester, who lives some five minutes' walk from Blythwood Square. He calls there, but finds that M'Allester is from home. Again, I ask, why have we not here M'Allester to tell us what he knew about him, or whether he expected him? Could M'Allester have told us anything about the Mitchell of the letter? Could not M'Allester have explained what was the errand on which he had come from the Bridge of Allan? Why does the Crown leave all these different things unexplained on this the last and most important day in his history? Now, gentlemen, from half-past 9 till half-past 2 o'clock—at least five hours—he is absolutely lost sight of; and I was startled at the manner in which my learned friend the Lord Advocate met this diffi-

culty. He says it is no doubt a matter of conjecture and inference that in the interval he was in the presence of the prisoner. Good heavens! Inference and conjecture! A matter of inference and conjecture whether on the night he was poisoned he was in the presence of the person who is charged with his murder! I never heard such an expression made use of in a capital charge before, as indicating or describing a link in the chain of the prosecutor's case. It is new to me. I have heard it many a time in the mouth of a prisoner's counsel, and I dare say you will hear it many a time in mine yet before I have done; but for the prosecutor himself to describe one part of his evidence as a piece of conjecture and hypothesis is to me an entire and most startling novelty—and yet my learned friend could not help it. It was honest and fair that he should so express himself if he intended to ask for a verdict at all, for he can ask for this verdict on nothing but a set of unfounded and incredible suspicions and hypotheses. Let us now look at this third charge in the light of probabilities, since we must descend to conjecture, and let us see whether there is anything to aid the conjecture which the Crown has chosen to consider as the most probable one. If you believe the evidence of the Crown, he suspected the prisoner of having tried to poison him before. But then, says my learned friend, his suspicions were lulled. She had become more kind to him before he had left town, and his suspicions were lulled. I think my learned friend said he was brooding over it when he was in Edinburgh, and spoke of it in a very serious tone

to Mr. and Mrs. Towers at Portobello. That was the 16th of March, after which he had nothing to change his mind in the shape of kindness or confidence from the prisoner, and, therefore, if he did once entertain the suspicion, however unfounded, there was nothing to remove it from his mind anterior to the evening of Sunday the 22nd of March. A man whose suspicions are excited against a particular person is not very likely to take poison at that person's hand. I am merely uttering a very commonplace probability when I say this, but the circumstance of its being a commonplace observation makes it all the stronger here,—it is a thing so plain and obvious on the face of it that nobody can fail to see it; and yet what are we asked to believe that he did that night? We are asked to believe that he took from her hand a poisoned cup in which there lurked such a quantity of arsenic as was sufficient to leave in his stomach, after his death, 88 grains, such a dose indicating the administration of at least double,—aye, I think, as Dr. Christison said, indicating the administration of at least half an ounce—240 grains—and that he took that evening from the hand of the prisoner, with all his previous suspicion that she was practising on his life. It is a dose which, as far as experience goes, never was successfully administered by a murderer. There is not a case on record in which it has ever been shown that a person administering poison to another ever succeeded in persuading him to swallow such a quantity. Yet with all these extraordinary circumstances attending the character and quantity of the dose, this

gentleman swallowed it, having had his suspicions previously excited that the prisoner was practising on his life. [The learned gentleman then dwelt upon the admitted fact that on each occasion when the prisoner had purchased arsenic, that poison had been mixed with soot or indigo; that the witnesses for the Crown had stated that either could afterwards be detected; but that neither soot nor indigo had been found in the analysis of the contents of the deceased's stomach.] Such is the state of the evidence on this third and last charge upon the 22nd of March; and I do venture to submit to you that if the case for the Crown is a failure, as it unquestionably is upon the first and second charges, it is a far more signal and radical failure as regards the third. The one fact which is absolutely indispensable to bring guilt home to the prisoner remains not only not proved—I mean the act of administration—but the whole evidence connected with the proceedings of that day seems to me to go to negative such an assumption. I might stop there, for nothing could be more fallacious than the suggestion which was made to you by the Lord Advocate, that it was necessary for the prisoner to explain how the deceased came by his death. I have no such duty imposed upon me. His Lordship will tell you that a defender in this Court has no further duty than to repel the charge and to stand upon the defensive, and to maintain that the case of the prosecutor is not proved. No man probably can tell—certainly at the present moment I believe no man on earth can tell—how L'Angelier met his death. Nor am I under

the slightest obligation even to suggest to you a possible mode in which that death may have been brought about without the intervention of the prisoner. Yet it is but fair that, when we are dealing with so many matters of mere conjecture and suspicion on the part of the Crown, we should for a moment consider whether that supposition upon which the charge is founded is in itself preferable, in respect to its higher probability, to other suppositions that may be very fairly made. The character of this man—his origin, his previous history, the nature of his conversation, the numerous occasions upon which he spoke of suicide—naturally suggest that as one mode by which he may have departed this life. I say, gentlemen—understand me—that I am not undertaking to prove that he died by his own hand. But I entreat you again to remember that that is no necessary part of my defence. But of course I should be using you very ill—I should be doing less than my duty to the prisoner—if I had not brought before you the whole of that evidence which suggests the probability of that man dying by his own hand at one time or another. From the very first time at which we see him, even as a lad, in the year 1843, he talks in a manner to impress people with the notion that he has no moral principle to guide him. He speaks over and over again in Edinburgh, Dundee, and elsewhere—ay, and the prisoner's letters show that he made the same threat to her—that he would put himself out of existence. And is it half as violent a supposition as the supposition of this foul murder, that upon this evening, the 22nd of

March, in a fit of that kind of madness which he himself described came over him when he met with a disappointment—finding, it may be, that he could not procure access to an interview which he desired—assuming that he came to Glasgow for the purpose—assuming, even, that he mistook the evening of the meeting, and expected to see her on the Sunday—can anything be more probable than that in such a case, in the excited state in which he then was, he should have committed the rash act which put an end to his existence? I can see no great improbability in that. But whether he met his death by suicide, or whether he met his death by accident, or in what way soever he met his death, the question for you is—Is this murder proved? You are not bound to account for his death—you are not in the least degree bound to account for his death. The question you have got to try is—Whether the poison was administered by the hands of the prisoner? I have shown you from the indictment that that is the fact which you are asked to affirm. I pray you to remember that you are asked to affirm that on your oaths—to affirm on your oaths as a fact that the arsenic which was found in that man's stomach was presented to him by the hands of the prisoner.

And now I ask you to remember at what period we left this correspondence. At a period when she desired to break off with L'Angelier no doubt—at a period when she desired to obtain possession of her letters. The return of them was refused. I am most unwilling to intersperse my address with severe remarks upon the character

of a man who is now no more. But picture to yourself the moral temperament—paint the feelings of a human being who, having received such letters from a girl as you have heard read in this Court, would even preserve them. He must have been dead to all feelings of humanity, or he would never have refrained from burning those letters. But he not only preserves them, he retains them as an engine of power and oppression in his hands. He keeps them that he may carry out his cold-blooded original design not merely of possessing himself of her person, but of raising himself in the social scale by a marriage with her. It was his object from the first, and that object he pursues constantly, unflinchingly, to the end. But he will expose her to her friends and to the world—he will drive her to destruction, or to suicide itself, rather than let her out of his power. It may be said that I am only describing the great provocation which she received, and therefore enhancing the probability of her taking this fearful mode of extricating herself from her embarrassment. I don't fear that, gentlemen. I want you to look now at the picture which I have under her own hand of her state of mind at that time—not for the purpose of palliating her conduct—not for the purpose of vindicating her against the charge either of unchasteness or of impropriety as regards Mr. Minnoch, but for the purpose of showing you what frame of mind that poor girl stood in at the time—the very time at which she is said to have conceived and contrived this foul murder. There are two or three letters, but I select one for the

purpose of illustrating what I now say. It is written on the 10th of February; and it is written after she has asked for the return of her letters, and been refused. [The Dean here read the letter previously given.] Is that the state of mind of a murderess, or can any one affect that frame of mind? Will you for one moment listen to the suggestion that that letter covers a piece of deceit? No! The finest actress that ever lived could not have written that letter unless she had felt it. And is that the condition in which a woman goes about to compass the death of him whom she has loved? Is that her frame of mind? Is shame for past sin—burning shame—the dread of exposure—what leads a woman not to advance another step on the road to destruction, but to plunge at once into the deepest depths of human wickedness? The thing is preposterously incredible, and yet it is because of her despair, as my learned friend called it, exhibited in that and similar letters, that he says she had a motive to commit this murder. A motive! What motive? A motive to destroy L'Angelier! What does that mean? It may mean, in a certain improper sense of the term, that it would have been an advantage to her that he should cease to live. That cannot be a motive, else how few of us are there that live who have not a motive to murder some one or other of our fellow-creatures. If some advantage, resulting from the death of another, be a motive to the commission of a murder, a man's eldest son must always have a motive to murder him, that he may succeed to his estate; and I suppose the youngest officer in any regiment of Her Majesty's line

has a motive to murder all the officers in his regiment—the younger he is, the further he has to ascend the scale—the more murders he has a motive to commit. Away with such nonsense. A motive to commit a crime must be something a great deal more than the mere fact that the result of that crime might be advantageous to the person committing it. You must see the motive in action—you must see it influencing the conduct before you can deal with it as a motive—for then, and then only, is it a motive in the proper sense of the term—that is to say, it is moving to the perpetration of the deed.

But, gentlemen, even in the most improper and illegitimate sense of the term, let me ask you what possible motive there could be—I mean what possible advantage could she expect—from L'Angelier ceasing to live so long as the letters remained? Without the return of her letters she gained nothing. Her object—her greatest desire—that for which she was yearning with her whole soul, was to avoid the exposure of her shame. But the death of L'Angelier, with these letters in his possession, instead of ensuring that object, would have been perfectly certain to lead to the immediate exposure of everything that had passed between them. Shall I be told that she did not foresee that? I think my learned friend has been giving the prisoner too much credit for talent in the course of his observations upon her conduct. But I should conceive her to be infinitely stupid if she could not foresee that the death of L'Angelier, with these documents in his possession, was the true and best means of frus-

trating the then great object of her life. So much for the motive. And if there is no assignable or intelligible motive in any sense of the word, see what another startling defect that is in the case for the prosecution. Shall I be told that the motive might be revenge? Listen to the letter. Tell me if it is possible that in the same breast, with these sentiments, there could lurk one feeling of revenge. No; the condition of mind in which that poor girl was throughout the months of February and March is entirely inconsistent with any of the hypotheses that have been made on the other side—utterly incredible in connection with the perpetration of such a crime as is here laid to her charge. It is of importance, too, that we should keep in mind the way in which her spirit was thus broken and bowed down with the expectation of an exposure of her unchastity; for when the death of L'Angelier was made known to her, can you for a single moment doubt that her apprehensions were keenly awakened—that she foresaw what must be the consequences of that event; and dreading to meet her father or her mother—feeling that in the condition of the family it was impossible she could remain among them—she left her father's house on the Thursday morning? I really don't know whether my learned friend meant seriously to say that this was an absconding from justice from a consciousness of guilt—an absconding from justice by going to her father's house at Row. Oh, he said, all we know is, that she left Glasgow early in the morning, and that she was found at 3 in the afternoon on board a steam-packet going from Greenock to

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Helensburgh; the interval is unaccounted for. If my learned friend were only half as ingenious on behalf of the prisoner as he is in supporting the prosecution, he could have very little difficulty in knowing that one who starts by water for Helensburgh in the morning may be easily overtaken by others travelling by railway to Greenock in the afternoon. She was on board a steampacket, but its destination no further than Helensburgh and its neighbourhood. And that he calls absconding from justice. Gentlemen, it is no flying from justice—but it is flying from that which she could as little bear—the wrath of her father and the averted countenance of her mother. But she came back again without the slightest hesitation, and upon the Monday morning there occurred a scene as remarkable in the history of criminal jurisprudence as anything I ever heard of, by which that broken spirit was altogether changed. The moment she was met by a charge of being implicated in causing the death of L'Angelier, she at once assumed the courage of a heroine. She was bowed down and she fled, while the true charge of her own unchastity and shame was all that was brought against her. But she stood erect and proudly conscious of her innocence, when she was met with this astounding and monstrous charge of murder. You heard the account that M. de Mean gave of the interview that he had with her in her father's house on the Monday.* That was a

* As this evidence seems of great importance, it is here given.

Auguste Vauvert de Mean.—I am Chancellor to the French Consul. I was acquainted with the late M. L'Angelier. I

most striking statement, given with a degree of truthfulness obviously that could not be surpassed. And what was the import of that conversation? He advised her as a friend—and that was the very best advice that any friend could have given her—if L'Angelier was with her on that Sunday night, for God's sake not to deny it. And why? Because, said M. de Mean, it is certain to be proved. A servant, a policeman, a casual passenger is certain to know the fact, and if you falsely deny his having met you that evening, what a fact that will be against you! Gentlemen, the advice was not only good, but most irresistible in the circumstances if that meeting had taken place. But what was her answer? To five or six suggestions she gave

the same constant answer; and at length she said, "I swear to you, M. de Mean, I have not seen L'Angelier for three weeks." Is this not proved to be true? If it is true that she did not see him on the 22nd March, then she did not see him at all for three weeks. M. Mean was in doubt whether she said three weeks or six weeks, either of which would have been probably quite true. Immediately afterwards, she was brought before the magistrate, and interrogated on the circumstances implicating her in the suspicion which had come upon her. What does she say? She tells the truth again with a degree of candour and openness which very much surprised the magistrate, and which you must be struck with. Listen to the words of her

was acquainted with him for about three years. I know Miss Smith. I was acquainted with her family. I knew that in 1856 there was a correspondence going on between L'Angelier and Miss Smith, and, having been received by Mr. Smith in his house, I did not think that I was at liberty to speak to Mr. Smith, but after L'Angelier's death I thought it was my duty to mention the fact of the correspondence having been carried on between L'Angelier and his daughter, in order that he should take steps to exonerate his daughter in case of anything coming out. I knew that he had letters from Miss Smith in his possession. I called on Mr. Smith in the evening of the death of M. L'Angelier, and told him that M. L'Angelier had in his possession a great number of letters from his daughter, and that it was high time to let him know this, that they might not fall into the hands of strangers; I said numbers of people might go to his lodgings and read them. I went to Mr. Huggins, he was not in, but I saw two gentlemen, and told them what I had been told to ask; they said they were not at liberty to give the letters without Mr. Huggins' consent. I then asked them to keep them sealed up till they were disposed of. I think that

was on the Tuesday after his death. I went back to Mr. Smith next day. Shortly after I saw Mr. Smith. I went, in consequence of rumours, to Miss Smith's house, and saw her in presence of her mother. I apprised her of the death of L'Angelier. She asked me if it was of my own will that I came to tell her, and I told her it was not so, but that I came at the special request of her father. I asked if she had seen L'Angelier on Sunday night; she told me that she did not see him. I asked her to put me in a position to contradict the statements which were being made as to her relation with L'Angelier. I asked her if she had seen L'Angelier on Sunday evening or Sunday night, and she told me she did not see him. I observed to her that M. L'Angelier had come from the Bridge of Allan to Glasgow on a special appointment with her, by a letter written to him. Miss Smith told me that she was not aware that L'Angelier was at the Bridge of Allan before he came to Glasgow, and that she did not give him an appointment for Sunday, as she wrote to him on Friday evening giving him the appointment for the following day—for the Saturday. She said to me that she expected him on Saturday, but that he did not come, and that

declaration; for though these must lose much of their effect from want of being listened to as spoken by her, I must ask you to look at two or three particulars there stated, which it is of the utmost importance that you should mark. [The Dean of Faculty then read the declaration.] Such openness and candour of statement under such circumstances—first to M. Mean, a friend, and next to the magistrate interrogating her on the charge, and who had, as was his duty, informed her that whatever she said might be used to her prejudice, but could not possibly be used to her advantage—I leave to speak for themselves.

But I have now to request your attention to one particular point in connection with this declaration—the different purchases of arsenic.

With regard to the purchase of the 21st, I shall not trouble you with any further observations, because it does not require it; but the occasion of the second purchase cannot, I think, be so passed over. It was made on the 6th of March, when she was going to the Bridge of Allan. For what purpose—for what murderous purpose could that purchase have been made? She had been doing, you will have observed, everything in her power to prevent the deceased from going to the Bridge of Allan at the same time as herself, and she had succeeded in preventing him; and yet when going away to the Bridge of Allan she bought this arsenic—when going away from the supposed object of her murderous attack—when she could not possibly have any use for it as affecting him, she

she had not seen him on Sunday. I put the question to her perhaps five or six different times, and in different ways. I told her that my conviction at the moment was that she must have seen him on Sunday; that he had come on purpose from the Bridge of Allan on a special invitation by her to see her; and I did not think it likely, admitting that he had committed suicide, that he had done so without knowing why she asked him to come to Glasgow.

I said to Miss Smith that the best advice that a friend could give to her in the circumstances was to tell the truth about it, because the case was a very grave one, and would lead to an inquiry on the part of the authorities; and that if she did not say the truth in these circumstances, perhaps it would be ascertained by a servant, or a policeman, or somebody passing the house who had seen L'Angelier—that it would be ascertained that he had been in the house, and that this would cause a very strong suspicion as to the motive that could have led her to conceal the truth. Miss Smith then got up from her chair and told me, "I swear to you, M. Mean, that I have not seen L'Angelier," not on that Sunday only, but not for three weeks, or for six weeks, I am not sure which.

The Lord Justice Clerk.—And the mother was present?

Witness.—The mother was present. This question I repeated to Miss Smith five or six times, as I thought it of great importance, and her answer was always the same. I asked her in regard to the letter by which L'Angelier was invited to come and see her, how it was that, being engaged to be married to another gentleman, she could have carried on a clandestine correspondence with a former sweetheart. She told me that she did it in order to try to get back her letters.

The Lord Advocate.—Did you ask her whether she was in the habit of meeting L'Angelier?

Witness.—Yes. I asked if it was true that L'Angelier was in the habit of having appointments with her in her house; and she told me that L'Angelier had never entered into that house, meaning the Blythwood-Square house, as I understood. I asked her how then she had her appointments to meet with him. She told me that L'Angelier used to come to a street at the corner of the house (Maine Street), and that he had a signal by knocking at the window with his stick, and that she opened the window, and used to talk with him.

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carries it away with her. But then my learned friend the Lord Advocate says, that when she found some arsenic left over, and had got some which was of no use to her, she put it away, and in this way my learned friend tried to account for none having been found in her possession. But, gentlemen, what does she do on this 6th March in connection with what was done on the 18th? The Lord Advocate argues that, finding she could not administer it, she threw it away. What could she mean by that? Perhaps it may be said that she kept it at the Bridge of Allan in case L'Angelier should come there. Well, then, she must have kept it until the 17th. Now, gentlemen, why did she throw away the arsenic on the 17th, and buy more on the 18th. Why did she throw it away just when she was coming within reach of her victim, and then buy more, with circumstances of openness and publicity utterly inconsistent with the hypothesis of any illegitimate object? Why expose herself to the necessity of a repeated purchase when she could get or had got enough at once to poison twenty or a hundred men? Her conduct is utterly unintelligible on any such supposition as has been made by the prosecutor. Let us now look at what was her object at this time in another view. She wanted L'Angelier to go away; she was most anxious that he should go to the south of England—to the Isle of Wight—for ten days. Oh, says my learned friend, her object was to marry Mr. Minnoch in the meantime. Why, gentlemen, there was no arrangement, by that time, of the day of her marriage with Mr. Minnoch. She was going away herself for ten days or more on a

casual visit to the Bridge of Allan; and if L'Angelier had followed her advice and gone to the south of England, he would have returned at the expiry of the period named only to find matters where they were—nothing more definite than in the month of January—Mr. Minnoch still her suitor, but certainly not her husband. Then, again, L'Angelier's absence could surely be of no advantage to her, if she wanted to give him poison. All the facts, gentlemen, relating to this part of the case go to show this, that she had no object but perhaps to get rid of him for a time, to keep him from going to the Bridge of Allan, and to get him to go elsewhere, out of regard for his health, as expressed in her letters. But the possession of this arsenic is said to be unaccounted for, as far as the prisoner herself is concerned. [The Dean here insisted at length on the probability of the arsenic being really bought to use as a cosmetic; there was evidence that the prisoner had heard from various sources—even from L'Angelier himself—that it was frequently so used, and although that might be an erroneous idea, the prisoner might very well believe it.]

My learned friend the Lord Advocate said, that great as was the courage that the unhappy prisoner displayed when charged with the crime, that demeanour was not inconsistent with the theory of her guilt. He said that a woman who had the nerve to commit a murder, would have the nerve calmly to meet the accusation. I doubt that hypothesis. Gentlemen, I know of no case in which such undaunted courage has been displayed, from first to last, by so young a girl, confronted with such

a charge, where that girl was guilty. But, gentlemen, our experience does furnish us with examples of as brave a bearing in as young a girl when innocent. Do you know the story of Eliza Fanning? [See the *CHRONICLE* of this volume.] I fear that this is no solitary case—the recollection or the reading of any of us may recall occasions

When, after execution, Judgment hath
Repented o'er her doom.

I pray God that neither you nor I may be implicated in the guilt of adding another name to that black and bloody catalogue. I have put before you, gentlemen, as clearly as I could, what I conceive to be the most important branches of this case; and I now ask you to bring your judgment—to bring the whole powers with which God has endowed you—to the performance of your most solemn duty.

[The Dean having commented in eloquent terms on the responsibility of juries in cases of this fearful nature, concluded.]

Never did I feel so unwilling to part with a jury—never did I feel as if I had said so little as I feel now after this long address. I cannot explain it to myself, except by a strong and overwhelming conviction of what your verdict ought to be. I do feel deeply a personal interest in your verdict, for if there should be any failure in justice, I could attribute it to nothing but my own inability to conduct the defence; and I feel persuaded that, if it were so, the recollection of this day and this prisoner would haunt me as a dismal and blighting spectre to the end of life. May the Spirit of all Truth guide you to an honest, a just, and a true verdict! But no verdict will be

either honest, or just, or true, unless it at once satisfies the conscientious scruples of the severest judgment, and yet leaves undisturbed and unvexed the tenderest conscience among you.

The Lord Justice Clerk then summed up the evidence. He said the verdict should rest wholly on the evidence which had been brought before them. In a case of poisoning, which was always an offence secretly perpetrated, it was quite true that it seldom occurred that anybody saw the mixture and preparation for poisoning, or its being put into the fluid or substance in which it was administered. He believed there were only two cases in which this was done in this country—one of them the case of Palmer, and the other the case of a Mrs. Nairn, who was tried for poisoning her husband in the middle of last century. Poisoning was a crime which must generally be proved by circumstantial evidence; and it was very fairly and properly admitted that the administration of poison might be most satisfactorily proved by circumstantial evidence alone. But, on the other hand, great care must be taken that the circumstantial evidence was such as to exclude the possibility either of innocence on the one hand or of an unexplained and mysterious occurrence on the other. He wished them to keep in view that, although they might not be satisfied with any of the theories that had been propounded on behalf of the prisoner—though they might not be inclined to adopt the notion either that L'Angelier was the man taking laudanum twice over in the course of the journey to Glasgow, or that he took arsenic himself, or believe Miss

Smith's statement of the use for which she got arsenic—still, nevertheless, though all these matters might fail in her defence, the case for the prosecution might be radically defective in evidence. They must have evidence before their minds in which there was no flaw, nothing but irresistible and just evidence, before they could arrive at the conclusion that on Sunday the 22nd March she did actually administer the poison. His Lordship then proceeded to read over the evidence of the principal witnesses. In regard to the first part of the evidence of Mrs. Jenkins, he remarked that it was not immaterial that it could be gathered from what she said that L'Angelier's health seemed to have failed more or less before the occasions on which it was alleged poison was administered.

Having referred to the evidence relative to the deceased's illness on the 19th or 20th February, his Lordship said :—

There was this remarkable fact, that there was nothing whatever—not a vestige of proof—that the prisoner had arsenic in her possession on that occasion. It would not do to infer from her having arsenic afterwards that she probably had arsenic on the first occasion. The purchase of arsenic had been sufficiently proved against the prisoner. She admitted it when she was examined ; and it would be for the jury afterwards to consider how far the fact that she had purchased it openly was for or against her as to the suspicion of having had it on the first occasion ; because if it had been proved that she had purchased arsenic at a remote part of the town, and under a false name, that would have only made the

case stronger against the prisoner. Of the possession of arsenic by the prisoner at the first period, they had no proof in the evidence, however the purchase and use of arsenic might be afterwards proved. It ought not to be forgotten that the contents of the stomach on these two illnesses had not been examined, and therefore it was merely an inference that they were from arsenic, drawn from the fact that on the 22nd of March he died from this poison. This was, he thought, very loose and unsatisfactory indeed. With reference to the second charge, of administering arsenic, the jury had to consider that at this time the prisoner had arsenic in her possession which she had obtained at Murdoch's the night before L'Angelier's illness commenced. This was very true, and if the possession of that arsenic was not properly accounted for, they must suppose it was got for some other purpose than that which she described. He attached little importance to the statements of the druggists as to what was said by the prisoner about rats, because, without stating some such object, she would not have got it at all, and it was not to be supposed, if she had wanted it for a cosmetic, that she would tell the druggist. The fact remained, however, that she had arsenic in her possession on the 21st ; and the question then arose, Did she see the deceased on the Sunday before the arsenic was administered ? Mrs. Jenkins did not see him go out of the house that night ; and he asked the jury to consider whether there was, on the whole, apart from the correspondence, evidence that they had met together that night. If there was no proof that the administru-

tion took place on the 22nd of February, when it was alleged by the Crown that the resolution to poison had been of previous date, then there was great force in the observation that the foundation of the case of the prosecutor had been shaken. The impression made on his (the Lord Justice Clerk's) mind, after going over Mrs. Jenkins' narrative of L'Angelier's last illness, was, that he did not commit suicide; and his Lordship pointed to various circumstances—such as his thinking he had an attack of bile—to show that this was not a likely supposition. The aversion of the deceased to taking laudanum proved, he thought, that the person whom the druggists at Coatbridge and Baillieston saw was not L'Angelier, and the jury would feel that there had been some mistake in this matter. Well, L'Angelier went out at 9 o'clock, and gave intimation that he was to be awakened early next morning, as he had to leave again. There was nothing to show that he expected an illness. His Lordship then read that portion of Mrs. Jenkins' evidence describing L'Angelier's last illness. He had made no statement whatever as to where he had been, or about the prisoner. As to the letter found in the vest-pocket of the deceased, beginning with the words—"Why, my beloved, did you not come to me?" it was not proved that he had got another letter. He had got this letter on Sunday morning. He was most ardent to see the girl; he expected to get a satisfactory answer; and it could not be wondered at that he should hurry in on Sunday in the expectation that he would find some way of seeing her. And, supposing the jury were quite satisfied that the letter did bring

him into Glasgow, were they in a condition to say, with satisfaction to their consciences, that as an inevitable and just result from this, they would find it proved the prisoner and deceased had met that night? That was the point in the case. That they might have the strongest moral suspicion—that they might believe that he was well able, after all this correspondence, to obtain the means of an interview—that she who had complained so much of his not coming, and said she would wait to-morrow night, "Friday, the same hour and place," was not unlikely to be waiting also on Sunday evening, which was not an uncommon evening for their interviews;—all this might be very true; the probability was that they all thought so; but they were dealing with a case in which the evidence required to be satisfactory, complete, and distinct. The jury might infer certain facts from the correspondence, and they might safely infer that the meetings took place, but it was for them to say whether that link in the chain was supplied by just and satisfactory inference. If they morally felt in their minds, and had the strongest suspicion, that L'Angelier saw the prisoner that night, the whole probabilities of the case were in favour of the supposition; but if that was all that could be proved from the facts, a link still remained wanting in the chain—the catastrophe and the alleged cause of it are not found together. They must be satisfied in their own minds that they stood on a firm foundation. Concluding his examination of Mrs. Jenkins' evidence, he said she spoke to L'Angelier not taking medicine, his aversion to laudanum, and, more important than all, deceased

had said to her, "The letter you sent me brought me home." Plainly she had suspected that something was wrong, from the fact of his having been ill three times after he had been out so late. Coming to Mr. Ross's evidence, and the evidence for the defence, that deceased had gone into several drug-gists' shops on his way to Glasgow, his Lordship observed that Mr. Ross could not have forgotten if L'Angelier had gone into any such shop, and it was not likely that he should pour laudanum down his throat so soon after he had taken a hearty dinner. With regard to the prisoner's statement to the chancellor of the French Consulate that deceased had never been in the house, he remarked that she derived no benefit from this denial, because the evidence of Christina Haggart stated he had entered the house, and was there for a whole hour upon one occasion. On the other hand, there was no doubt that she could not have expected to keep her letters secret by L'Angelier's death, which event would only have made them more public. His Lordship then dwelt upon the fact of the prisoner having given cocoa to the deceased.

Commenting on the evidence of the female servants, his Lordship observed that a material part of this evidence was, that it showed that on one occasion an interview took place between prisoner and deceased in the house, and that there were ample facilities for the prisoner admitting L'Angelier to the house, if she wished it, without any one in the house knowing of it; so that if there was evidence otherwise sufficient to satisfy the jury that he went to the house on the night of Sunday, 22nd March, there was nothing in the

fact that he was not heard. On this point there was also the fact that the prisoner got out of the house, on the Thursday morning, without this being known by any one. As to the story about using the arsenic as a cosmetic, he confessed that he looked on it as a false pretence altogether, and an excuse for the possession of the arsenic; this story, therefore, was not of the slightest importance at all. There was no doubt that on the night of the 22nd, after his return from the Bridge of Allan, L'Angelier went out in the direction of the panel's house. Reverting again to the probability of an interview between the prisoner and deceased on Sunday, his Lordship remarked, that as she had waited for him one night according to appointment, and another night after that, and then wrote another letter, imploring him in terms professing strong passion for him, to come and clasp her to his heart, it would not be wonderful if she expected that he would come on the Sunday night, though the appointment was for Saturday night. Coming next to Miss Perry's evidence, he remarked on the fact that L'Angelier had said to her that, on two occasions before he became ill, he had got coffee and cocoa, or chocolate, from the panel. They had no proof that the panel had arsenic in her possession on the 19th February, and there was no evidence of any meeting on the 19th, except what was drawn from the letter, the date of which the Lord Advocate fixed for the Wednesday. But here was a statement by the dead man, it was good and competent evidence, and the jury must judge of the weight of it—he mentioned at Portobello that he was ill after getting coffee and cocoa, and that

he thought he had been poisoned ; and again to Miss Perry he said, " I can't think why I was so unwell after getting that coffee and chocolate from her." This, most unquestionably, referred to two different illnesses, each following the getting of coffee and cocoa, or chocolate, from the prisoner. The jury must judge whether this conversation with Miss Perry was of importance ; she did not interrogate him on the subject, and she seemed very properly to wish to banish the thought from his mind. Still, this was said in earnest ; and Miss Perry stated on oath that she thought he entertained some suspicion of the panel, though not a serious suspicion. The jury must, however, consider whether all this amounted to more than to give rise in their minds to very great suspicion, which might not warrant them in coming to a conclusion that he did get poison. They must remember that, though he was ill on these occasions, and seemed to ascribe his illness to cocoa, there was no proof that the attack was really caused by arsenic on either of these two occasions. The symptoms corresponded with those of irritant poison, no doubt, but then they might also be the symptoms of bilious attack ; and the jury must consider whether they were warranted in concluding, on his statements, however strongly made, to Miss Perry, that these attacks arose from some poisonous substance, it did not signify what. Prisoner bought arsenic on the 21st of February, before the second illness, and therefore the fact of her possessing it on that occasion of course gave much greater strength and point to his remark, that he did receive something which had made him ill on the 27th Feb-

ruary. Referring to the various occasions on which L'Angelier had threatened or attempted to commit suicide, his Lordship treated them as unmeaning absurdities, and not having any bearing on the case. Proceeding to the evidence of the druggists at Coatbridge and Bailieston, his Lordship remarked that they had to place against that Mr. Ross's evidence, that he walked with him all the way to Glasgow, that he never complained of being ill, and that he had not gone into any shop on the way. There must, he thought, be a mistake on the part of these people as to this being L'Angelier at all. It must also be remembered that he went home and took tea, and never complained that anything was wrong with him. His Lordship next directed attention to the correspondence. On this point he observed : The Lord Advocate states his theory of the case thus : the panel became acquainted with L'Angelier, the acquaintance went on very rapidly, and ended in an engagement ; they corresponded frequently and clandestinely ; on the 6th of May, 1856, he got possession of her person ; the engagement was discontinued once or twice ; the letters continued on her part in the same terms of passionate love for a very considerable time—I say passionate love, because, unhappily, they are written without any sense of decency, and in most licentious terms. After a certain time Mr. Minnoch's attentions to the girl became very marked ; she saw there was no chance of marrying L'Angelier even if she continued to like him sufficiently ; but the other was certainly a most desirable marriage for her to make. The Lord Advocate says that her object was to

extricate herself from the position in which she was in; that she first makes an appeal to L'Angelier to give up her letters; she writes then very coldly, and says the attachment has ceased on her part, and she thinks on his part also; certainly there was no reason to suppose that, though he frequently blamed her conduct; but that is what she states. The Lord Advocate says that by these cold letters she was trying to make him give her up, and to give up her letters. She failed in that. The Lord Advocate says that then she proceeded to write in as warm terms as ever, and to talk of their embraces as she had done before. She does not succeed by that tone, and then she receives him, as he says must be inferred and is proved, into her house for the purpose of gaining her object. She has to leave Glasgow, and he too has to go to Edinburgh. She returns, and she understands that he returned, and she writes letters for the purpose of having interviews with him. The Lord Advocate says, that on the former occasion when she failed in getting the letters, out of resentment she had administered the poison to him on the 19th and 22nd; and aware that no allurements, or enticements, or fascinations from her would get the letters from him, she had prepared for the interview which she had expected on the 22nd March, by another purchase of arsenic, and with the intention to poison him. The Lord Advocate's theory and statement is, that the interview having taken place, she did accordingly administer that dose of arsenic from which, howsoever administered, he died. All this, on the other hand, is treated as a totally incredible supposition by

the counsel for the prisoner. It is said that she could not have had such a purpose—that it is something too monstrous to believe or inquire into even.

Gentlemen, it is very difficult to say what might not occur to the exasperated feelings of a female who had been placed in the situation in which this woman was placed. And there it is that the correspondence comes to be of much importance in ascertaining what sort of feelings this girl cherished, what state of mind and disposition she was of, and whether there is any trace of moral sense or propriety to be found in her letters, or whether they do or do not exhibit such a degree of ill-regulated, disorderly, distempered, licentious feelings, as to show that this is a person quite capable of cherishing any object to avoid disgrace and exposure, and of taking any revenge which such treatment might excite in the mind of a woman driven nearly to madness, as she says she was. I shall not read many of these letters, but there are some characteristics of the character of the pained—displaying her mind and feelings—which I think it is of importance to place before you, as showing the progress of this attachment and the manner in which it was carried on. It is very curious that the first letter is written by her; and L'Angelier replied as you might expect a young man of his temperament to do. His Lordship then read one of the letters, remarking that it seemed that the girl's ill-regulated passions broke out months before any sexual intercourse had taken place; the expressions used in that and following letters were most singular, as passing between two unmarried people. We heard,

said his Lordship, a good deal said by the Dean of Faculty as to the character of this panel; we have no evidence on the subject except what these letters exhibit, and no witness to character was brought; but certainly these letters show as extraordinary a frame of mind, and as unhallowed a passion, as perhaps ever appeared in a court of justice. Can you be surprised, after such letters as those of the 29th April and 3rd May, that on the 6th of May, three days afterwards, he got possession of her person? On the 7th of May she writes to him, and in that letter is there the slightest appearance of grief or of remorse? None whatever. It is the letter of a girl rejoicing in what had passed, and alluding to it, in one passage in particular, in terms which I will not read, for perhaps they were never previously committed to paper as having passed between a man and a woman. What passed must have passed out of doors, not in the house, and she talks of the act as hers as much as his. His Lordship here read the letter, and observed: This is a letter from a girl, written at 5 in the morning, just after she had submitted to his embraces; can you conceive or picture any worse state of mind than this letter exhibits? In other letters she uses the word 'love' underscored, showing clearly what she meant by it; and in one letter she uses the most disgusting and revolting language, exhibiting a state of mind most lamentable to think of. After reading several other letters, his Lordship came to those of February, 1857, as to which he observed that it was plain she was then playing a part. She had been writing to "My dearest William,"—referring to Mr. Minnoch—talking of the hap-

piness of her expected marriage with him. As to the last letter, which brought L'Angelier from the Bridge of Allan, she said that it was written to inform him of her engagement to Mr. Minnoch; but how strange that she should not say a word about that in it. He remarked on the fact, that in the letter in which the prisoner said she would give the deceased a loaf of bread the next time he came, she said she would give him it before he went "out"—showing that it was intended he should be let into the house. His Lordship observed that there could be no doubt that it was the prisoner's letter which brought L'Angelier from the Bridge of Allan, and he then proceeded: In ordinary matters of life, after that, you could not have any hesitation in coming to the conclusion that they did meet accordingly. But that becomes a very serious question in a case where that meeting is supposed to end in the administration of poison, and death follows. It may be a very natural inference, that looking at the thing morally, no one can doubt that he went to see her, and would see her that night, for she had no difficulty in making arrangements to see him; and if she waited the second night after the first letter, it would not be surprising that she should look out for an interview on the second night after the second letter. And, therefore, it was very natural that he should go to see her that Sunday night. But, as I said to you, this is an inference only. If you think it such a just and satisfactory inference that you can rest your verdict upon it, it is quite competent for you to draw such an inference from such letters as these, and from the conduct of the man coming to Glasgow for the

purpose of seeing her—for it is plain that that was his object in coming to Glasgow. It is sufficiently proved that he went out immediately after he got some tea and toast, and had changed his coat. But then, gentlemen, in drawing an inference, you must always look to the important character of the inference which you are asked to draw. If this had been an appointment about business, and you found that a man came to Glasgow for the purpose of seeing another upon business, and that he went out for that purpose, having no other object in coming to Glasgow, you would probably scout the notion of the person whom he had gone to meet saying I never saw or heard of him that day; but the inference which you are asked to draw is this—namely, that they met upon that night, where the fact of their meeting is a foundation of a charge of murder. You must feel, therefore, that the drawing of an inference in the ordinary matters of civil business, or in the actual intercourse of mutual friends, is one thing, and the inference from the fact that he came to Glasgow, that they did meet, and that therefore the poison was administered to him by her at the time, is another, and a most enormous jump in the category of inferences. Now, the question for you to put to yourselves is this—Can you now, with satisfaction to your own minds, come to the conclusion that they did meet on that occasion, the result being, and the object of coming to that conclusion being, to fix down upon her the administration of the arsenic by which he died? Now, then, gentlemen, let us take the three charges in the indictment. The first charge is, that she administered poison on the

19th or 20th February, 1857. Probably you will be of opinion, on the evidence of Miss Perry and others, that he did see her on that occasion as well as on the 22nd; but as to the 19th, she was not proved to have had arsenic or any other poison in her possession; and what I attach very great importance to is, that there is no medical testimony, by analysis of the matter vomited, that that illness did proceed from the administration of arsenic. If the doctor had examined the matter vomited, and said that there was certainly arsenic here, I am afraid the case would have been very strong against her, as having given him coffee or something immediately before his illness on that occasion. But it is not proved that the illness arose from the administration of poison; arsenic she had not, and there is no proof of her having possessed anything else deleterious. Therefore, I have no hesitation in telling you that that charge has failed. I think it my duty to tell you, as a Judge, that on that charge you should find her not guilty.

But we are in a very different situation as to the illness of the 22nd and the morning of the 23rd. In one respect it is not proved to be from the administration of any deleterious substance; and perhaps you may think it safer not to hold; in such a case as that, that it was the result of the administration of arsenic, or of any poisonous substance. But what would connect the prisoner with that is, I think, much stronger—that is to say, connect her with a meeting with him that night. If you should think you can acquit her of the first, and that there is too much doubt to find the second proved, why then you will observe how much that

weakens all the theories that may be raised on the correspondence of a purpose and a desire of revenge, or of something arising from the change of tone, and a desire to allure him again to her embraces and her fascinations, which cannot be accounted for excepting on this supposition; in that view, undoubtedly, the foundation of the case is very much shaken, and will not lead you to suppose that the purpose of murder was cherished on the 22nd. Then, as to the charge of murder, gentlemen, the point for you to consider—surrounded as the panel is with grave suspicion, with everything that seems to militate against the notion of innocence, upon any theory that has been propounded to you—is this, Are you prepared to say that you find an interview proved against her with the deceased on the night of the 22nd of March? She had arsenic before the illness of the 22nd of February; and, I think, you will consider that all the excuses which she made about having arsenic, are just as groundless as those which she stated to the apothecaries. She bought arsenic again on the 6th; and, certainly, it is a very odd thing that she should buy more arsenic after she came back to Glasgow on the 18th of March. For unless you are to take the account, to be sure, that she used it as a cosmetic, she has it before the 22nd, and that is a dreadful fact if you are quite satisfied that she did not get it and use it for the purpose of washing her hands and face. It may create the greatest reluctance in your mind to take any other view of the matter than that she was guilty of administering it somehow, though the place where may not be made out, or the precise

time of the interview. But, on the other hand, you must keep in view, that arsenic could only be administered by her, if an interview took place with L'Angelier; but that interview, though it may be the result of an inference that may satisfy you morally that it did take place, still rests upon an inference alone; and that inference is to be the ground, and must be the ground, on which a verdict of guilty is to rest. Gentlemen, you will see, therefore, the necessity of great caution and jealousy in dealing with any inference which you may draw from this. You may be perfectly satisfied that L'Angelier did not commit suicide; and, of course, it is necessary for you to be satisfied of that before you could find that anybody administered arsenic to him. Probably none of you will think, for a moment, that he went out that night, and that, without seeing her, and without knowing what she wanted to see him about if they had met, that he swallowed above 200 grains of arsenic in the street, and that he was carrying it about with him. Probably you will discard that altogether, though it is very important, no doubt, if you come to the conclusion that he did not swallow arsenic; yet, on the other hand, gentlemen, keep in view that that will not of itself establish that the prisoner administered it. The matter may have remained most mysterious—wholly unexplained; you may not be able to account for it on any other supposition; but still that supposition or inference may not be a ground on which you can safely and satisfactorily rest your verdict against the panel. Now then, gentlemen, I leave you to consider the case with the reference to the views

that are raised upon this correspondence. The great and invaluable use of a jury, after they direct their minds seriously to the case with the attention you have done, is to separate firmly—firmly and clearly in their own minds—suspicion from evidence. I don't say that inferences may not competently be drawn; but I have already warned you as to inferences which may be drawn in the ordinary matters of civil life, and those which may be drawn in such a case as this; and therefore if you cannot say, we satisfactorily find here evidence of this meeting, and that the poison must have been administered by her at any meeting—whatever may be your suspicion, however heavy the weight and load of suspicion is against her, and however you may have to struggle to get rid of it, you perform your best and bounden duty as a jury to separate suspicion from truth, and to proceed upon nothing that you do not find established in evidence against her. I am quite satisfied that whatever verdict you may give, after the attention which you have bestowed upon this case, will be the best approximation to truth at which we could arrive. But let me say, also, on the other hand, as I said at the outset, that of the evidence you are the best judges, not only in point of law, but in point of fact; and you may be perfectly confident that if you return a verdict satisfactory to yourselves against the prisoner, you need not fear any consequences from any future, or imagined, or fancied discovery which may take place. You have done your duty under your oaths under God and to your country, and may feel satisfied that remorse you never can have.

The jury retired at ten minutes after one, and returned into Court at thirty-two minutes past one. The prisoner showed no symptoms of emotion.

The verdict of the jury was then read:—

In regard to the **FIRST CHARGE**, the jury, by a majority, find a verdict of **NOT GUILTY**.

In regard to the **SECOND CHARGE**, the jury find, by a majority, a verdict of **NOT PROVEN**.

In regard to the **THIRD CHARGE** (the Charge of **MURDER**), the jury by a majority find a verdict of **NOT PROVEN**.

Instantly on the announcement of these last words, a vehement burst of cheering came from the audience, especially from the galleries, which was again and again renewed with increasing loudness in spite of the efforts of the judges and the officers of Court. Whilst the Chancellor was reading the verdict, the prisoner gazed at the jury steadily, but with no signs of agitation, and when the verdict of Not Proven on the third charge was pronounced, her head slightly fell, and her face broke into a bright but somewhat agitated smile.

The *Ayrshire Express* gives the following account of the appearance and bearing of the accused in this remarkable case:—

“In the midst of all the excitement, passing through the eager crowd from and to prison, seated at the bar with hundreds of eyes fixed steadily upon her, Madeleine Smith is the only unmoved, cool personage to be seen. From the first moment to the last, she has preserved that undaunted, defiant attitude of perfect repose, which has struck every spectator

with astonishment. She passes from the cab to the court-room, or rather to the cell beneath the dock, with the air of a *belle* entering a ball-room. She ascends the narrow staircase leading into the dock with a cool, jaunty air, an unveiled countenance, the same perpetual smile, or smirk rather, for it lacks all the elements of a genuine smile—the same healthy glow of colour, and the same confident ease. The female turnkey at her side looked much more of the prisoner, for, while she is still, and scarcely ever lifts her eyes, Miss Smith never ceases surveying all that goes on around her, watching every word of every witness, returning every stare with compound interest, glancing every second minute at the down-turned eyes in the side galleries, and even turning right round upon the reporters immediately behind her, to see how they get along with the note-taking which is carrying her name and deeds into every British home. When judges and jurymen retire for lunch, she refuses even so much as a small packet of sandwiches. Others may be thirsty amid the hot excitement, but when the female attendant offers her a glass of water she will not have it. There she sits, refusing meat and drink, or a moment's retirement in her cell, with her smelling-bottle in her dainty little hand, which she never uses—a splendid specimen of physical power, and of such endurance as only a will of terrible strength could attain. When she is called up to plead, she says, in a clear, sweet treble—no trace of huskiness or emotion perceptible in the voice, no trembling on her tongue, 'Not guilty.' The Dean of Faculty, her leading counsel, bids her good

morning, or says a word to her when the proceedings close for the day, and she smiles so cheerily that you listen to hear her laugh. Whoever speaks, counsel or witness, must be sensible of the fixed, penetrating glance of her large dark eye. Her head is perpetually turning from the gentlemen of the long robe to the responsive witness-box, as the questions are put and answered. She has a well-cultivated taste,—that is evident. She is elegant without show; a rich brown silk gown, with a large brooch, low set in the breast; a white straw bonnet simply trimmed with white ribbon; a white cambric handkerchief, and a bottle of smelling salts in her kid-gloved hand. Her hair, of which she has a rich profusion, is quietly arranged in the fashion prevalent before the Eugenie style, although the smallness of the bonnet, which is one of the most fashionable make, necessitates the leading of two ebony braids across the crown of her head. Miss Smith is about five feet two inches in height. She has an elegant figure, and can neither be called stout nor slim. She looks older than her years, which are 21. Her eyes are deep-set, large, and some think beautiful; but they certainly do not look prepossessing. Her brow is of the ordinary size, and the face inclines to the oval. Her nose is prominent, but is too long to be taken as a type for the Roman, and too irregular to remind one of Greece. Her complexion, in spite of prison life, is clear and fresh. Her cheeks are well coloured, and the insinuation that a rosy hue is imparted by artificial means, made by some portions of the press, does not seem well founded."

PATENTS.

From January 1st to December 30th, 1857.

These Patents all bear date as of the day on which Provisional Protection was granted for the several inventions therein mentioned.

. It is frequently difficult to make an abstract of the lengthy descriptions given by the patentees of their inventions, sufficiently short for the purposes of this list, and yet sufficiently accurate to indicate exactly the nature of the invention. It is hoped, however, that sufficient is given to afford to an inquirer the means of making more accurate researches in the official records.

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|---|--|
| Abbot, blooming iron, Nov. 20 | Ashby, water-wheels, Nov. 3 |
| Absterdam, telegraphic tables, Dec. 1 | Ashman, artificial limbs, Jan. 23 |
| Adams, preparing threads, Sept. 23 | Ashton, teasing engines, Dec. 15 |
| Adcock, steam boilers, July 3 | Askew, hydraulic apparatus, Sept. 23 |
| Adler, cleaning knives, Oct. 2 | Aston, covered buttons, Feb. 20 |
| Adahead, carding cotton, June 19 | Athawes, forks for land, Mar. 31 |
| Affleck, pulping coffee, July 23 | Atkin, lace paper, May 29 |
| Agar, watches, Dec. 22 | Atkin, dividing lace, Sept. 3 |
| Ager, hulling rice, July 24 | Aubert, fastenings for rails, Nov. 10 |
| Aizlewood, hat stands, Nov. 13 | Aubril, starch and paper, April 14 |
| Akroyd, carpets, Feb. 10 | Austin, pipes or tubes, June 16 |
| Alaux, lubricating composition, Mar. 31 | Avery, bonnets, Jan. 16 |
| Alcan, paraffine, Nov. 24 | Ayckbourn, stockings, June 26 |
| Alcan, twisting cotton, Aug. 11 | Ayles, ships, July 21 |
| Aldborough, Earl of, aerostation, Feb. 17 | Bache, lamp apparatus, May 8 |
| Aldborough, Earl of, aerostation, Oct. 9 | Bachhoffner, glass shades, April 24 |
| Alden, printing types, June 19 | Bacqueville, Peters' blinds, Nov. 3 |
| Aldis, cramps for flooring, Nov. 17 | Badge, railway chairs, Sept. 23 |
| Alexander, fulminating powder, Oct. 6 | Bailey, wool-combing, June 9 |
| Alexandre, propelling vessels, Sept. 3 | Bailey, combing wool, Nov. 27 |
| Alexandre, organs, Nov. 27 | Bailey, spinning wool, April 21 |
| Alger, smelting iron, Dec. 15 | Baines, hoisting machines, Mar. 13 |
| Alison, vegetable substances, Dec. 1 | Baker, alumina and magnesia, May 1 |
| Allaire, hats, caps, July 17 | Baker, paper, Mar. 6 |
| Allan, railways, April 14 | Baldwin, indicators, Oct. 16 |
| Allen, iron bedsteads, Mar. 31 | Balestrini, electric telegraphs, Mar. 24 |
| Allen, coats, April 3 | Ball, repeating fire-arms, Oct. 27 |
| Allman, valves, Dec. 18 | Ball, looped fabrics, April 3 |
| Alsop, machinery for bread, Dec. 23 | Ball, portable oven, Aug. 11 |
| Amies, polishing yarns, Sept. 15 | Balmain, grinding, Jan. 9 |
| Anderson, maize, Oct. 2 | Banks, washing cotton, Sept. 18 |
| Anderson, combustion of tar, Feb. 20 | Banks, life-preserver, Sept. 3 |
| Anderson, taps for gas, Feb. 6 | Baranowski, railway signals, Sept. 13 |
| Anderton, smoke consumer, April 24 | Barber, mill machinery, Mar. 17 |
| Andraud, wheelbarrows, Mar. 10 | Barber, knitting machinery, Aug. 14 |
| Anquetin, traveller's watch, July 31 | Barber, printing manndrils, Aug. 21 |
| Austen, gunpowder, Feb. 6 | Barbour, pen-holders, Jan. 20 |
| Apperley, fibrous substances, June 2 | Barclay, iron, May 15 |
| Apperly, cotton wool, Feb. 20 | Barcroft, dyeing and printing, Oct. 9 |
| Apperly, carding engines, Nov. 13 | Barden, hydraulic engines, Dec. 1 |
| Armstrong, permanent rail, April 21 | Bardin, ornamentation, Aug. 21 |
| Arthur, bricks and tiles, June 12 | Barlow, permanent rail, Mar. 23 |

Barlow, railways, July 17
 Barlow, mashing apparatus, April 24
 Barlow, consuming smoke, Oct. 13
 Barlow, cast-iron sleepers, Sept. 3
 Barnes, embossing telegraph, Oct. 27
 Barnes, hulling rice, Sept. 29
 Barnett, garment fasteners, Aug. 21
 Barnett, making garments, Sept. 23
 Barradclough, dye wares, June 23
 Barrans, oil to carriage axles, May 19
 Barratt, dyeing pearl, April 3
 Barrie, time register, Mar. 20
 Barsanti, motive power, Dec. 1
 Barsham, packing mats, Mar. 27
 Bartholomew, rolling tyres, Nov. 13
 Barton, knitted fabrics, Aug. 21
 Baudouin, electric telegraphs, Sept. 23
 Bauwens, fatty matters, July 28
 Baw, sails of vessels, Dec. 15
 Baylis, constructing roads, Sept. 8
 Beatson, puddling iron, Mar. 17
 Becker, silvering objects, Nov. 3
 Bedson, coating wire, July 10
 Bedson, coating metal, Aug. 7
 Bedson, coating metals, July 21
 Beech, railways, Oct. 6
 Begg, textile fabrics, Mar. 20
 Belshaw, knit fabrics, July 21
 Bennett, papering needles, Oct. 2
 Bensen, drying sugar, Nov. 17
 Benson, reefing sails, May 12
 Benson, drying grain, April 14
 Bentley, measuring fabrics, Jan. 6
 Bently, forging metals, Dec. 1
 Bequemie, cocks, Sept. 29
 Berger, beating carpets, Sept. 3
 Bernard, boots and shoes, April 21
 Bernard, boots and shoes, June 19
 Bernard, fastenings, July 17
 Bertin, fibre, Oct. 20
 Berton, ornamental wrapper, Nov. 13
 Bertram, paper, Jan. 6
 Bessemer, iron and steel, Jan. 27
 Bessemer, iron, Feb. 10
 Bessemer, railway bars, Feb. 10
 Bessemer, iron and steel, April 3
 Best, illumination, May 5
 Bethune, consuming smoke, Dec. 3
 Betteley, lifting anchors, May 15
 Bialefeld, fibrous materials, Sept. 23
 Billiard, furnaces, Oct. 6
 Billing, chimnies, April 24
 Binks, iron and steel, May 12
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 Blandy, artificial teeth, Oct. 27
 Bleibtreu, preparing coke, Aug. 11
 Blumberg, billiard tables, Dec. 4
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 Boote, ornamental pottery, Dec. 1
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 Bowers, distillation, May 5
 Bowlas, throistles, Jan. 16
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 Brierley, spinning mules, Oct. 2
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 Brown, preparing tapes, Aug. 28
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 Browne, ships' windlasses, April 28
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 Brundish, mounting knobs, June 19
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 Bunnett, metal sash bars, April 3
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 Burrell, distilling beet root, Jan. 14
 Burrell, steam engines, July 3
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 Burstall, bricks and tiles, May 1
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 Butterworth, securing rails, April 24
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 Cambridge, winnowing corn, Oct. 20
 Cambridge, chain harrows, Oct. 23
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 Carr, hammers and stamps, Mar. 27
 Carr, hackling flax, Nov. 10
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 Carter, cleansing woollens, Sept. 3
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 Cartwright, eccentrics, Aug. 7
 Cassaignes, metallic pens, Aug. 7
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 Cater, steam boilers, June 30
 Cato, ship's knees, Jan. 6
 Cato, masts for ships, May 8
 Cauville, shoes and boots, Sept. 11
 Cavanna, motive power, Oct. 20
 Cellier, mutilage for sizing, April 23
 Chadwick, measuring water, Oct. 23
 Chalmers, weaving looms, Feb. 13
 Chalus, stopping bottles, Mar. 3
 Chamberlin, ploughing, April 3
 Chamberlin, covering roads, April 3
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 Chamblant, glass, Jan. 16
 Champion, spinners, Nov. 27
 Chandler, lever cask stand, Jan. 2
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 Chanter, furnaces, Sept. 23
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 Chapman, purifying intestines, May 5
 Charwood, mowing, Dec. 11
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 Cheetham, metal surfaces, Jan. 2
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 Chiosso, damping stamps, April 3
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 Chrimes, pressure of fluids, June 5
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 Clara, motive power, Feb. 3
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 Clark, bed cushions, Jan. 20
 Clark, waterproof fabrics, Jan. 20
 Clark, electric telegraphs, Mar. 31
 Clark, waterproof coating, Mar. 31
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 Clark, signal lamps, May 8
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 Clarke, night lights, Dec. 18
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 Clay, iron and steel, Jan. 9
 Clay, saddles, Oct. 2
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 Cochrane, ornamental fabrics, July 7
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 Codet Negrier, boots and shoes, Nov. 24
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 Collier, cutting wood, Nov. 17
 Collins, knobs to spindles, Sept. 23
 Collins, furnaces, Oct. 27
 Collyer, paper, Mar. 27
 Collyer, preparing beta, Aug. 11
 Collyer, cleaning wheat, Sept. 11
 Combe, power looms, Aug. 11
 Cominal, printing shawls, Dec. 8
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 Cook, metallic bedsteads, Sept. 8
 Cook, knobs for doors, Oct. 23
 Cooke, stereoscopes, Jan. 14
 Cooke, omnibus ventilators, Mar. 27
 Cooke, ventilating, Aug. 14
 Cooley, knitted fabrics, April 24
 Cooper, shirt collars, June 30
 Copeland, blasting cartridge, Jan. 20
 Cornes, chaff cutter, May 29
 Cornides, glass surfaces, Jan. 9
 Cornides, dressing hides, Feb. 27
 Cory, coke, July 3
 Cottam, iron hurdles, Feb. 8
 Cottam, stable fittings, Sept. 3
 Cotton, mechanical power, Jan. 20
 Coureng, ruling paper, Oct. 9
 Coward, screw propellers, Sept. 8
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 De Fontainemoreau, furnaces, Oct. 20
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 Defries, moderator lamps, Jan. 9
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 Derbyshire, cocks and taps, Jan. 16
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 Derriey, lozenge machines, Sept. 8
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 Deshayee, dyeing silk, Feb. 24
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 Dethier, knife cleaner, April 14
 Devincenzi, plates for printing, Aug. 21
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- Dickinson, cotton for spinning, May 5
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 Di Termini, artificial hands, April 3
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 Dopter, ornamenting cloth, Nov. 24
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 Edwards, ship's log, Mar. 24
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 Edwards, washing minerals, Oct. 6
 Edwards, stair rods, Dec. 4
 Eckman, mechanical bakery, May 8
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 Elice, mules for spinning, July 10
 Elkin, zinc, Jan. 27
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 Ellis, decanting wine, Oct. 6
 Ellis, steam engines, Nov. 24
 Elliott, oxides of manganese, April 7
 Elliott, water apparatus, Mar. 10
 Emery, agricultural implements, Mar. 24
 Emery, springs for carriages, May 5
 Emery, axles of carriages, April 28
 Emmons, nursery chair, Feb. 17
 Engstrom, projectiles, May 12
 Ermen, yarns or threads, Apr. 21
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 Evette, weaving looms, Jan. 14
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 Feauveau, gas purification, Feb. 13
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 Fenton, connecting feed pipes, Aug. 7
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 Ferrey, ornamental plastering, Mar. 20
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 Firth, carpets, Jan. 27
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 Fitton, preparing cotton, Sept. 8
 Fleet, printing ink, Sept. 15
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 Flint, punching press, Mar. 24
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 Ford, preparing cotton, Jan. 6
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 Fowler, ploughing land, Sept. 23
 Fowler, locomotive carriages, Sept. 23
 Fowler, steam boilers, July 10
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 Fowler, wire ropes, May 15
 Fowler, ploughing, Feb. 17
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 Fox, hardening steel, Sept. 8
 Fox, umbrellas, Dec. 18
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 Fox, drawing wires, May 19
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 France, electric telegraph, Mar. 31
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 Gardner, burning fuel, Oct. 6
 Garnett, cornets, Oct. 20
 Garrett, horse shoe, Dec. 8
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 Garton, cane sugar, May 12
 Gatti, artificial seeds, July 10
 Gatty, dyeing, Jan. 2
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 Gatty, chlorine, Nov. 20
 Gaudin, factitious milk, Jan. 20
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 Gedge, colouring matter, Mar. 3
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 Gedge, lubricators, May 29
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 Genhart, firearms, Nov. 27
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 Gerhard, aluminium metal, June 12
 Geyelin, spring laths, Nov. 3
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 Giandonati, overshoes, Feb. 6
 Gibson, signals on railways, April 28
 Gibson, drawing apparatus, May 29
 Gilbee, beetroot for vinegar, Mar. 10
 Gilbee, furnaces, April 24
 Gilbee, reefing topsails, Sept. 3
 Gilbee, moulding vermicelli, Oct. 29
 Gilbert, etching, engraving, April 28
 Gilbert, threshing machines, Dec. 11
 Gill, reaping machines, Dec. 22
 Gilmour, shackling anchors, May 22
 Gilroy, starch to fabrics, April 21
 Gimson, steam engines, Aug. 7
 Gimson, preventing explosion, Oct. 9
 Girard, hydraulic turbines, May 22
 Girard, telegraphic wires, Sept. 25
 Glaysner, engine boiler, Sept. 8
 Glover, photography, June 30
 Godet, reefing sails, May 1
 Godifroy, metal extractor, Feb. 13
 Goode, metallic alloys, June 19
 Goodfellow, steam boilers, Feb. 20
 Goodfellow, steam boilers, Mar. 10
 Goodman, caps for the head, April 3
 Goodman, holding letters, June 9
 Goodman, locks, June 19
 Goodwin, steam boiler flues, April 28
 Goodyear, gutta percha, Feb. 13
 Goodyear, jun., penholders, Mar. 17
 Goodyear, air-tight bags, Mar. 31
 Goodyear, waterproof boots, Oct. 2
 Gorgea, preserving, June 19
 Gorse, door fastener, Jan. 30
 Gosage, soap, Feb. 27
 Gosage, carbonates of zinc, May 5
 Gosage, sulphuric acid, July 10
 Gosage, soda and potash, Aug. 18
 Goulding, gold and silver, Dec. 15
 Graham, power looms, Aug. 7
 Graham, steering apparatus, Sept. 23
 Grahame, inland navigation, Nov. 17
 Grantoff, pressure gauges, Feb. 6
 Granville, firearms, Oct. 16
 Gratrix, looms, July 7
 Gray, washing, April 14
 Gray, vegetable fibres, Aug. 18
 Gray, lowering ships' boats, Dec. 15
 Greach, propelling vessels, Dec. 15
 Greaves, ladies' side saddles, May 8
 Greaves, coupling pipes, Sept. 3
 Green, fabric ornamenting, Jan. 16
 Green, cooking apparatus, Feb. 27
 Green, scrapers for boilers, Feb. 27
 Green, jun., washing coal, Mar. 13
 Green, glass lights, June 9
 Green, substitutes for leather, July 31
 Green, furnaces, Aug. 7
 Green, letter announcer, Dec. 22
 Greenhow, alarm apparatus, Oct. 20
 Greenslade, brushes, July 31
 Greenwood, teeth of wheels, Feb. 13
 Greenwood, spinning mules, Aug. 18
 Gregory, connecting rails, Feb. 27
 Griffin, studs and buttons, Jan. 27
 Griffiths, vessels and engines, Feb. 10
 Griffiths, shaping metals, Sept. 23
 Griffiths, whites of eggs, Nov. 17
 Gripper, washing corn, Nov. 13
 Grouse, life boats, Aug. 18
 Guillaume, motive power, April 14
 Guyel, railway carriages, Feb. 10
 Hacking, dressing threads, April 28
 Hacking, winding cotton, Feb. 17
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 Haddon, pianofortes, May 29
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 Hale, heating buildings, Aug. 4
 Hall, looms, April 3
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 Hall, steam engines, Jan. 23
 Hall, doffing bobbins, Sept. 11
 Hall, preventing incrustation, Oct. 6
 Hallen, chairs and sofas, April 14
 Hallen, washing wool, Feb. 20
 Hallett, pianofortes, Nov. 3
 Hallett, securing windows, Aug. 11
 Hamilton, conical tubes, Jan. 9
 Hamilton, turning wood, Dec. 18
 Hamilton, coating iron, Sept. 8
 Hamilton, woven fabrics, Sept. 25
 Hamsher, blacking, April 28
 Hancock, washing, Dec. 15

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 Hardaire, compound machine, Jan. 9
 Hardcastle, doubling cotton, Dec. 1
 Harding, metallic ores, July 21
 Hardley, bruising vegetables, July 21
 Hardman, cotton flax, Sept. 29
 Hardon, weaving looms, Mar. 20
 Hardstaff, applying breaks, July 28
 Hargreaves, preparing wool, July 31
 Hargreaves, combing machine, Feb. 13
 Harlow, steam boilers, July 7
 Harmer, stereoscopes, May 29
 Harris, stopping trains, July 21
 Harris, cooling worts, July 21
 Harris, improved lock, June 30
 Harris, cattle medicines, July 7
 Harris, horse shoes, Oct. 16
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 Harrison, firearms, May 29
 Harrison, warping yarns, April 17
 Harrison, light by electricity, Nov. 17
 Harrison, wooden pill boxes, Sept. 23
 Harrison, railway signals, Nov. 17
 Hart, signal lamps, Nov. 10
 Hart, lamp glasses, Nov. 13
 Hart, modelling statuary, Feb. 27
 Hart, raising water, July 21
 Hartley, looms, Aug. 25
 Hartwell, weaving machinery, Jan. 9
 Haseldine, carriages, Mar. 20
 Haswell, railway carriages, June 30
 Hattersley, distributing type, Dec. 1
 Hawkes, smoking pipes, Oct. 27
 Hawkealey, heating air, Sept. 3
 Hayes, cartridges, Mar. 3
 Hazard, heat extractor, Oct. 13
 Head, railway chairs, Sept. 11
 Headley, artificial granite, May 29
 Heald, packing pickers, July 31
 Heald, pickers, July 28
 Heale, vegetable substances, Aug. 25
 Healey, preparing veneers, Jan. 2
 Healy, furnaces and boilers, May 15
 Heap, self-acting slide lathes, Sept. 11
 Heather, ferry boats, June 19
 Heaton, self-acting doors, Dec. 8
 Hedgeley, spirit lamps, May 22
 Hemingway, slide valves, July 7
 Hemming, railway chairs, Sept. 8
 Hemming, submarine cables, Nov. 27
 Henderson, plain and figured fabrics,
 June 16
 Hendrie, furnaces, Sept. 3
 Hendy, fire stoves, April 7
 Henike, illuminating apparatus, Jan. 27
 Henley, electric telegraphs, May 22
 Henry, winding web, Oct. 20
 Henson, fibre and fabrics, July 14
 Heppell, ventilating mines, Nov. 3
 Herrero, inking machine, Oct. 20
 Herring, combs and brushes, Feb. 27

Herts, metal-tubing machine, Jan. 6
 Hesse, shirts, Nov. 10
 Hetherington, preparing cotton, Mar. 17
 Hewett, sewing machines, Sept. 25
 Heywood, inflating valves, April 14
 Heywood, weaving, Feb. 27
 Hickson, waterproof fabrics, Mar. 24
 Higgin, vegetable dye stuffs, Feb. 3
 Higham, valve music, June 19
 Highton, electric telegraphs, April 7
 Hill, lifting machine, May 29
 Hill, lubricating matters, Mar. 13
 Hill, stamping papers, Sept. 15
 Hills, gas, June 19
 Hills, sulphuric acid, Sept. 3
 Hineks, metal boxes, Feb. 27
 Hindle, textile fabrics, May 15
 Hindle, engine valves, Jan. 16
 Hindle, the sieve, Oct. 16
 Hine, ribbed fabrics, Sept. 3
 Hingley, anchors, Oct. 6
 Hinks, metallic pens, July 7
 Hipkins, door springs, Jan. 14
 Hobbs, locks, July 7
 Hobbs, steam boilers, July 31
 Hochstaetter, matches, Oct. 27
 Hodden, smelting ores, July 10
 Hodge, grinding wheat, Mar. 6
 Hodges, gauges and scales, Nov. 24
 Hodges, unwinding silk, Jan. 23
 Hodges, gunpowder, Dec. 22
 Hodgson, carpet looms, Aug. 14
 Hodgson, iron masts, July 3
 Hodgson, weaving pile wires, July 17
 Hoe, bullion boxes, Nov. 10
 Hoffmann, waterproofing, Jan. 23
 Hoga, coating galvanic batteries, Aug. 21
 Hogarth, raising vessels, Nov. 3
 Holcroft, steam engines, Mar. 24
 Holcroft, cement, Jan. 16
 Holden, carding wool, April 28
 Holden, preparing wool, May 5
 Holden, washing wool, May 5
 Holden, railway carriages, April 24
 Holding, soap, July 31
 Holdsworth, woollen damasks, Oct. 6
 Holland, umbrellas, July 31
 Holland, umbrellas, Nov. 17
 Holmes, smoke consumption, Feb. 27
 Holroyd, cutting wool machinery, Jan. 6
 Holt, steam engines, May 8
 Holt, weaving stuff, May 5
 Homan, folding cloth, July 14
 Hood, charcoal filter, Nov. 6
 Hoole, stove grates, Aug. 7
 Hooper, carriage springs, Mar. 31
 Hopwood, measuring fabrics, Jan. 16
 Horne, metallic bedsteads, May 8
 Hornaby, hummeling husks, Sept. 11
 Hornsey, engine-room signals, Sept. 3
 Horrex, fastening buttons, April 21

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- Horsfall, carding fibre, Mar. 3
 Horton, regulating steam, July 31
 Houchin, alarums, Aug. 4
 Houghton, paper, Aug. 4
 House, milk and other liquids, Mar. 10
 How, pumps, Jan. 27
 Howard, cranked shafts, July 31
 Howell, cast steel, Mar. 31
 Howell, cutting corks, June 16
 Howland, mangles, Dec. 22
 Howorth, sizing yarns, July 31
 Hudson, driving straps, Dec. 4
 Hudson, printers' doctors, Mar. 10
 Hughes, compounds, June 30
 Hughes, colouring matter, Mar. 17
 Humfrey, lubricating grease, April 17
 Humfrey, paraffine, June 9
 Hunt, shovels and spades, July 28
 Hunt, fences and gates, Oct. 2
 Harry, railway crossings, Feb. 13
 Hutton, lubricators, April 23
 Hutton, warming apparatus, May 8
 Hyde, vices, Oct. 16
 Hyde, iron and wooden ships, June 23
 Hyde, fabrics from cocoa-nuts, July 3
 Ingham, preparing yarns, Dec. 22
 Ingham, textile fabrics, July 3
 Ireland, raising weights, Dec. 15
 Irlam, railway cranes, June 2
 Jack, washing fabrics, Sept. 23
 Jackson, tyres, Dec. 15
 Jackson, railway break, July 31
 Jacobs, bedding bricks, May 19
 Jacquemier, hardening alabaster, Feb. 24
 Jakens, printing woven fabrics, Nov. 20
 James, screw propeller, Nov. 3
 Jarrett, printing in colours, Aug. 14
 Jay, stuffing couches, Jan. 23
 Jeffrey, sawing wood, Mar. 24
 Jennens, rollers for printing, July 21
 Jennings, wall caps, April 14
 Jerome, dress fastenings, Jan. 6
 Jessop, washing, May 1
 Jobard, lamps, Feb. 27
 Jobson, moulding metals, Jan. 27
 Jobson, oil cans, Nov. 24
 John, telegraph apparatus, April 28
 Johnson, steam boilers, Dec. 8
 Johnson, hard india-rubber, Sept. 29
 Johnson, collisions at sea, Oct. 23
 Johnson, quadrants, Sept. 23
 Johnson, capstans, Sept. 23
 Johnson, preserving food, Sept. 23
 Johnson, generating steam, Sept. 15
 Johnson, distilling, Sept. 15
 Johnson, steam hammers, Sept. 3
 Johnson, pressure gauges, Sept. 11
 Johnson, floss silk, Sept. 3
 Johnson, projectiles, May 12
 Johnson, alkaline leas, May 15
 Johnson, sewing machines, May 15
 Johnson, steam boilers, June 9
 Johnson, firearms, Jan. 16
 Johnson, firearms, Feb. 13
 Johnson, fibrous materials, Feb. 13
 Johnson, projectiles, Feb. 13
 Johnson, sewing machines, July 7
 Johnson, preservation of money, June 30
 Johnson, electrotypes, June 30
 Johnson, steam engines, June 19
 Johnson, carding machines, Aug. 7
 Johnson, sewing fabrics, June 9
 Johnson, pasteboard, April 21
 Johnson, railway breaks, Jan. 9
 Johnson, warming rooms, July 24
 Johnson, fastenings for dresses, Aug. 7
 Johnson, roller and fulling mills, Jan. 16
 Johnson, measuring distances, April 21
 Johnson, flax and textiles, April 14
 Johnson, sheet caoutchouc, Feb. 17
 Johnson, spinning machines, April 21
 Johnson, stocking looms, Jan. 16
 Johnson, casting metals, April 3
 Johnson, testing strength, Oct. 6
 Johnson, railway carriages, Mar. 3
 Johnson, screw machinery, April 24
 Johnston, photographic plates, Mar. 3
 Johnstone, firewood, July 21
 Jones, cutting fruit, Dec. 8
 Jones, clocks by electricity, Sept. 3
 Jones, metal castings, Jan. 27
 Jones, beer engines, Nov. 13
 Jones, heating artificial fuel, Nov. 24
 Jones, rollers for printing, May 8
 Jones, pig and bar iron, May 5
 Jones, buckle, Sept. 18
 Jopling, water gauges, Nov. 17
 Jordan, medicine, Mar. 20
 Jossa, furnaces, Sept. 25
 Jourda, sunken vessels, Sept. 3
 Joy, hydraulic engines, Feb. 10
 Joy, steam engines, June 12
 Joyce, rails of railways, Jan. 16
 Joyeux, motive power, Jan. 27
 Juckes, washing machinery, Dec. 22
 Judkins, gas regulator, Jan. 20
 Jules Moes, warming, Sept. 8
 Jump, apparatus for fuel, Jan. 16
 Kay, woven fabrics, Aug. 7
 Kay, printing fabrics, Oct. 27
 Kay, washing fabrics, Feb. 10
 Keates, reducing copper, Feb. 20
 Keeling, riveting fish joints, April 21
 Keighley, dye liquids, Dec. 22
 Keith, envelopes, Feb. 3
 Kemp, chandelier gas lamps, Sept. 29
 Kenton, fishing reels, Feb. 3
 Kennell, ships or vessels, April 14
 Kerdyk, extracting colour, Feb. 24
 Kientzy, clearing land, July 3
 Kinder, cutting irregular forms, Oct. 23
 King, kilns and stoves, Nov. 3

- King, compressing machine, April 7
 King, threshing and dressing, June 9
 King, spirit lamps, Feb. 6
 Kinniburgh, moulding metals, April 21
 Kirk, trunks and boxes, Dec. 18
 Kirkham, furnaces, Aug. 21
 Kirst, felted fabrics, Nov. 17
 Kitelee, breakfast powder, Mar. 17
 Kline, compasses, Jan. 6
 Knapton, drilling holes, Dec. 22
 Knowles, power looms, Oct. 13
 Knowles, Sir F., aluminium, Dec. 18
 Knowles, Sir F., cast steel, Sept. 11
 Knowles, Sir F., iron and steel, April 7
 Knowles, mine apparatus, April 14
 Knowles, winding yarn, Oct. 9
 Knowles, weaving looms, Feb. 10
 Knox, gas regulator, Sept. 8
 Koch, breaking flax, June 19
 Kopke, clasp board, April 24
 Kukla, heating stoves, July 7
 Kurten, mottled soap, Dec. 15
 Kurten, mottled soap, Mar. 20
 Kyle, stopping trains, July 7
 Labat, jun., closing bottles, Feb. 20
 La Cabra, pianoforte action, May 5
 Lacassagne, electric lamp, Mar. 27
 La Croix, reefing topsails, Aug. 21
 Lacy, ploughing land, Oct. 29
 Laffitte, rotary piston engine, Mar. 17
 Lamb, fibrous substances, Feb. 24
 Lamb, water-closets, Aug. 11
 Lambert, drawing off water, Sept. 29
 Langlois, photography, Mar. 24
 Laming, purifying gas, July 21
 Lapito, mortar and concrete, Feb. 20
 La Pontonerie, consuming smoke, Dec. 18
 Lark, lime and cement, May 29
 Larnaudes, disinfection, June 9
 Lassie, aerial navigation, Mar. 10
 Latruffe, heating apparatus, July 24
 Lauder, brine and salt, June 2
 Launay, gas power, Jan. 20
 Laurecisque, dissected maps, Sept. 8
 Laurent, dressing leather, Dec. 23
 Laurent, antiseptic composition, Oct. 23
 Lawes, cleansing substances, Sept. 23
 Lawley, ornamenting tin, Oct. 6
 Lawrence, brewing, Dec. 23
 Lawson, pile fabrics, April 28
 Lawson, roving flax, Aug. 4
 Laycock, weaving looms, Jan. 27
 Leach, weaving looms, Oct. 6
 Leak, thimble pillar, Jan. 16
 Leake, consuming smoke, Oct. 27
 Lee Meakin, breaks on railways, Aug. 14
 Lees, lubricating machinery, Feb. 27
 Leese, jun., printing calico, Jan. 27
 Leigh, fibrous substances, Mar. 3
 Lemoine, gas meters, Dec. 4
 Leseure, embroidery machine, Apr. 17
 Leslie, stoves, June 5
 Leslie, wash waters, June 19
 Leslie, ventilating buildings, Oct. 29
 Lesser, lozenges, Feb. 10
 Lethuillier, moulding bricks, Sept. 29
 Leuchars, travelling-bag locks, Jan. 14
 Leuchars, locks for bags, Sept. 3
 Levesley, blanks of forks, Oct. 23
 Levick, blast furnaces, May 29
 Levick, hot blast stove, Dec. 8
 Levy, moleskins, Oct. 29
 Lewis, reaping machine, Sept. 15
 Lewsey, sugar cane mills, Mar. 8
 Liebmann, water purification, Sept. 3
 Lilley, ship's iron work, Feb. 13
 Lindner, cartridges, Sept. 3
 Lipkau, antisypilitic compo, Oct. 16
 Lipescombe, London sewage, Oct. 20
 Lister, spinning, Mar. 31
 Lister, carding engines, Dec. 11
 Lister, spinning, April 28
 Lister, cotton and flax, Mar. 10
 Littlewood, printing patterns, May 12
 Lloyd, sewage matters, Dec. 22
 Loach, metallic coffins, Oct. 20
 Lockett, printing calico, Dec. 18
 Long, knife cleaners, Jan. 30
 Long, brooch fastenings, July 17
 Longbottom, generating steam, May 5
 Longbottom, drying apparatus, May 29
 Longridge, fire boxes for boilers, Jan. 9
 Loos, cement, June 19
 Loradoux, drying bricks, Jan. 30
 Lord, carding flax, Nov. 6
 Lord, separating cotton, Mar. 27
 Lord, drying flax, April 7
 Lord, substitute for oil, May 12
 Lorimer, inking rollers, June 23
 Lorimier, india-rubber, April 14
 Losh, size waterproof, April 14
 Low, vices, Oct. 29
 Lowenstein, ovens for coke, Sept. 25
 Lowry, heckling flax, Aug. 4
 Ludewig, improved leaven, Feb. 17
 Lukyn, buffer for carriages, May 8
 Lund, spring clip, June 9
 Lungley, dry docks, May 22
 Lynde, detecting waste water, Dec. 15
 Maberly, wheeled carriages, June 30
 Mabie, mowing and reaping, Jan. 14
 Macarthur, boiling fibrines, June 5
 McCallan, steam pipes, July 7
 McConnell, steam boilers, Mar. 17
 McConnell, railway breaks, May 1
 McCulloch, stop cocks, Sept. 11
 McDonald, columns, July 3
 Macdonald, washing textiles, June 16
 Macdonald, washing textiles, Aug. 18
 Macdonald, oil regulators, Apr. 21
 McDowall, steam hammers, Dec. 22
 Mace, manure, May 29

- Macfarlane, cast-iron pipes, May 1
 McFarlane, weaving looms, Sept. 29
 McLane, mineral coating, April 7
 Macintosh, projectiles, Aug. 7
 Macintosh, air beds, Oct. 27
 M'Kinley, moulds, Sept. 29
 Mackworth, mineral substances, March 24
 Mackworth, minerals, Nov. 3
 MacNaught, steam engines, June 23
 MacNaught, engines, July 28
 Macpherson, spinning cotton, June 5
 Magnay, mechanical power, Jan. 20
 Magnay, damping paper, Jan. 20
 Maillard, compass, Feb. 10
 Mair, clothes protector, Aug. 21
 Maire, cooking apparatus, Sept. 8
 Mainstat, dibbling machinery, Aug. 11
 Makin, furnaces, Aug. 4
 Malard, filtering water, Dec. 11
 Malcolm, buffing apparatus, Nov. 6
 Malins, ornamenting castors, July 17
 Mallett, tiles for roofs, Dec. 11
 Manceaux, firearms, April 24
 Mangin, door spring, Mar. 31
 Manico, marine structures, Oct. 23
 Mann, horse powers, Oct. 20
 Manning, manure, Jan. 2
 March, motive power, Sept. 3
 Marchesneau, motion, June 19
 Marechal, hydraulic presses, Feb. 27
 Margfof, railway signals, Nov. 27
 Marguerite, rock and sea salt, April 17
 Marie, forcing water, Apr. 14
 Marland, cop tubes, July 3
 Marriott, purifying coal gas, Mar. 31
 Marsh, textile fabrics, Jan. 9
 Marshall, jun., fatty matters, Feb. 27
 Marshall, flax, July 3
 Marshall, saw setting, Sept. 8
 Marshall, flax, hemp, May 22
 Martel, firearms, Aug. 14
 Marten, pressure of gas, Sept. 29
 Martien, iron, Mar. 18
 Martin, glazing paper, April 14
 Martin, steam boilers, Sept. 3
 Martin, railway signals, Sept. 25
 Martin, paper, Oct. 16
 Massey, engine cultivators, Nov. 10
 Massey, ploughing machinery, Nov. 6
 Massey, cotton for spinning, July 17
 Mather, loom pickers, Jan. 14
 Matthews, preparing manure, Mar. 27
 Matthews, paper vat, Aug. 25
 Maudslay, steam engines, Jan. 27
 Maurice, artificial teeth, Oct. 9
 Maw, railway crossings, Sept. 23
 May, steam-engine indicators, April 28
 Meakin, perambulators, Dec. 22
 Medlock, purifying water, May 8
 Mellier, desiccating paper, Sept. 15
 Melling, taps or valves, Sept. 25
 Mennons, metallic surfaces, Jan. 2
 Merrett, garments, Sept. 8
 Merrylees, ornamental fabrics, Nov. 17
 Merrylees, carpets, Nov. 24
 Metcalf, alumina, June 12
 Middleton, seamless leather, Jan. 2
 Middleton, railway chairs, Aug. 18
 Mile, joining bands, Feb. 20
 Miles, locks and fastenings, May 22
 Miles, gauge cutting, Oct. 23
 Millar, stoppers for bottles, July 10
 Miller, printing, June 5
 Miller, water meters, Oct. 20
 Miller, cocks and taps, Dec. 4
 Miller, lubricating oil cans, Oct. 16
 Miller, sugar, Nov. 27
 Miller, surface condenser, Dec. 18
 Mills, upright pianofortes, Aug. 11
 Milnes, looms for weaving, March 3
 Milnes, lubricating pistons, Sept. 29
 Milnes, woven goods, Oct. 23
 Mitchell, watches, Feb. 20
 Mitchell, harpoon guns, April 21
 Mitchell, distributing types, June 19
 Mizen, gas for cooking, May 22
 Moberly, grinding surfaces, Feb. 20
 Molineux, steam engines, Sept. 3
 Monckton, insect destroyer, Jan. 9
 Monckton, tilling machinery, Feb. 20
 Monnier, bridles and bits, May 22
 Montagu, packing cases, July 3
 Moore, boots and shoes, May 29
 Moore, steam engines, June 23
 Morcom, dressing ores, Dec. 18
 Morel, castors for tables, June 26
 Morgan, pocket case, Jan. 14
 Morgan, heating cylinders, Jan. 27
 Morphet, velvet pile, April 21
 Morris, washing machines, June 30
 Morris, railways, Sept. 23
 Morris, railways, Dec. 4
 Morrison, lifting apparatus, Mar. 24
 Morrison, ordnance, July 24
 Morrison, steam boilers, July 28
 Morrison, locks, Sept. 23
 Morrison, printing rollers, Nov. 6
 Morse, firearm, Aug. 4
 Mortimer, screw gilt boxes, Oct. 27
 Morton, chronometer escapements, Apr. 7
 Moses, propelling vessels, Feb. 20
 Mottet, fulling woollens, Mar. 24
 Moule, pyrotechnics, May 12
 Mountford, cutting loaf sugar, Sept. 11
 Mowbray, weaving, Aug. 18
 Moxon, looms for weaving, Sept. 18
 Moy, steam engines, Dec. 15
 Mozard, miners' lamps, Feb. 20
 Mucklow, printing rollers, Nov. 10
 Mucklow, evaporating, Aug. 25
 Muir, generating steam, June 30

- Muir, moulding metals, Mar. 18
 Muir, moulding metals, Mar. 27
 Mumby, sewing, Dec. 8
 Munt, shank to buttons, Oct. 29
 Murdoch, imitating skins, May 8
 Murdoch, ship's main pump, June 9
 Murdoch, floss silk threads, June 19
 Murgatroyd, silk machinery, Jan. 2
 Murphy, screw nuts, July 28
 Murray, chain pump, July 17
 Murray, Sir J., manure, April 8
 Musgrave, cloth beams, Mar. 81
 Mushet, cast steel, Nov. 27
 Mushet, smelting iron, Jan. 2
 Mushett, iron, Jan. 16
 Muspratt, waste liquors, Nov. 27
 Myers, regulating paper, Nov. 3
 Myers, railway breaks, Aug. 4
 Nani, toys, June 30
 Nasmyth, hydraulic pumps, April 21
 Naylor, warping mills, Mar. 27
 Naylor, horse shoes, April 24
 Neall, union gas stove, Mar. 24
 Neild, cotton waste, Sept. 28
 Neuenschwander, milk, May 8
 Neville, annealing glass, July 14
 Nevins, bread and biscuits, Sept. 8
 Newall, wire strands, July 17
 Newbury, screws, June 16
 Newcomb, nails, Aug. 11
 Newington, dribbling apparatus, April 24
 Newman, separating fibre, Mar. 17
 Newton, steam engine, June 19
 Newton, hosiery, June 19
 Newton, slide valves, Sept. 3
 Newton, carding engines, June 12
 Newton, power for breaks, June 19
 Newton, iron, Oct. 16
 Newton, sewing machines, June 30
 Newton, fibrous substances, Mar. 10
 Newton, boring, Mar. 6
 Newton, chenille cutting, Feb. 6
 Newton, fibrous substances, Feb. 3
 Newton, forging iron, Mar. 8
 Newton, riming gas fittings, Mar. 3
 Newton, carding engines, Feb. 24
 Newton, iron and steel, Feb. 27
 Newton, steam boilers, Feb. 27
 Newton, cutting round files, Feb. 24
 Newton, loading cannons, Feb. 20
 Newton, projectiles, Feb. 20
 Newton, gimlets, Feb. 13
 Newton, table knives, Feb. 13
 Newton, forging iron, Feb. 8
 Newton, metal screws, Feb. 8
 Newton, composing types, Jan. 27
 Newton, turning machinery, April 14
 Newton, cartridge primers, Jan. 27
 Newton, aluminium, Jan. 2
 Newton, centrifugal pumps, April 21
 Newton, heating regulator, Jan. 2
 Newton, cutting screw threads, July 24
 Newton, preventing incrustations, Oct. 16
 Newton, circular weaving looms, Dec. 18
 Newton, steering apparatus, Aug. 11
 Newton, steam-engine valves, Jan. 27
 Newton, boots and shoes, July 31
 Newton, photography, Sept. 28
 Newton, repeating firearms, Sept. 11
 Newton, gas meters, Oct. 2
 Newton, firearms, Sept. 11
 Newton, buoys and floats, Sept. 23
 Newton, moulding bricks, July 8
 Newton, locks for doors, July 7
 Newton, artificial legs, July 7
 Newton, polishing glass, July 3
 Newton, cutting veneers, July 31
 Newton, window blinds, Aug. 4
 Newton, nuts and washers, July 24
 Newton, valve gear, July 24
 Newton, steam engines, June 19
 Newton, railway crossings, Dec. 11
 Newton, smoothing iron, June 2
 Newton, cultivating land, June 9
 Newton, preventing explosion, June 9
 Newton, buttons, June 9
 Newton, water meter, May 15
 Newton, waste silk, May 22
 Newton, liquid meters, May 15
 Newton, drawing silk, May 22
 Newton, calendering rollers, May 12
 Newton, locomotive furnace, May 1
 Newton, railway carriages, May 8
 Newton, coating iron bolts, April 28
 Newton, carriage springs, May 5
 Newton, preventing forgery, May 5
 Newton, gaseous liquid, Mar. 6
 Newton, steam engines, April 21
 Newton, feldspar, Mar. 17
 Newton, printing presses, Mar. 13
 Newton, sulphuric acid, Dec. 1
 Newton, feeding fuel, Nov. 24
 Newton, puddling iron, Dec. 1
 Newton, cutting files, Dec. 15
 Newton, railway register, Nov. 6
 Newton, furnaces, Nov. 6
 Newton, paper, Nov. 6
 Newton, spinning mules, Oct. 6
 Newton, making bread, Oct. 2
 Newton, life boat, Oct. 6
 Newton, screws, Sept. 29
 Newton, paper machine, Sept. 23
 Newton, propelling vessels, Nov. 20
 Newton, card cylinders, Dec. 22
 Newton, reaping machines, Oct. 27
 Newton, portable railway, Oct. 29
 Newton, coating roofs, Aug. 7
 Newton, standing crops, Aug. 11
 Newton, tanning, Aug. 18
 Newton, rudder, Sept. 3
 Newton, coiled springs, Sept. 23
 Newton, furnaces, Sept. 29

- Newton, lighting gas, Sept. 25
 Newton, bullet moulds, Sept. 3
 Newton, printing machinery, Aug. 21
 Newton, tracing cloth, Sept. 3
 Newton, animal food, Sept. 3
 Newton, forging nails, Sept. 3
 Newton, measure for coats, Sept. 25
 Newton, cutting metals, Sept. 23
 Nichols, spinning mules, Dec. 22
 Nickless, railway chair, Oct. 29
 Noakes, sealing joints, Dec. 1
 Nomico, looma, Nov. 6
 Normand, motive power, Oct. 9
 Norria, photography, Feb. 27
 Norria, nails, Dec. 13
 North, spring catch, Jan. 20
 Norton, separating fibres, June 23
 Norton, steeping machines, June 23
 Noton, self-acting mules, Jan. 2
 Nouathier, metals, June 2
 Noyer, winding watches, Feb. 10
 Nunn, washing clothes, Sept. 11
 Nye, grinding coffee, Dec. 18
 Oakes, iron, July 17
 Oates, tiles and pipes, Sept. 3
 Ogden, colliery engines, June 5
 Oldfield, self-acting mules, Sept. 29
 Oliver, sulphuric acid, Sept. 23
 Olivier, treating silk, Dec. 18
 Olley, photographic impressions, Jan. 6
 Olliffe, cleaning knives, July 7
 Onions, iron, Jan. 23
 Ordish, suspension bridges, May 1
 Orphin, table lamps, Dec. 18
 Orr, pile fabrics, May 22
 Ortit, metallic composition, Jan. 6
 Osman, electric clock, Feb. 17
 Osman, skirts of dresses, April 24
 Osmont, penholders, Oct. 9
 Otway, descending pits, Oct. 20
 Otway, scythes, Sept. 29
 Oudry, iron zinc, July 14
 Owen, mines, July 28
 Owen, gas, Feb. 3
 Owen, stretching fabrics, Oct. 27
 Owrid, connecting pipes, Aug. 7
 Oxley, lubricators, Sept. 15
 Page, cylindrical door-bolts, Dec. 22
 Paget, looped fabrics, July 3
 Palmer, railway lamps, Mar. 31
 Palmer, signal apparatus, April 7
 Palmer, separating seeds, May 15
 Palmer, photography, May 12
 Palmer, watering pots, Dec. 22
 Parbery, horse collars, April 23
 Park, knitting fabrics, Jan. 6
 Parker, opening cotton, June 30
 Parker, separating grain, Sept. 3
 Parker, grinding card cylinders, Dec. 15
 Parker, tell-tale for vehicles, Nov. 13
 Parkes, locomotive apparatus, May 1
 Parkes, nails, May 8
 Parkes, separating tin, June 9
 Parkinson, cotton machinery, Nov. 24
 Parsons, railways, June 9
 Parsons, window fastenings, Dec. 23
 Parsons, door handle fittings, Dec. 23
 Parson, sawing machine, Jan. 27
 Parts, evaporating fluids, July 24
 Pascal, rotary piston engine, July 31
 Pascall, tile making, Oct. 23
 Partridge, steam boilers, Aug. 28
 Paterson, constructing vessels, Oct. 27
 Paton, firearms, May 29
 Patterson, churning, May 5
 Pattison, rotatory pump, Dec. 23
 Paul, preservation of stone, Sept. 25
 Paul, railway signals, Oct. 27
 Paule, ventilating mines, Nov. 24
 Pauling, buoyancy to ships, Jan. 14
 Pauvert, iron, July 23
 Pauvert, steel and cast steel, July 23
 Pauvert, cast steel, July 23
 Payne, casting cocks, June 9
 Payne, scythes, Oct. 6
 Peabody, motive power, May 15
 Peake, chenille, April 14
 Pearson, sewing machines, Sept. 29
 Pease, alumina compounds, Feb. 6
 Pedder, metallic structures, Aug. 21
 Pellen, impermeable varnish, Mar. 10
 Pengelly, steam power, Sept. 25
 Penn, screw propellers, Nov. 24
 Penny, washing grain, June 19
 Perkin, stuffs, Feb. 20
 Perks, crown and sheet glass, Sept. 30
 Perrott, horse gearing, July 3
 Perry, mineral tar, Feb. 3
 Perry, photography, Feb. 20
 Petiet, railway breaks, July 31
 Petrie, sulphuric acid, Mar. 3
 Petrie, creating draughts, Sept. 3
 Petrovitch, projectiles, Nov. 27
 Pettigrew, bread, Mar. 10
 Peyton, metallic bedsteads, Feb. 20
 Philcox, chronometers, May 22
 Phillips, soap, Mar. 37
 Phillips, swimming apparatus, Nov. 20
 Phillips, stereoscopes, June 30
 Piatti, ice generator, March 20
 Picard, tobacco pipe, Mar. 20
 Picciotto, fibrous substances, June 2
 Picken, threshing grain, Feb. 13
 Pickstone, dyeing matter, Oct. 2
 Pidding, piled fabrics, May 12
 Pincoffs, treating madder, Dec. 15
 Piercy, portable lifeboat, Sept. 25
 Pilcher, straw shakers, July 21
 Pitman, curry combs, Nov. 3
 Pitman, wood screws, Dec. 22
 Pitman, fire escapes, Oct. 6
 Pitman, iron bridges, Mar. 6

- Pitman, metallic ores, Aug. 11
 Pitman, candles, Dec. 11
 Pitman, music scale, July 28
 Pitman, carburetted hydrogen, Dec. 23
 Pitman, metallic hames, July 31
 Pitman, carpet lining, June 30
 Platt, spinning mules, June 12
 Plummer, hard wheat, Mar. 17
 Poisson, painting surfaces, July 3
 Pole, telegraph wires, Dec. 22
 Poole, safety valves, Aug. 11
 Porter, grinding cements, Jan. 6
 Porter, bricks and clay articles, April 21
 Porter, bricks, July 7
 Potter, halds for weaving, July 10
 Potts, cleaning casks, Jan. 23
 Potts, tags for staylases, Jan. 23
 Potts, cleansing casks, Aug. 7
 Poupard, buttons, Aug. 28
 Powell, reverberating furnaces, July 21
 Powers, ships' scuttle, Oct. 27
 Powers, punching metals, Dec. 1
 Preston, doubling cotton, Dec. 15
 Price, electric signals, Aug. 14
 Price, separation of gold, Mar. 24
 Priest, horse hoes, Jan. 30
 Prince, firearms, June 19
 Prost, weaving, Mar. 10
 Pye, treating cotton, Jan. 27
 Pye, bobbin net, Aug. 18
 Pym, raising weights, Nov. 6
 Quick, water, June 30
 Quide, propelling, Aug. 21
 Quinche, calculating apparatus, June 9
 Racster, gas regulator, Feb. 20
 Radcliffe, index machines, Sept. 15
 Ragon, speed of ships, Mar. 31
 Ralph, metallic tubes, Dec. 11
 Ralston, firearms, Aug. 21
 Ramie, permanent rails, Mar. 27
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 Rammell, railways, Mar. 17
 Ramsbottom, flow of liquids, Oct. 27
 Ramsbottom, railway chairs, Sept. 25
 Ramsden, loom mechanism, April 14
 Ramsden, window sashes, Dec. 22
 Ratcliff, chandeliers, July 21
 Rawson, wool-combing, Nov. 24
 Rayner, cocks and valves, July 28
 Reading, carriage spring, Nov. 18
 Redgate, bobbin net, Feb. 20
 Reeder, chronometers, Jan. 6
 Reeves, sowing seeds, Jan. 16
 Reeves, manure machinery, April 3
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 Reid, safety apparatus, May 15
 Reid, textile fabrics, Jan. 27
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 Reinhardt, metallic backs, June 23
 Remfry, swimming apparatus, Nov. 24
 Remfry, working punkas, June 19
 Remington, gas apparatus, Jan. 23
 Renault, locomotive cylinders, Mar. 31
 Rennie, trap doors, Sept. 3
 Rennie, steam engines, Mar. 27
 Renou, spirit from rice, May 5
 Renshaw, self-acting valves, Sept. 29
 Renshaw, squeezing rollers, Jan. 27
 Renshaw, cutting velvets, Mar. 31
 Restell, firearms, Feb. 10
 Reynaud, mattresses, Sept. 8
 Rhodes, vegetables to pulp, Jan. 16
 Richard, cleaning grains, Oct. 23
 Richardson, manure, June 16
 Richardson, permanent railways, Jan. 14
 Richardson, building iron, Aug. 11
 Richardson, flint glass, Dec. 18
 Richardson, railway sleepers, Oct. 6
 Rickett, agricultural implements, Oct. 6
 Rider, gutta percha, May 29
 Rigby, engraving cylinders, Mar. 10
 Rigg, preparing wood, Dec. 18
 Ritchie, beds and mattresses, June 16
 Ritterbrandt, earthy phosphates, Feb. 24
 Roberts, oxalate of soda, April 28
 Roberts, ships' pumps, July 21
 Roberts, casks, Dec. 4
 Roberts, cleaning casks, Nov. 20
 Roberts, weaving fabrics, Nov. 24
 Robertson, pistons, Nov. 24
 Robertson, winding yarns, Aug. 7
 Robertson, lifting heavy bodies, Oct. 29
 Robertson, spun cotton, Oct. 20
 Robertson, boiling rags, Nov. 13
 Robinson, removing loads, Jan. 27
 Robinson, stages in greenhouses, Aug. 4
 Robinson, agriculture, Sept. 15
 Robinson, driving power looms, Oct. 2
 Rochette, currying leather, Oct. 9
 Rogers, fuel, June 19
 Rogers, collecting excrement, Oct. 6
 Rolfe, pianofortes, Oct. 2
 Ronald, telegraph cables, Oct. 29
 Roscow, cutting dye woods, April 7
 Rose, cutting vegetables, Aug. 28
 Rosa, passage of fluids, June 16
 Rostaing, metallic substances, Feb. 24
 Rotch, gas generators, Sept. 29
 Rothwell, ignition of coke, Mar. 27
 Rousselot, motive power, Dec. 22
 Routledge, paper and stuff, Jan. 30
 Rowan, scutching flax, Dec. 22
 Rowan, steam boilers, Dec. 22
 Rowand, gunpowder cases, Mar. 10
 Rowland, soap, Nov. 10
 Roy, railway vehicles, Dec. 1
 Royds, spinning throistles, Aug. 7
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- Russell, steel tubes for boilers, Mar. 20
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 Russell, tea-pot handles, Apr. 28
 Russell, moving ships, Sept. 29
 Sabatier, photography, Mar. 8
 Sack, ploughs, Nov. 10
 Safran, locking drawers, Oct. 13
 Sagar, power looms, Mar. 24
 Salt, glazing cast iron, Jan. 16
 Salt, weaving carpets, Mar. 10
 Salmon, steam engines, Nov. 13
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 Sampson, folding woven fabrics, Dec. 8
 Sanderson, wheeled carriages, July 3
 Sanderson, railway bars, Dec. 22
 Sands, fringes, Oct. 27
 Saunders, cooking ranges, May 22
 Savory, separating seeds, Sept. 8
 Saxby, mariner's compasses, Jan. 2
 Sayer, stopping carriages, Sept. 18
 Sayer, railway, Mar. 17
 Scarr, power looms, Oct. 20
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 Schaffer, travelling bags, July 24
 Schiele, cutting nuts, June 5
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 Simpson, stopping bottles, Jan. 20
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 Smith, disc engine, Aug. 4
 Smith, wire rope, Aug. 11
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 Smith, candles, Sept. 23
 Smith, chaff-cutting machines, Sept. 23
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 Taylor, compensating crane, July 10
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 Webster, pressure transmitter, April 28
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 Weild, printing yarns, Oct. 16
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 Wilkins, telegraph cables, Nov. 3
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Yarrow, locomotives, June 5
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P O E T R Y.

WINGED WORDS ON CHANTREY'S WOODCOCKS.

[A slight introduction is necessary. In November, 1829, Chantrey being on a visit to Mr. Coke, at Holkham, and having joined a shooting party, had the good fortune to kill two woodcocks at one shot. The elation of the great sculptor was without bound, and his brother sportsmen merrily joined in celebrating this rare feat of gunnery. Chantrey immediately modelled the forms of his twin victims, and in a short time the birds, sculptured in marble with the utmost beauty, truth, and tenderness, as they lay at the moment of their death, adorned the hall at Holkham. Chantrey's artistic and general intellectual powers, and his open genial character, had surrounded him with friends not less distinguished in letters than others in art: his exploit and its subsequent commemoration afforded an endless subject of amiable mirth, and the sculptor was highly gratified by the contest of intellectual gratulation to which they had given occasion. The result was a collection of epigrams, one hundred and seventy-nine in number, which afford a very creditable example of English wit and scholarship. These *Encomia* have been recently printed by the permission of Lady Chantrey.]

Life in Death, a mystic lot,
Dealt thou to the wingèd band:—
Death,—from thine unerring shot,
Life,—from thine undying hand.

Right Rev. Bishop of Oxford.

Chantreii manus hasce vulnere uno
Binas stravit aves. Eisdem is uno—
(Tantum utrimque valebat ille dextrâ!)—
Vitam restituit creantis ictu
Scalpri: postmodó nec mori verentur.

Archdeacon Wrangham.

The hand of Chantrey by a single blow
At once laid these united woodcocks low.
But the same hand,—(its double skill so great),—
By single blow their life did re-create,
No more henceforth to dread the stroke of fate.

J. P. Muirhead.

Their good, and ill, from the same source they drew;—
Here shrin'd in marble by the hand that slew!

Lord Jeffrey.

For their reft lives the slaught'rer to atone
Here gives an immortality in stone!

Lord Jeffrey.

Quâ morimur dextrâ in lucem revocamur eâdem ;
Quæ vitam abstraxit, vivere deinde dedit.
Ah! felix utrinque manus,—quæ nempe perire
Nos jubet hac, illac posse perire vetat!

Archdeacon Wrangham.

By the same hand we fall, and we revive ;
He, who destroy'd us, bade us thenceforth live.
Twice happy hand! which, while it bids us die,
Bids us in marble live immortally.

Archdeacon Wrangham.

Praxiteles sumptâ pharetrâ, telisque Dianæ,
Venatorque novus per nemus arma movet :
Acris at illa acies ubi primum intenderet arcum,
En! trajecit aves una sagitta duas!
"Parce meis, ne sint vacuæ" Latonia "sylvis"
Incepat, "et propriâ siste sub arte manum :"
Ille, Deæ monitu atque animosior arte resumptâ,
"Diva" ait "hæc culpæ sit tibi pœna meæ,
"Ponam inter medios, sacrata umbracula, saltus
"Signa quibus veræ restituentur aves ;
"Veræ in morte tamen, quales jacuere sub altâ
"Ilice, jamque animâ deficiente pares ;
"Aspice languentes deflexo in marmore pennas !
"Aspice! quæ plumis gratia morte manet!
"Has Tu Diva tuas ne dedignare sub aras
"Accipere, hæc pœnæ stent monumenta meæ.
"Sic tibi lætifico resonet clamore Cithæron,
"Taygeta et variis sint Tibi plena feris ;
"Sic Tua delubris auro servetur Imago,
"Cui vitam, atque animos, et decus Ipse dabo."

Marquis Wellesley.

Uno ictu morimur simul uno vivimus ictu.

Very Rev. H. H. Milman.

We died together, by the same
All-skilful hand which gives us fame.

P. B. Duncan.

Quâ simul occidimus dextrâ servamur eâdem.

P. B. Duncan.

Nos unâ dextrâ moriendo vivimus unâ.

P. B. Duncan.

The same hand death and life could give :—
By yours we died, by yours we live.

P. B. Duncan.

Εἰς μέρος ἀμφοτέρους· εἰ γὰρ βληθέντε βιλήμεν·
'Ἐπτάμιθ' ὑστατὴν εἰς Ἀχέροντα Φυγῇ.
Μὴ κλαύσῃ· ὁ βαλὼν γὰρ ἄγει βίον ἐκ θανάτου,
'Ἀρτί δ' ἰφαιμίῳ ἰστάμιθ' ἀθάνατοι.

Rev. W. Selwyn.

Idem Latinè redditum.

Unâ perempti machinâ, novissimam
Unâ fugam volamus usque ad Tartarum.
Haud est dolendum : quippe qui vitam abstulit,
Brevissimam furatus, æternam dedit.

Rev. G. Moberly.

The same translated into English.

Both had one fate :—for us one jav'lin slew,
And our last flight to Acheron we flew.
Weep not :—our slayer life from death doth give,
And we, once mortal, now undying live.

J. P. M.

Ὡλισσιν ἀμφοτέρους ἅμα διεξίης· ὃν δὲ παρῆλθε
Τοξευτής, Γλύπτης αὐθις ἴδωκε βίον.

Right Rev. Bishop Malby.

At once his skill slew both : but in the grave
The life the Archer took, the Sculptor gave.

J. P. M.

Εἰς ἣν Τοξευτὴς, καὶ Γλύπτης, ἐν δὲ τὸ τύμμα·
Οἷς δὲ βίος βραχύς ἦν, οὗν γένετ' αἰδιος.

Right Rev. Bishop Malby.

Archer and Sculptor, one ; and one the blow ;
And two brief lives were made immortal so.

J. P. M.

The Sculptor kill'd them at one shot,
And when the deed was done,
He *carv'd* them,—first, upon one toast,
And then, upon one stone!

Lord Jeffrey.

Ψυχὸς Ὑπερβόρειον κραιπναῖς πτερόγεσσι φυγέσσει,
"Ἀμφὶ ὁμοῦ πινυτὴ χεῖρ κατέμαρψεν ἄλλῃ."
Ἦ νῦν θιοτέρᾳ τέχνῃ καλλίον, ὁπάξῃ
Ὀικτεῖρουσα χάριν, καὶ βίον αἰέταον.

M. P. W. Boulton.

Nos transvolantes æthera, unicâ necesse
Perita confixit manus.
Peritiæ nunc ipsa pœnitens suæ
Hoc erigit piaculum;
Vitam per omne tempus hoc in marmore
Insigniorem conferens.

M. P. W. Boulton.

We fled from Norway o'er the German wave,
And, pilgrims, here we found an early grave;
Hard fate was ours; for here, at Holkham farm,
We deem'd the stranger had been safe from harm.
But Heav'n consoled us with our victor's name,
And he that slew us gave us deathless fame.

Rev. W. G. Cookesley.

Quidam ex antiquis "Periissem ni periissem"
Dixit: idem poterunt dicere nunc et aves.

Archdeacon Wrangham.

The life the sportsman-artist took,
The artist-sportsman could restore;
As true and warm in every look,
And far more lasting than before!

Lord Jeffrey

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